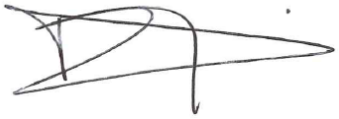
KERING

KERING STANDARDS

STANDARDS & GUIDANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

"Luxury is about creating what lasts - in beauty, in meaning, and in impact. Sustainability therefore lies at the heart of our work, reflecting our commitment to craftsmanship and creativity that respect both people and the planet. Through innovation, expertise, and collaboration across our value chain, we translate our ambition into tangible action. By holding ourselves accountable and continuously raising the bar, we strengthen our performance and help shape a more responsible future for the luxury sector."



Marie-Claire Daveu, Chief Sustainability and Institutional Affairs Officer, Kering

WHAT ARE KERING STANDARDS

Purpose

At the heart of Kering's commitment to craftsmanship and creativity is the need for standards – standards that uphold our luxury brands and guide our decision making. This decision making is what determines, and minimizes, our impacts on people and the planet.

Our standards are not benign rules, but potent guardrails that signal to us internally (and to those who observe and engage with us externally) that our business values, materials and products are bound by rigor and responsibility.

This means that our standards are derived from the diligent review of supply chains to mitigate human rights, labor and environment risks. This diligence involves aligning with laws and regulations, as well as internationally recognized standards from organizations including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) and The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

But the standards are informed beyond overarching laws and economic frameworks – they also recognize progressive industry research and guidance from sustainable fashion organizations including Textile Exchange, The Fashion Pact, Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030. In this way, the standards evolve in keeping with innovation and industry progress.

But what are the Kering standards, and who do they apply to?

What: The Kering Standards are a set of requirements and practices for product creation, accompanied by guidance notes on how to apply them. This means they are both a set of standards to meet, and a set of guidelines for applying them operationally.

Who: The standards are maintained and updated by the Kering Sustainability Department. The standards are used by the Kering Group brands ('Houses') and by all suppliers and sub-suppliers to those Houses.

How: The Kering teams use the standards for product creation decisions from farm or field to finished product. The suppliers and sub-suppliers provide information and guidance to the Houses to enable them to meet the standards.

Each House is responsible for implementing the standards with the support of Kering Sustainability Department.

Scope

The standards guide our Houses and suppliers on the requirements and practices for the most common raw materials and manufacturing processes used across the group. For materials and processes not explicitly covered, Houses and suppliers should consult the General Introduction and the relevant raw materials or manufacturing processes introductions.

The standards apply to both make and buy production and are reviewed annually, with the Houses adapting their own targets within the framework of the standards.

Although the standards alone are not a contractual document, they complement the **Kering Sustainability Principles** which are within the supplier contract and are bound by corrective actions and potential termination if not met.

Supplier adherence to the Kering standards is incentivized though the **Kering Vendor Rating System**, where supplier ratings are visible to all Kering Houses and influence supplier selection. If suppliers adhere to the standards with care their favorable rating can attract business across the Kering portfolio of Houses.

STRUCTURE OF KERING STANDARDS

Mandatory requirements

What they are: Requirements from 2025 that suppliers and/or Houses must commit to and already apply to all Kering products since these materials and/or processes are available in the market.

Implementation expectation: Suppliers must have a plan to align with all mandatory requirements and cascade commitments/actions to sub-suppliers.

Consequence of non-alignment: Treated as a breach of the undertaking related to the Kering Sustainability Principles in supplier agreements.

Encouraged practices

What they are: Best-practice recommendations indicating where Kering aims to take luxury fashion beyond 2025; not yet fully implemented due to scale and/or quality constraints.

Business linkage: Suppliers meeting mandatory requirements and aligning with encouraged practices receive a higher Vendor Rating System score.

Recognized standards, certifications and initiatives

What they are: Each Standard includes an overview of recognized/encouraged external standards and certifications; if any are mandatory, this is explicitly stated.

Guidances accompanying the Kering Standards

Role: Advisory (principles and conceptual framework) addressing overarching topics such as **circularity**, **innovation**, and **sustainability claims**.

Application: Not structured into “mandatory vs encouraged” like the standards; supplier compliance is not quantified in the alignment percentage calculation.

Glossary

Role: Defines key terminology to ensure consistent understanding across internal and external stakeholders.

WHY KERING STANDARDS MATTER

Sustainability is central to the Kering Group's luxury model and tied to long-lasting value and accountability across our value chain. We have devised and implemented our standards to not only align with robust due diligence to mitigate risk, but to also acknowledge guidance from sustainable fashion organizations to ensure continuous innovation and improvement in materials and processes.

The standards steer the sustainable actions of our Houses and highlight and reward best practice among our suppliers, reinforcing the Kering ambition to not only mitigate environmental and social impacts, but redefine business value and drive sustainable growth.

This makes our standards a cornerstone of how Kering conducts business. Kering welcomes you to the Kering standards, Version 8.

HOW TO READ THE KERING STANDARDS

This table provides guidance on how to navigate the Kering Standards by showing which chapters must be read by all users and which standards apply to each level of the supply chain. It distinguishes between the common standards relevant to every tier – Kering's operations and stores (Tier 0), final assembly and preparation of sub-components (Tier 1 & Tier 2), manufacturing and processing of raw materials (Tier 3), and raw material production (T4) – and the more specific standards tied to particular raw materials or manufacturing processes.

General chapters Must read	**Tier 0** Kering's operation and stores	**Tier 1&2** Final assembly and preparation of sub-components	**Tier 3** Manufacturing and processing of raw materials	**Tier 4** Production of raw materials
• Overview • General Introduction to Kering Standards V8 • Glossary	• Warehousing • Transportation • Packaging • Visual Tools and Store Furniture • Guidances for Circularity, Material Innovation and Sustainability Claims	• General Introduction • Introduction to Standards for Manufacturing Processes	• General Introduction • Introduction to Standards for Manufacturing Processes **Manufacturing Processes:** • Tanning • Textile Wet Processing and Denim Manufacturing • Handcrafted Embroidery • Cellulose Acetate Eyewear Manufacturing by Milling	• General Introduction • Introduction to Standards for Raw Materials **Natural raw materials:** • Hides & Skins for Leather • Precious Skins • Cotton • Silk • Wool • Cashmere • Down • Cellulosic Acetate • Paper & Wood **Man-made raw materials:** • Man-made Cellulosic Fibers • Synthetics • Faux Fur • Plastics **Mineral raw materials:** • Gold and Other Precious Metals • Diamonds • Colored Gemstones

KERING

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO KERING STANDARDS

Kering Standards are based on the commitment to reduce the negative environmental impacts of its business across the supply chain and to support practices that create social and environmental benefits. To support this commitment, this General Introduction clarifies the mandatory requirements starting from 2026 and recommended practices that apply across all Raw Materials and Manufacturing Processes, providing clear guidance for responsible sourcing and production.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO ALL SECTIONS OF KERING STANDARDS

Legal compliance

Kering requires suppliers to comply with all national and international laws, principles and regulations notably related to human rights, fundamental freedom, the environment, health and safety, as set out in the Kering Code of Ethics, in Kering Suppliers and Business Partners' Charter and in Kering Human Rights Policy.

Kering is committed to respecting and ensuring internationally recognized human rights both in its activities and through its business relationships as set out in the Kering Code of Ethics and in

- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs);
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct;
- The International Bill of Human Rights;
- The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions as the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
- The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Kering audits

Kering is committed to respecting and ensuring internationally recognized human rights, both in its activities and through its business relationships.

To this end, suppliers must adopt and implement sourcing practices that meet, at a minimum, Kering's mandatory requirements, including robust due-diligence processes proportionate to the risks identified. This includes the ability to demonstrate, through appropriate documentation and evidence, compliance with applicable social and labor standards throughout the supply chain. All Kering suppliers must agree to announced and unannounced assessments/audits for compliance with the Kering Suppliers' Charter. These audits are conducted by Kering Supply Chain Audit Team (KSCAT) or third-party representatives. If any anomalies are identified, suppliers must put in place remediation action plans and address non-compliances within a defined timeframe, with deadlines determined by the severity of the anomaly.

Kering Whistleblowing Platform

The Kering Whistleblowing Platform, accessible at https://kering.integrityline.com/ and on each House's website, provides a secure, worldwide Alert System for reporting ethical and compliance concerns, including anonymously. Reports are handled by the Group or Regional Ethics and Compliance Committees, which process and investigate each case confidentially. Alerts may be submitted by all employees, directors, and officers, as well as the following third parties:

- Shareholders, associates and any holder of securities giving access to the share capital or voting rights;
- Former employees, as well as people who have applied for a job, when the information was obtained as part of such application;
- Contractors, their subcontractors or, in case of legal entities, members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of these contractors and subcontractors, as well as their employees;
- Members of local communities in relation with our operations;
- Clients.

Traceability and transparency

Kering requires suppliers to support any request related to transparency of its supply chains and provide information regarding the transparency of sourced materials in order to:

- Respond to forthcoming regulations on the topic;
- Reduce risks of sourcing from high-risk areas, in terms of social and environmental impact;
- Build stronger and trusted relationships among, Houses, suppliers, sub-suppliers and clients;
- Improve Kering's and its Houses' verification programs and document compliance procedures;
- Gather reliable data for Kering sustainability operational data management.

From this premise Kering:

- Clearly defines how to address both transparency and traceability, and related action frameworks, for each material in each dedicated Standard;
- Requires evidence of transparency in all supply chains and incentivizes any initiative addressing the traceability of the product journey, from the primary production of raw material to the final production of the finished product. Consequently, Kering supports the engagement of sub-suppliers and suppliers to build up integrated supply chains.
- Recognizes the complexity of improving traceability which may rely on chain of custody systems and requires strong collaboration across the entire supply chain;
- Runs internal verification programs like forensic audit practices, on specific material categories (e.g. organic cotton) to verify and provide consistency of declared raw materials claims related to sustainability. Kering strongly suggests sub-suppliers and suppliers undertake and implement verification or testing practices as carried out by different certification/standard schemes.

Hazardous and harmful chemicals

Kering is committed to eliminating all hazardous chemicals from its Houses' processes and products. To this end, Kering requires its suppliers to comply with Kering Chemical Management policies to control dangerous substances for all raw materials, components, processes or finished products.
Each supplier must:

- **Guarantee compliance to Kering Product Restricted Substances List (PRSL)**: The PRSL provides guidance to suppliers and product manufacturers to comply with Kering's requirements for the manufacturing and sale of products safe, free of harmful, toxic and hazardous chemicals. The PRSL includes a wide range of safety requirements, chemical substances that are regulated by governmental agencies and programs. Compliance with the PRSL must be ensured by the supplier through product testing and each Kering supplier must guarantee PRSL compliance of its Houses' products. Moreover, Kering oversees an internal testing program of the products as an additional auditing measure. The PRSL is an appendix to the supplier agreement (contract or purchasing terms and conditions) with Kering Houses.
- **Guarantee compliance to Kering Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL)**: The MRSL provides guidance to suppliers and product manufacturers addressing hazardous substances that are potentially used and discharged into the environment during manufacturing and related processes, and not just the substances that could be present in finished products (PRSL). Suppliers are required to ensure that all chemicals listed in the Kering MRSL are not intentionally used in the various process steps of production. This is the case whether the processing takes place under the suppliers' control or upstream in the supply chain with sub-suppliers. Suppliers are evaluated in the Vendor Rating on chemicals management and compliance with the MRSL. Key categories of hazardous chemical in the MRSL are Alkylphenols & Alkylphenol Ethoxylates, Antimicrobials, Chlorinated Paraffins, Chlorobenzenes & Chlorotoluenes, Chlorophenols, Dyes, Flame Retardants, Glycol, Halogenated and Organic Solvents, Organotin Compounds, Phthalates, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Restricted Aromatic Amines, Heavy Metals, UV Absorbers, PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances).
- **Align with the highest wastewater quality standard set by ZDHC**: Wastewater quality shall align with local regulations and with the standard set by Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) in their ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines. Suppliers with wet processes must implement a wastewater monitoring, testing plan in line with the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines, and perform ClearStream reports, meeting at least the Foundational level of wastewater quality. In case of any non-conformance detection, suppliers must conduct a root cause analysis and develop a corrective action plan with a defined completion date, in accordance with the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines.
- **Additionally suppliers should enroll in the ZDHC** program and training to support the implementation of the MRSL and a Chemical Management System: the ZDHC Supplier To Zero program and the ZDHC Academy. Kering strategic suppliers shall achieve "ZDHC Supplier To Zero Level 2".
- **No use of PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) and phthalates** in Kering's Houses products and packaging as they pose several environmental and health threats.

Environmental Key Performance Indicators

In order to comply with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), Kering must report on its environmental impact. To meet this requirement, Kering is using its Environmental Profit & Loss (EP&L) Account. This tool makes the environmental impacts of every tier of the supply chain visible, quantifiable and comparable.

Suppliers are required to measure and provide Environmental Key Performance Indicators (e-KPIs), as well as qualitative data, on the type and origin of all raw materials purchased and the environmental impacts of their production annually. Suppliers are invited to participate to programs set up by Kering to optimize water and energy efficiency at their premises such Carbon Target Setting and Clean by Design programs from the Apparel Impact Institute, as well as the J4Energy assessment, and more to come around water.

KERING

INTRODUCTION TO THE STANDARDS FOR RAW MATERIALS

PURPOSE

This introduction aims to shed light and provide a concise overview of Kering's comprehensive indications on key topics common to all raw materials. Specific preferred options and best practices for each raw materials are indicated throughout the Kering Standards.

Since Kering's vision and high standards of best practices are challenging, Kering advocates and encourages collaborative approaches and relationships among Kering departments, Houses, suppliers and sub-suppliers to create frameworks for actions and achieving multistakeholder benefits.

SCOPE

The below instructions supplement those described in the general introduction as well as those described in each dedicated Standard for Raw Material. They are grouped in macro-categories: some of them apply to all raw materials, some others apply specifically to:

- Nature-based raw materials such as cotton, leather, silk, wool, cashmere, down, paper and wood.
- Or man-made cellulosic fiber and materials with recycled contents such as synthetics and plastics.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL RAW MATERIALS

Kering encourages in Houses' products and in suppliers' offers:

- The usage of a broader diversity of natural raw materials, considering the positive impact on biodiversity, water cycles, and the increased resilience of supply chains that leverage a wider variety of materials, particularly in the context of climate change.
- The usage of fibers known for their lower environmental footprint (for example linen, hemp, kapok, etc. for plant-based fibers or yak, camel, etc. for animal-based fibers) alongside the most used fibers blending, for example, cotton with linen, and cashmere with fine wool.

Kering supports collaborations and integration among stakeholders for setting up fiber-to-garment supply chains, implementing more sustainable solutions and guaranteeing transparency. Kering's Sustainability departments support Houses, suppliers, and sub-suppliers to collaborate on the creation of these integrated supply chains.

Animal welfare

Kering requires ensuring the best treatment for animals throughout the supply chain and aims to drive positive change. Kering also engages with industries beyond the luxury and fashion sector to align expectations, share best practices, and strengthen collaborative efforts.

Thus, Kering has developed the Kering Animal Welfare Standards, the first comprehensive set of animal welfare standards for luxury and fashion. They are publicly available on kering.com.

Furthermore, Kering has explicitly reinforced its group-wide animal welfare commitment in 2021 by banning the use of all animal fur (including angora and rabbit felt) across its Houses.

Kering expects all suppliers in the supply chain to be aware and commit to respecting these standards. They cover all the species that are part of the Group's supply chains around the world. This document highlights specific challenges, lays down breeding, transportation and slaughtering requirements, and lists benchmark certifications according to the species and sometimes the geography of origin. Kering recommends sourcing from specific countries to minimize risks. Regarding the 4 main species used for hides or fibers (calf, cattle, sheep and goats), these standards are available upon request, as well as Kering's guidelines for animal welfare practices in slaughterhouses.

All suppliers and sub-suppliers that handle live animals must:

- Support transparency in the supply chain so that Kering can verify practices
- Meet the "Bronze level" of Kering Animal Welfare Standards at minimum and work towards meeting Silver and Gold levels.
- Commit to engaging in continuous improvement of their practices

- Be open to regular inspections to show adherence to the Kering Animal Welfare Standards and progress towards improvement. Compliance will be verified via Kering Supply Chain Audit Team (KSCAT) or via third party certifications.

No deforestation & no conversion

Kering and its Houses are committed to ensuring that their natural raw material sourcing is not linked to deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems including land, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

Kering has adopted a deforestation- and conversion-free commitment with a cut-off date of 2020 at the latest. This cut-off date does not supersede earlier existing cut-off dates: in biomes or certification schemes where an earlier cut-off date may apply, this must be upheld.

Direct suppliers must cascade this requirement upstream to ensure that this holds true for the entire supply chain.

Legal compliance to the European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

Suppliers are required to comply with the requirements set forth in the EUDR.

Products in scope include raw hides and tanned skins of bovine leather and wood-based products. Please refer to the dedicated Standards for further requirements to ensure compliance.

Genetic engineering (GE) and genetically modified organisms (GMO)

Kering does not support the use of GE or GMO fiber and/or food for live- stock that provides raw materials for its Houses' products and packaging. Kering references this position in several places in the Kering Standards, particularly in the Kering Standard for Cotton, as genetically modified cotton is often present even if cotton is certified as organic. For this reason, Kering runs internal bio-tests and due diligence specifically on cotton, to validate the organic claims.

Kering has taken this position on GMOs because of its concern for their potential negative impacts: on the contamination of neighboring fields, the reduction in diversity of plant species/varieties, the increased use of pesticides required by GMO crops, and the increased dependence of farmers on GM seeds and related inputs, dampening their livelihoods.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES APPLICABLE TO ALL RAW MATERIALS

Regenerative agriculture

Kering supports the widespread adoption of regenerative agricultural practices to improve and restore soil health, soil carbon sequestration, biodiversity and wider ecosystem function on agricultural lands and rangelands, and at landscape level, as well as enhanced social conditions for farmers and animal welfare. Kering is committed to prioritizing raw materials produced within regenerative agriculture systems with clearly defined, robustly monitored and evaluated outcomes. Kering has committed to scaling up regenerative materials in the collections by 2030 and beyond.

Priority is given to natural raw materials from producers:

- Supported by the Regenerative Fund for Nature (*see https://www.kering.com/en/sustainability/safeguarding-the-planet/regenerative-fund-for-nature/ for more details*)
- Following practices and ensuring outcomes that are verified by a recognized third-party. The relevant certifications are listed in each specific Raw Material Standard.
- That can demonstrate quantified positive outcomes and validated by the Kering Sustainability Department and in line with Textile Exchange's Regenerative Agriculture Outcomes Framework.

Kering also supports the use of natural raw materials sourced from producers that are actively converting to regenerative agriculture, to support an accelerated transition of these practices.

General considerations for man-made and synthetics materials

The indications below refer to man-made raw materials and materials, that are:

- Recycled materials made with processed cotton, wool, cashmere, silk, leather, viscose, polyester, polyamide, etc.,
- Virgin man-made cellulosic fibers (e.g. Viscose, cupro, acetate, etc.),
- Synthetics and plastics (e.g. Polyester, polyamide, etc.), as well as with bio-based contents (e.g. PLA, bio-polyester, bio-nylon, etc.)

In this category, Kering prioritizes:

- The use of materials with recycled content, specifically preferring post-consumer recycled material feedstock and secondarily pre-consumer feedstock (*see Guidance for Circularity for correct interpretation of "recycled content"*). For synthetic textiles, Kering prioritizes the use of recycled content textile materials from fiber-to-fiber recycling technologies both mechanical or chemical;
- As a secondary option, the use of materials with bio-based content specifically preferring second-generation or third generation bio-feedstock;
- Recyclable materials referring to recycling processes and technologies in place and at scale;

Kering discourages:

- The usage of non-renewable raw materials, specifically carbon-based fossil content when it comes to conventional synthetic fibers and plastic materials;
- The promotion and manufacturing of biodegradable or compostable fibers, materials and products.

Kering strongly recommends investigating emerging fiber-to-fiber recycling processes. Kering encourages suppliers to support all related initiatives.


KERING
HIDES AND SKINS FOR LEATHER

PURPOSE

Leather is one of the most important and noble raw materials for many of Kering's luxury products. Indeed, leather goods are an integral part of the identity and heritage of its luxury Houses, while also being a key factor in House differentiation and long-term value. While it is often regarded as a co-product of the meat industry, leather carries responsibilities that must be addressed across the entire supply chain, from livestock and land management through slaughter to tanning and finishing.

However, hides and skins production, from the farm through slaughter, can generate significant environmental, social, and animal welfare impacts. Direct impacts of farming systems can include deforestation, biodiversity loss, habitat conversion, chemical use, poor pasture management, water pollution, and inadequate animal welfare conditions both on farm as well as during transport and slaughter. Indirect impacts, such as intensive feed production, further undermine conservation efforts. Proactively addressing these challenges is essential not only to mitigate risks but also to enhance positive outcomes for people, nature, and animals, while strengthening the integrity of the leather value chain.

To mitigate risks and ensure best practices over the long term, Kering is committed to sourcing leather in compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks, such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). It is also guided by core principles, including the highest standards of animal welfare and improving traceability by engaging with slaughterhouses and other stakeholders across the supply chain. Ultimately, Kering aims to have full traceability across the leather supply chain, from cattle farmers and slaughterhouses to tanners and traders, including the identification of all relevant supply chain actors (exporter, importer, processor).

SCOPE

This standard applies to bovine (beef, cow, calf), ovine (sheep, lamb) and caprine (goat) hides and skins (including shearling) used in leather production across Kering's manufactured products (from leather goods and shoes to ready-to-wear and accessories). It covers the upstream supply chain, from livestock farming through to the point of slaughter.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of hides and tanning of leather (*See Kering Standard for Tanning*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for sourcing Hides and Skins for Leather requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering Houses with key information to enable the assessment and mitigation of potential sourcing risks. For each quantity of hides sold by the supplier, it is necessary to provide the following minimum information:

- Name and location of all tanneries involved (finishing tannery and any upstream tanneries)
- Name and location of the slaughterhouses
- Name of the country where the farm is located, including the region when possible
- Traceability certification details, including:
    - ICEC (Institute of Quality Certification for the Leather Sector) certification which is Kering's preferred option as an accredited certification body, or
    - LWG (Leather Working Group) Audit Standard
    - These certifications must be provided alongside the above information to substantiate the declared traceability.
    - If not available, suppliers must provide equivalent evidence through documented verification or audits.
- EU Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI) number for each batch as required by European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), wherever applicable

Sourcing origins

Suppliers must ensure that leather and hides sourced for Kering Houses are aligned with Kering Standards.

Kering regularly evaluates the risks associated with leather sourcing across different regions worldwide, taking into account a wide range of risk factors: ecosystem conversion, water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, risks of forced or child labor, land disputes, animal welfare and the level of traceability. This section therefore concerns both the country of birth, fattening, and slaughter.

All suppliers must ensure that leather and hides sourced for Kering Houses **come from a:**

Low-risk country (based on Kering's evaluation)

NOTE: hides and skins from the following countries are accepted only if the Transparency Requirements are fully met.

Bovine Leather (beef, cow, calf):

- Europe: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
- New Zealand

Ovine and Caprine Leather (sheep, goat, lamb):

- Europe: France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
- New Zealand

Or a medium-risk country (based on Kering's evaluation) with additional verification

Hides and skins from medium-risk countries are accepted only after Kering's evaluation. They have to meet two conditions: 1) be sure that the Transparency Requirements are fully met and 2) the origin must be verified as non-critical misalignment with Kering Standards. The following elements are strong arguments in proving alignment:

- Valid 3rd-party certification, standard or private program listed as aligned with Kering Standards (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*)
- Audit evidence aligned with Kering Standards, carried out by the food industry

Suppliers shall acknowledge that the above requirements are complementary to, and shall not in any way limit, its obligations with respect to human rights, social requirements, and animal welfare practices as set forth in the Introduction for Raw Materials and Kering Standard for Tanning, and in the referenced Kering Code of Ethics and Suppliers' Charter.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

To achieve the highest level of transparency and traceability within its leather supply chain, Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who can provide additional information on the origin of hides, such as:

- Location of the farms (from fattening farm to birth farm)
- Livestock food origin (country/region/area)
- Use of existing digital or physical traceability systems (ex: Centre Technique du Cuir initiative)

In addition, Kering gives preference to suppliers certified under ICEC (Istituto di Certificazione della Qualità per l'Industria Conciaria), as this certification supports robust supply-chain traceability at the tannery level.

Regenerative Agriculture

Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who source hides from producers implementing regenerative practices:

- Certified under Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV) – by Savory Institute's Land to Market program
- Certified under Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC) – by Regenerative Organic Alliance (ROA)
- Producers supported by the Regenerative Fund for Nature or other regenerative projects pre-approved by Kering

Kering has committed to scaling up regenerative materials in the collections by 2030 and beyond.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
Animal Welfare	Certified Humane, Animal Welfare Approved (AGW), RSPCA Assured, EU Organic, Label Rouge, Beter Leven, Animal Welfare Certified, Le Veau sous la Mère, Classyfarm, Pasture for Life, SPCA, RSPCA Assured Standards for Sheep, EU Organic Certification Regulation.
Traceability	ICEC, Leather Working Group (LWG)*
Deforestation-Free	Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), Textile Exchange guidance.
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions.
Agricultural practices	2018/848 and 889/2008, EOV (Savory), ROC (Regenerative Organic Alliance), Regenerative Fund for Nature, Fundación Global Nature, Epiterre.

**LWG is not fully aligned with Kering Standards as it lacks sufficiently harmonized audit implementation at the global level*

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering's SBTN commitment on no conversion of natural ecosystems includes a part on leather: 100% conversion-free and deforestation-free for downstream leather sourced from Europe by 2025 and globally by 2027. More details are available here: https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/company/target-tracker/

Kering is also committed to:

- Ensuring the highest standard of animal welfare in the supply chain.
- Incorporating 20% regenerative materials in ready-to-wear by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, LEATHER SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

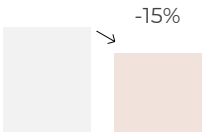
ACROSS ALL KERING ACTIVITIES:

~ **24%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **51%** of land use (m2)	~ **32%** of water use (m3)

ACROSS KERING HOUSES' SOURCING:

~ **57%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **55%** of land use (m2)	~ **41%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING HIDES AND SKINS FROM SOURCES ALIGNED WITH KERING STANDARDS REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **15%**

land use by more than **35%**


KERING
PRECIOUS SKINS

PURPOSE

Precious skins, also commonly referred to as "exotic skins," are hides derived from animal species, such as reptiles, birds and fish. They are highly valued for their distinctive textures, and unique characteristics. Kering uses precious skins in some of its Houses' products such as bags, watch straps, and accessories.

Kering is committed to sourcing skins according to the highest standards of animal welfare, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility. This includes strict requirements for the way animals are managed, handled, transported, and slaughtered. This commitment is fundamental to the long-term integrity of the precious skins trade and to maintaining consumer trust. It is equally imperative that these supply chains are managed to minimize any potential negative impacts on wild animal populations and their natural habitats.

For species listed on the CITES Appendices, suppliers must adhere strictly to all CITES regulations and procedures. For both CITES and non-CITES species, detailed information on the origin of the animals is required.

SCOPE

This standard applies to precious skins from crocodilians (crocodiles, caiman and alligators), snakes (e.g., pythons, anacondas), lizards (e.g., tejus, varanids), birds (e.g., ostrich), and other species (e.g., fish, including salmon and sturgeon) used across Kering's manufactured products. It applies to both farmed and wild-harvested animals, and it covers the entire upstream supply chain, meaning from harvest or farm to processing facility.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of hides and tanning of leather (*See Kering Standard for Tanning*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for sourcing Precious Skins requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements.

Illegal traffic and trade

- Suppliers must not engage in, facilitate, or support the trade of illegal animal products or any form of wildlife trafficking under any circumstances.
- Suppliers must ensure that all precious skins are sourced and traded legally in full compliance with national and international laws and conventions.

Species threatened with extinction

- Suppliers shall not source any legally traded species (or skins from species) that are threatened with extinction.
- Suppliers must not source species listed as "Near Threatened", "Vulnerable", "Endangered", or "Critically Endangered" on the IUCN Red List, or included in CITES Appendix I. The only exception is if the species is listed on the CITES Appendices according to the conditions below:
- Suppliers sourcing species listed in CITES Appendices II and III must ensure full compliance with all CITES requirements and maintain complete supply chain traceability.
- Suppliers should conduct appropriate due diligence when sourcing from countries with potential risks of CITES compliance (Laos, Indonesia, Vietnam, Benin, Togo). This may include the use of recognized certification schemes and/or collaboration with Kering to facilitate in-depth, on-the-ground assessments, where appropriate. Suppliers may be required to provide written evidence of their commitment to these standards.
- Suppliers shall avoid sourcing from "re-exporting" countries under CITES (e.g., Singapore) due to higher risks of loss of integrity in the supply chain.
- Species-Specific Sourcing Requirements:
- Snakes, reptiles, and crocodilians: Suppliers must only source these species if they are listed under CITES, with full compliance with CITES requirements and traceability.
- Birds, fish, and other species: Suppliers may source these species from non-CITES sources only if they provide prior disclosure of the origin (farm-raised or wild-caught) and document animal welfare practices for verification.

- Species restricted under the US Endangered Species Act or EU Wildlife Trade Regulations must not be sourced unless fully compliant with these regulations, including traceability and verification by Kering, and full adherence to all import conditions.
- Suppliers must ensure that their sub-suppliers follow the same rules and can demonstrate compliance.
- Kering and/or its Houses may request a written engagement from a supplier that outlines their commitment to the above sourcing standards for species threatened by trade or initiate farm audits when necessary.

Supplier information and transparency

- Suppliers must ensure full traceability of all skins (CITES and non-CITES) back to wild source and/or captive operations. This means providing verified information on:
    - Species scientific name
    - Source country (country of wild harvest/farm/ ranch and in the case of ranching operations the source country for hatchlings and/or eggs needs to be specified) and location (region or farm)
    - Processing facility
    - Type of source (captive, ranched or wild)
    - Location of all tanning steps
- Suppliers must put in place systems to verify the original source of skins, combining physical traceability tools (e.g. plastic tags, RFID, blockchain, DNA testing) with robust documentation. Suppliers shall agree to second or third-party verification of traceability and sourcing claims.

Origin and certification

- Suppliers are authorized to source only from species, countries and supply chains that have been explicitly approved and must hold the certifications or supply chain verifications recognized by Kering.
- Suppliers are required to source skins for Kering only from preferred countries and from sources with certifications recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards and Certification*):
    - Crocodilians:
        - Certification: ICFA or verified by Kering
        - Countries: United States, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Australia, Papua New Guinea
    - Reptiles (lizards and snakes):
        - Certification: RRSS or verified by Kering
        - Countries: Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Argentina
    - Ostriches:
        - Certification: SAOBC or verified by Kering
        - Countries: South Africa
    - Fish:
        - Certification: MSC, ASC or verified by Kering
- The species, countries of origin, farming systems (captive-bred or wild) and the full supply chain involved in the sourcing shall be validated and approved by Kering.
- Sourcing re-export permits or from sources that cannot identify and verify the original source of the animal is not permitted.

Prioritized species

The following species shall be prioritized as sources of precious skins, as they are the most likely to meet the mandatory requirements of this Standard. This indicative list reflects Kering's best available knowledge at the time of publication and may evolve in the future based on third-party audits of farms and/or processing facilities. Hides from these species must comply with the source origin and source type listed below, and be certified according to the listed standard.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Source Origin	Source Type	Certification/ verification required
OSTRICH	Struthio camelus	South Africa	Farmed	SAOBC
AMERICAN ALLIGATOR	Alligator mississippiensis	United States (Louisiana, Georgia)	Captive Bred	ICFA
AUSTRALIAN SALTWATER CROCODILE	Crocodylus porosus	Australia, Papua New Guinea	Crocodylus porosus	ICFA
NILE CROCODILE	Crocodylus niloticus	South Africa Zimbabwe	Captive Bred	ICFA
YELLOW ANACONDA	Eunectes notaeus	Argentina	Wild	Verified by Kering
RETICULATED PYTHON	Python reticulatus	Thailand, Vietnam	Captive Bred	RRSS or verified by Kering
BURMESE PYTHON	Python molurus bivittatus	Thailand, Vietnam	Captive Bred	RRSS or verified by Kering
LIZARD	Varanus salvador	Indonesia	Wild	RRSS or verified by Kering

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
Crocodilians	International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA) or verified by Kering
Reptiles (lizards and snakes)	Responsible Reptile Sourcing Standard (RRSS) or verified by Kering
Ostriches	South African Ostrich Business Chamber (SAOBC) or verified by Kering
Fish	Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC); Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or verified by Kering

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Ensuring the highest standards of animal welfare in the supply chain.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, PRECIOUS SKINS SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

ACROSS ALL KERING ACTIVITIES:

 ~ **2%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	 ~ **1%** of land use (m2)	 ~ **6%** of water use (m3)

ACROSS KERING HOUSES' SOURCING:

 ~ **5%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	 ~ **1%** of land use (m2)	 ~ **8%** of water use (m3)

FAUX FUR

PURPOSE

Faux fur refers to a textile fabric manufactured to replicate the appearance and performance of real fur using natural, cellulosic and mainly synthetic fibres (acrylic, modacrylic and polyester) without relying on animal skins. This material has been increasingly used since Kering's decision to remove all animal fur from its collections. By 'fur' we mean animal pelts where the hair is left on the animal's processed skins, from animals being raised, trapped or hunted primarily for their pelt. This includes the skins of animals such as foxes, mustelids (e.g. mink, weasels, stoats, etc.), rodents (e.g. orylags, rabbits, angora rabbits, beavers, nutria, etc.), kangaroos, deer and possums.

Faux fur offers high-quality non-animal-based alternatives, but it also presents sustainability challenges, including dependence on fossil fuel-based fibres, chemical and energy intensive processing, and the risk of microfibre release. This standard therefore sets expectations for fibre sourcing and processing that encourages suppliers to take a cautious approach when choosing synthetic alternatives to fur. In addition, suppliers should note that the terms 'faux fur', 'fake fur' or 'eco-friendly fur' should be used with caution, as these references are not permitted by law in several countries. Furthermore, under Italian and broader EU legislation, the terms "fur" and "leather" cannot be used to describe non-animal materials (*refer to the Guidance for Sustainability Claims for more details*).

SCOPE

This standard applies to all faux fur materials used across Kering's manufactured products. It covers all types of fur-like effects, such as:

- Long-haired faux fur resembling fox fur, typically made from synthetic fibers (polyester, modacrylic, acrylic).
- Short-pile or shearling effect materials, usually composed of natural fibers (wool, mohair, alpaca), cellulosic fibers (viscose, lyocell), and synthetic fibers (polyester, modacrylic, acrylic).

Because faux fur is a textile structure rather than a single material category, this standard must be applied alongside the other relevant Kering Standards, including those for Synthetics, Cellulosic Fibers, Wool, Cashmere, Silk, and Other Raw Materials. Together, these documents provide a comprehensive framework to guide responsible material sourcing across the supply chain.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of faux fur down to the supply chain (*See Introduction to the Standards for Manufacturing Processes and Textile Wet Processing and Denim Manufacturing*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Faux Fur requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

- Suppliers must disclose material composition and provide Kering with minimum information from raw materials to related product:
    - Name and location of finished product manufacturer
    - Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
    - Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
    - Country of origin of natural fibers (i.e., country of farm)
    - Country of origin of synthetic polymer producer (e.g. chips producer)
    - Country of cellulosic pulp producer(s)

Certification and programs

Suppliers must refer to the specific Kering Standards for Raw Materials when sourcing materials for faux fur applications. These standards indicate which certifications are mandatory or recommended for each material.

Recycled content

Kering supports the use of materials containing recycled fibers, whether natural (wool, cashmere, silk, mohair, alpaca), cellulosic, or synthetic. Kering recommends prioritizing post-consumer waste feedstocks to reduce dependance on natural resources, while ensuring compliance with all relevant national and local regulations. Suppliers shall align with the recycled content requirements outlined in the specific standard applicable to the raw material used to produce faux fur, including wool, cashmere, silk, alpaca, mohair, cellulosic fibers, and synthetic fibers.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

To achieve the highest levels of transparency in faux fur supply chain, Kering is committed to prioritize suppliers who can provide additional information from raw materials to related products, and who incorporate encouraged practices for transparency requirements set out in the dedicated chapters of the Kering Standard for each raw material.

Kering is also committed to prioritize suppliers who can provide additional details about the origin of the raw materials used for faux fur and who rely on a chain of custody supported by physical and digital systems (platforms, tools, programs, etc.) and verified by third parties.

Regenerative agriculture

Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who sourced natural fibers from producers implementing regenerative practices:

- Producers supported by the Kering Regenerative Fund for Nature or equivalent projects for regenerative preapproved by Kering,
- Producers following practices and ensuring outcomes that are verified by a third-party such as Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV) by Savory Institute's Land to Market program.

Materials produced on farms, ranches, fields or other production landscapes that are actively converting to regenerative agriculture should also be preferred when making sourcing decisions, to support an accelerated transition to these practices.

Higher recycled content

For all fibers containing recycled materials the recycled content must be as high as possible. Kering requires its suppliers to prioritize the maximum use of post-consumer waste raw materials. For more information on the encouraged recycled content for wool, cashmere, silk, alpaca, mohair, cellulosic and synthetics fibers, suppliers must consult the dedicated chapter of the Kering Standard.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Fiber Type	Link to the relevant Kering Raw Materials Standards
Cashmere	Standards for Raw Materials - Cashmere
Wool	Standards for Raw Materials - Wool
Mohair / Alpaca	Standards for Raw Materials – Other Raw Materials
Silk	Standards for Raw Materials - Silk
Cellulosic	Standards for Raw Materials - Cellulosic
Synthetic	Standards for Raw Materials - Synthetic

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

- Fur-free collections since 2021.
- Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, FAUX FUR SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

- Less than **5%** of the impact of synthetic fibers used for Ready-To-Wear products of its fashion Houses.


KERING
CASHMERE

PURPOSE

Cashmere is produced from the fine and soft undercoat of Cashmere goats. This high-quality fiber known for its warmth and softness is of importance for Kering garments.

Cashmere is mostly produced in Mongolia and Inner Mongolia. When China produces about 75% of global cashmere in 'farming' systems, the production in Mongolia comes from small-scale, traditional nomadic herders.

In sedentary systems, animal welfare can be impacted when paddocks are overcrowded and by injuries during combing and shearing stages. In the case of farmers relying on purchased animal feed, there's an issue of synthetic inputs used in the feed production with negative effects on soil health, water cycles, and biodiversity.

In Mongolia, with the growing demand for cashmere over the last decades, herd sizes have increased overall. This has led to significant environmental impacts due to overgrazing with impacts on vegetation, key to animal nutrition and productivity, as well as negative impacts on biodiversity and water. Related soil erosion also impacts greenhouse gas emissions, health and air quality.

Kering is committed to sourcing cashmere that supports production practices minimizing negative impacts on soil, vegetation, and wildlife, promotes systems that respect social and cultural values, sustain local livelihoods, and foster grazing practices that prevent land degradation. It upholds the highest standards of animal welfare and advances circularity by reducing reliance on virgin wool and increasing the use of recycled fibers.

SCOPE

This standard applies to cashmere used across Kering's manufactured products.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of cashmere further down the supply chain (*See Kering Standard for Textile Wet Processing & Denim Manufacturing*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Cashmere requires its suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering with minimum information on the origin of the cashmere product:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
- Name and location of combining, sorting and/or dehairing manufacturer
- Name and location of processor and/or spinner
- Name, country and location of livestock farmer (herders if possible, otherwise Pasture Use Groups and/or cooperative)
- For recycled content,
    - Name, country and location of recycled fiber producer

Certification and programs

Suppliers are required to source cashmere for Kering from sources with valid 3rd-party certification, or verification through private programs recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*). At least one of the following must be provided

- For recycled materials: GRS
- For virgin cashmere: AVSF Sustainable Cashmere Certification (S3C), Good Cashmere Standard, EU Organic; NOP USDA; Fair For Life; GOTS. GOTS should be accompanied by additional certifications relevant to animal welfare, social impacts and land management.
- Regenerative agriculture (virgin cashmere): Regenerative Fund for Nature - Good Growth, ROC

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

To achieve the highest level of transparency and traceability within its cashmere supply chain, Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who can provide additional information on the origin of cashmere and rely on a chain of custody supported by physical and digital systems (platforms, tools, programs, etc.) with third-party verification.

Higher recycled content

Suppliers are strongly encouraged to include recycled content above 50%. GRS certification is required.

Regenerative agriculture

Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who source cashmere from producers implementing regenerative practices with clearly defined, robustly monitored and evaluated outcomes on Nature. Kering has committed to scaling up regenerative materials in the collections by 2030 and beyond.

Priority is given to cashmere from producers supported by the Regenerative Fund for Nature.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Recycled content	GRS
Virgin cashmere	AVSF Sustainable Cashmere Certification (S3C); Good Cashmere Standard (GCS); EU Organic; NOP USDA; Fair for Life; GOTS
Regenerative agriculture	Regenerative Fund for Nature - Good Growth; Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

	Ensuring the highest standard of animal welfare in the supply chain.
	Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.
	Incorporating 20% regenerative materials in ready-to-wear by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, CASHMERE SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

ACROSS KERING FASHION HOUSES' READY TO WEAR SOURCING:

- ~ **42%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)
- ~ **87%** of land use (m2)
- ~ **34%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING RECYCLED CASHMERE VS. CONVENTIONAL CASHMERE REDUCES

- GHG emissions by about **99%**
- land use by about **99%**
- water use by about **99%**


KERING
WOOL

PURPOSE

Wool is an animal fiber obtained from sheep used for thousands of years to create warm, soft and light garments. As a key fiber, Kering committed to only use high quality wool. Produced in extensive farming systems all over the world, the highest quality and quantity of fibers come from Australia, South Africa, Argentina and New-Zealand.

Wool production can be associated with environmental and animal welfare challenges. Cases of land conversion for sheep farming occur around the world. Degradation can affect the areas surrounding farms and risks of overgrazing exist where sheep farming is on natural grasslands. Sheep farming is also relying on chemical inputs. While unbalancing the local ecosystems, they bind to the wool grease and contaminate the scour effluent.

In terms of animal welfare, mulesing is a controversial practice on sheep farming. It consists of cutting the skin from the breech and/or the tail of a sheep to prevent the development of the Blowflies. Denounced for its cruelty mulesing is officially forbidden in New-Zealand but still occur in Australia.

Kering is committed to ensuring that its wool sourcing supports production practices that minimize negative impacts on soil, plants, and wildlife, limit the use of toxic chemicals, and upholds the highest standards of animal welfare, while also promoting circularity through reduced reliance on virgin wool and increased use of recycled fibers.

SCOPE

This standard applies to wool used across Kering's manufactured products (from ready-to-wear garments to accessories).

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of wool further down the supply chain (*See Kering Standard for Textile Wet Processing & Denim Manufacturing*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Wool requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements.

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering with minimum information on the origin of the wool product:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
- Country of origin of wool (i.e., Australia) and region / state
- Name and location of sorting and/or cleaning/scouring manufacturer
- Name and location of processor and/or spinner
- Name and location of livestock farmer (cooperatives, sheep farms)
- For recycled content,
    - Country of origin of recycled fiber producer
    - Name and location of recycled fiber producer

Certification and programs

Suppliers are required to source wool for Kering from sources with valid 3rd-party certification, or verification through private programs recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*). At least one of the following must be provided:

- For recycled materials: GRS
- For virgin wool: Abelusi Wool, Authentico, EU Organic, Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), Nativa, Sustainable Cape Wool Standard, ZQ, ZQRX. GOTS should be accompanied by additional certifications relevant to animal welfare and land management.
- Regenerative agriculture (virgin wool): Wildlife Conservation Society & Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network; Conservation South Africa; ROC; NATIVARegen™ Uruguay; Ecological Outcomes Verification (EOV). EOV should be accompanied by additional certifications relevant to animal welfare or specific regenerative projects preapproved by Kering.

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin wool by promoting the use of recycled wool:

- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer, or a combination of both
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer wool

When using recycled wool:

- Recycled content should be a minimum of 20%
- Recycled wool shall be certified under GRS certification (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).
- Suppliers must be aware and align with any national and local legislation for recycled fibers.

Animal welfare

Suppliers and sub-suppliers dealing with live sheep must agree with the implementation and verification – by Kering or a third-party of Kering Animal Welfare Standard for Sheep. As such, Kering considers mulesing not aligned with its animal welfare standards, it shall thus not be perpetrated.

Reduced impacts on water

Suppliers must integrate best available technologies (BATs) to reduce water use and water pollution in wool processing steps, particularly scouring and dyeing (for additional information on the requirements for raw materials processing, see the Manufacturing Processes section of these standards).

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who can provide additional information on the origin of wool and rely on a chain of custody supported by physical and digital systems (platforms, tools, programs, etc.) with third-party verification.

Higher recycled content

Suppliers are encouraged to increase recycled content beyond 20% up to 50% or above. Recycled wool shall be certified under GRS certification.

Regenerative agriculture

Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who source wool from producers implementing regenerative practices:

- Producers supported by the Kering Regenerative Fund for Nature or equivalent projects for regenerative preapproved by Kering
- Producers following practices and ensuring outcomes that are verified by a third-party such as Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV) by Savory Institute's Land to Market program

Kering has committed to scaling up regenerative materials in the collections by 2030 and beyond.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Recycled content	Global Recycled Standard (GRS)
Virgin wool	Abelusi Wool, Authentico, EU Organic, Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), Nativa, Sustainable Cape Wool Standard, ZQ, ZQRX
Regenerative farming	Wildlife Conservation Society & Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network; Conservation South Africa; Ecological Outcomes Verification (EOV); Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC); NATIVARegen™ Uruguay

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

- Ensuring the highest standard of animal welfare in the supply chain.
- Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.
- Incorporating 20% regenerative materials in ready-to-wear by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, WOOL SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

ACROSS KERING FASHION HOUSES' READY TO WEAR SOURCING:

- **~ 27%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)
- **~ 4%** of land use (m2)
- **~ 6%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING CERTIFIED WOOL VS. CONVENTIONAL WOOL REDUCES

- GHG emissions by about **30%**
- land use by more than **90%**
- water use by more than **30%**


KERING
SILK

PURPOSE

Silk is a natural fiber emblematic of luxury, valued for centuries for its softness, lightness, elegant drape, and strength. It is mainly produced from Bombyx mori, a species of moth that is entirely domesticated, feeds on mulberry leaves and is therefore entirely dependent on agricultural systems. Today, it accounts for around 95% of global silk production and is farmed in more than 30 countries, with China being the leading producer, followed by India and Japan.

Silk production offers several inherent environmental advantages: it is a natural, biodegradable fiber, and mulberry trees require relatively little water while their deep roots help prevent soil erosion. At the same time, the production of silk involves challenges at every stage of the production, including the working conditions and livelihoods of silk farmers, as well as the use of chemicals, water, and energy, particularly during filature operations.

Kering is committed to ensuring that these challenges are addressed. This standard defines the practices necessary to develop a silk supply chain that respects natural resources, protects biodiversity, and supports farming communities. It reflects Kering commitment to promoting excellence, ethics, and continuous improvement across the sericulture sector.

SCOPE

This standard applies to silk used across Kering's manufactured products. It covers the initial steps of silk production, with a focus on sericulture (cocoon cultivation and filature operations) and recycled content.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of silk further down the supply chain (*See Kering Standard for Textile Wet Processing & Denim Manufacturing*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Silk requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering with minimum information on the silk supply chains:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
- Country of origin of silk
- For recycled content, country of recycled fiber producer

Certification and programs

- Suppliers are required to only source silk from sources with certifications recognized by Kering, with documented evidence validated by accredited third parties (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*) Kering preferred sources.
- Suppliers are also encouraged to source silk from agricultural production systems that mitigate direct (e.g. no conversion of natural habitats) and indirect negative impacts (e.g. local sourcing, organic, or wildlife-friendly practices).

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin silk by promoting the use of recycled silk, alongside organic silk:

- Recycled content may come from pre-consumer, post-consumer sources, or a combination of both
- Suppliers should prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer silk

When using recycled silk:

- Recycled content should be a minimum of 20%
- Recycled silk shall be certified under GRS certification (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*)
- Suppliers must be aware and align with any national and local legislation for recycled fibers.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

Kering aims for the highest level of transparency and traceability across its silk supply chain. To support this and in addition to the Requirements, suppliers are expected to provide Kering with a set of information from raw material to production:

- Name and location of silkworm rearing facilities
- Name and location of reeling manufacturer
- Name and location of processor and/or twister and/or spinner
- For recycled content, name and location of recycled fiber producer

Furthermore, Kering encourages the use of traceability systems supported by physical and digital systems (platforms, tools, programs, etc.) and preferably verified by third parties.

Regenerative agriculture

As mentioned in the Introduction section to Standards for Raw Materials, Kering prioritizes raw materials produced through regenerative agriculture, with clearly defined, closely monitored, and measurable benefits for Nature. For silk, this mainly concerns the land where mulberry trees are grown. Priority is given to producers who can demonstrate quantified positive outcomes from regenerative practices in their mulberry fields, ideally located near the silkworm rearing facilities.

Use of higher recycled content

Kering supports the use of recycled materials for silk, particularly raw materials sourced from post-consumer waste. Kering prefers the use of recycled materials with a content of more than 50%. In addition, Kering reminds suppliers that GRS certification is mandatory for recycled silk.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Virgin silk	Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), Organic Content Standard (OCS) 100
Recycled content	Global Recycled Standard (GRS)

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, SILK SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

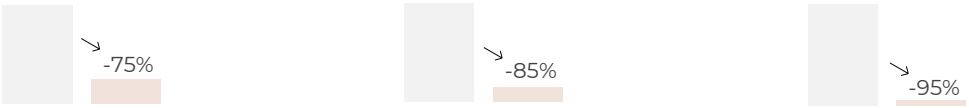
ACROSS KERING FASHION HOUSES' READY TO WEAR SOURCING:

~ 5%
of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ 2%
of land use (m2)

~ 27%
of water use (m3)

SOURCING RECYCLED SILK VS. CONVENTIONAL SILK REDUCES



GHG emissions by about **75%**

land use by more than **85%**

water use by more than **95%**


KERING
COTTON

PURPOSE

Cotton is a natural fiber representing about 22% of global fiber production. It holds particular importance in the luxury industry for both aesthetic and functional reasons. As cotton is a versatile and tough fiber, it can be used in a variety of fabrics and is thus an important basic raw material for Kering Houses.

Cotton production supports the livelihoods of over 350 million people, including between 50 to 100 million farmers. While conventional cotton production has historically faced environmental and social challenges, such as the use of substantial amounts of pesticides and fertilizers, significant water consumption and land usage, and the presence of child labor in certain regions, the industry is evolving toward more responsible practices. Today, only a small share of the global cotton (2,3%) is estimated to be produced organically. Kering is committed to accelerating this positive transformation.

Going above and beyond organic growing, Kering places central importance in supporting the wider adoption of holistic farming practices, known as regenerative agriculture to protect and improve biodiversity (soil biodiversity, and biodiversity of plant and animal species, both on- and off-farm), to build measurable improvements in soil health (assessed through proxies such as the capacity of soil to retain water, and soil carbon content, which can be enhanced by maintaining year-round vegetative cover on all cultivated land, using crop rotations or minimizing soil disturbance, for example), and to ensure farmers are fairly rewarded for their adoption of such practices. Both social and environmental considerations are driving Kering's strong commitment to using only traceable and better cultivated cotton in its supply chains, and to foster a transition towards transformative farming practices.

SCOPE

This standard applies to all possible applications of cotton across Kering's product range including in garments, accessories and packaging, but also to a lesser extent in leather goods or shoes. It covers the upstream supply chain, with a focus on cotton cultivation and recycled contents.

Additional Kering Standards are available for processing fabrics and chemical management (*See Kering Standard for Textile Wet Processing & Denim Manufacturing*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Cotton requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering Houses with minimum information on the cotton supply chain:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
- For virgin content, location (country, area) of origin of the cotton (i.e., U.S.A. / California)
- For recycled content, country of recycled fiber producer

High-risk countries

No cotton should be sourced from Uzbekistan, Syria, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan or from any country or region under international or national sanctions. Kering will aim to update suppliers as necessary on sourcing countries that are considered “high risk”. Kering is a signatory to the Pledge Against Forced Child Labor in Uzbekistan Cotton and the Pledge against Forced Labor in the Cotton Sector of Turkmenistan and is firmly opposed of the use of forced labor and/or child labor in the cotton supply chain.

Suppliers should also be prepared to show evidence of their compliance and the compliance of their sub-suppliers (i.e., show documentation of chain of custody to country or countries of origin).

Certification and programs

Suppliers are required to source cotton for Kering from sources with valid 3rd-party certification, or verification through private programs recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin cotton fibers by promoting the use of recycled cotton fibers:

- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer, or a combination of both
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer waste feedstock

When using recycled cotton:

- Recycled content should be a minimum of 20% (GRS certified)
- Recycled cotton shall be certified under GRS certification (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*)
- Suppliers must be aware of and align with any national and local legislation for recycled fibers.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

To achieve the highest level of transparency and traceability within its cotton supply chain, Kering is committed to prioritize suppliers who can provide additional information on the origin of the cotton, such as:

- Name and location of sorting and/or ginning manufacturer
- Name and location of processor and/or spinner
- For virgin content, name and location of the cotton farmers
- For recycled content, name and location of recycled fiber producer
- Use of existing digital or physical traceability systems, preferably third-party verified

Regenerative agriculture

Kering is committed to prioritizing raw materials produced within transformative agriculture systems with clearly defined, robustly monitored and evaluated outcomes on nature (regenerative practices). Kering has committed to scaling up regenerative materials in the collections by 2030 and beyond.

When it comes to cotton, priority is given to natural raw materials coming from:

- Producers supported by the Regenerative Fund for Nature.
- Produces supported by bespoke regenerative agriculture projects pre-validated by the Kering Sustainability Team
- Producers following practices and ensuring outcomes that are verified by a third-party such as the Regenerative Organic Certified™ certification by the Regenerative Organic Alliance (ROA).

Support in-conversion and transitional cotton programs

Kering encourages suppliers and its Houses to source from verified in-conversion or transitional cotton programs to ensure a robust supply of organic and regenerative cotton for the future.

Currently, less than 2,3% of cotton is organically grown, and the percentage of regenerative cotton is much lower. To increase this percentage in the future, it is particularly important to help support programs and farmers that are making this transition to support an accelerated adoption of these practices. For more information on potential sources of in-conversion cotton, please ask the Kering Material Innovation Lab.

Higher recycled content

Suppliers are strongly encouraged to ensure recycled content greater than 50% (GRS certified) and to prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer waste feedstock.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Virgin cotton	GOTS Organic Content Standard (OCS) 100 OEKO-TEX ® Organic Cotton Standard Fairtrade or Fair for Life combined with 100% organically grown cotton fibers (GOTS or OCS 100) Nativa Cotton Protocol (Global scope)
Regenerative cotton	Regenerative Organic Certified Regenerative Fund for Nature – Organic Cotton Accelerator Regenagri combined with 100% organically grown cotton fibers (GOTS or OCS 100)
Recycled cotton	Global Recycled Standard (GRS)

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.

Incorporating 20% regenerative materials in ready-to-wear by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, COTTON SOURCING ACCOUNTS:

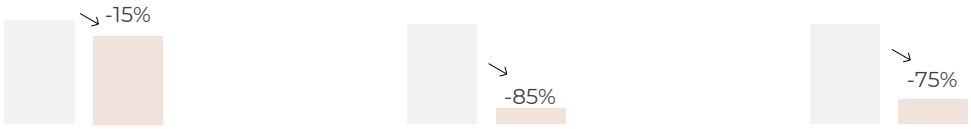
ACROSS ALL KERING ACTIVITIES:

~ **3%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **2%** of land use (m2)	~ **6%** of water use (m3)

ACROSS KERING FASHION HOUSES READY TO WEAR SOURCING:

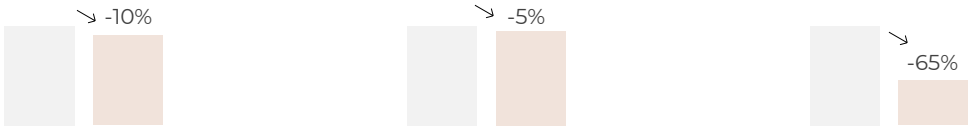
~ **12%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **3%** of land use (m2)	~ **15%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING RECYCLED COTTON VS. CONVENTIONAL COTTON REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **15%**	land use by more than **85%**	water use by about **75%**

SOURCING CERTIFIED COTTON VS. CONVENTIONAL COTTON REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **10%**	land use by more than **5%**	water use by more than **65%**

KERING

PAPER AND WOOD

PURPOSE

Paper and wood-based materials are widely used across Kering's operations and value chain, from packaging and shopping bags to visual merchandising. Because packaging in particular represents a key physical touchpoint between our Houses and their clients, ensuring that these materials are responsibly sourced is not only critical to meeting customer expectations but also an opportunity for Kering to leverage its scale to drive positive change in the sector.

The degradation and destruction of forests and other natural ecosystems lead to significant loss of biodiversity and the disruption of ecosystem services such as climate regulation and carbon sequestration. Unsustainable expansion of plantations and wood extraction for paper and pulp production are major drivers of deforestation and ecosystem loss, particularly in tropical regions. More broadly, logging and timber consumption degrade forest carbon sinks, weakening their capacity to sequester and store carbon, while generating adverse social impacts such as land-use conflicts and poor working conditions in parts of the industry.

Kering is committed to ensuring that its sourcing does not contribute to deforestation, the degradation of forest carbon sinks, or the destruction of natural ecosystems, while maximizing opportunities for sustainable forest management (SFM). This commitment also encompasses compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks, such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), and is guided by key principles including decreasing the amount of paper and packaging we use wherever possible and prioritizing the use of recycled materials and next-generation feedstocks.

SCOPE

This standard applies to a wide range of raw materials and finished products derived from wood and pulp. This includes multiple categories such as paper and cardboard products (e.g. office paper, packaging materials), packaging (e.g. shoeboxes, wrapping paper), wood products (e.g. furniture), printed materials (e.g. catalogs, labels, hangtags), retail (e.g. shopping bags) and point-of-sales materials (e.g. displays).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Paper and Wood requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements.

Certification

Suppliers are required to only source paper, cardboard and wood for Kering from sources with certifications recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*):

- For recycled materials: FSC Recycled or Blue Angel.
- For virgin materials: FSC 100% or FSC Mix.
- FSC Recycled is the preferred certification, followed by FSC 100%, which is preferred to FSC Mix.

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin raw materials by promoting the use of recycled or reclaimed paper and wood:

- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer, or a combination of both.
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer waste feedstock.

When using recycled paper:

- Recycled content should be a minimum of 50% and higher wherever feasible, especially for products such as office paper, B2B packaging and hangtags and labels.
- All recycled paper, cardboard and wood shall be certified under FSC recycled or Blue Angel (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).

Compliance with EUDR

For all packaging made of paper, cardboard or wood, excluding packaging made from 100% recycled content, Kering and its Brands will require that suppliers comply with the requirements set forth in the EUDR. This includes that:

- Products must not originate from land subject to deforestation or forest degradation after 31 December 2020.
- Products must have been harvested/cultivated in accordance with the law of their country of origin (concept of legality)
- Products must have been placed on the EU market with a proper and complete Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI), should the supplier be subject to these obligations.

Supplier information and transparency requirements

Suppliers of paper, cardboard and wood products must provide Kering with key information to enable the assessment and mitigation of potential sourcing risks.

For each quantity of product sold by the supplier, it is necessary to provide the following supporting documents:

- For virgin materials:
    - Country of origin declaration and certification:
    - The country of origin refers to the country of harvest (forest/plantation location).
    - A certificate must be attached to each purchased quantity, with the date reported.
    - List of sub-regions from which the paper pulp / timber are sourced (specific volumes per region are not required).
    - Scientific names of the species used, confirmed through certification.
    - FSC 100 or Mix scope certificate covering the supplier.
    - Invoice including the FSC certification code (FSC Chain of Custody – CoC): the invoice must report the amount of certified material purchased, tagged with the certification code. This requirement is mandatory for all purchases and must be included by default in every purchase document.
    - Specification of the type of certification: FSC 100%, FSC Mix.
    - Whenever possible, provide the list of pulp and paper mills that includes the facility name, parent company name, location (country and region).
- For recycled materials:
    - Country of recycling declaration: The country of origin refers to the country where the recycling process (mechanical or chemical) takes place.
    - FSC recycled or Blue Angel Scope Certificate covering the supplier.
    - Invoice including the FSC certification code (FSC Chain of Custody – CoC): the invoice must report the amount of certified material purchased, tagged with the certification code. This requirement is mandatory for all purchases and must be included by default in every purchase document.
    - Specification of the type of certification: FSC Recycled, Blue Angel.
    - If possible, name and location of the recycling facility.

In addition, wherever applicable, suppliers must provide the Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI) number for each batch as required by European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

Species threatened with extinction

- Sourcing wood-based materials from natural forests is permitted. However, suppliers must not source wood from species listed as “Near Threatened,” “Vulnerable,” “Endangered,” or “Critically Endangered” on the IUCN Red List, or included in CITES Appendix I, under any circumstances.
- If sourcing wood-based products from plantations, suppliers must ensure that any product made of, or containing, species listed as “Near Threatened,” “Vulnerable,” “Endangered,” or “Critically Endangered” on the IUCN Red List, or included in CITES Appendices II or III, is FSC 100% and CoC certified and originates exclusively from FSC FM certified plantations.
- Suppliers must ensure full supply chain transparency and traceability for these materials.

Bleaching process

- Suppliers must ensure best environmental practices in the manufacturing of wood-based products, whether a raw material, component or finished product. Besides requiring compliance with the Kering Product Restricted Substances List (PRSL) and Kering Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL), as described in the General Introduction, suppliers shall:
- Make sure that paper and paper products are processed without chlorine, whether the processing takes place under the suppliers’ control or upstream in the supply chain with sub-suppliers
- Source paper that has been produced using a bleaching process that has been verified as totally chlorine-free (TCF) or process chlorine-free (PCF), as chlorine can result in the formation of harmful chemicals such as dioxins and furans which are known to cause cancer in humans.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Higher recycled content

Suppliers are strongly encouraged to ensure recycled content greater than 70%, especially for products such as office paper, B2B packaging and hangtags and labels.

Alternative feedstocks

- Suppliers are encouraged to use alternative bio-based feedstocks for paper and cardboard production, such as agricultural residues and non-wood fibers, including wheat straw, rice straw, hemp and flax, to reduce dependency on primary raw materials.
- Suppliers must ensure that these alternatives are produced with reduced social and environmental impacts and in adherence to our sustainability standards.
- GMO materials shall not be used as bio-based feedstocks.
- Suppliers are strongly encouraged to use certifications such as RSB (Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials), ISCC Plus (International Sustainability and Carbon Certification Plus), or FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) for wood-derived materials.
- Suppliers must ensure that these bio-based feedstocks are sourced with full supply chain transparency and traceability, verified through CoC certification or equivalent.

Certified wood from smallholders

- Suppliers are encouraged to support inclusive supply chains that can ensure fair benefit sharing and improvement of forest practices.
- Where possible, suppliers shall prioritize wood products sourced from FSC-certified Small and Low Intensity Forest Management Systems (SLIMF) and/or FSC-certified community-managed forestry production.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Recycled content	FSC Recycled, Blue Angel
Sustainable Forest Management (virgin materials)	FSC 100%, FSC Mix
Traceability	FSC CoC
Deforestation-Free	Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI)
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering has a SBTN public commitment on no conversion of natural ecosystems which includes a part on wood: Kering will achieve 100% volumes of wood as conversion-free by 2030, with 100% deforestation-free in 2025. More details are available here: https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/company/target-tracker/

ENVRIONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, PAPER AND WOOD SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

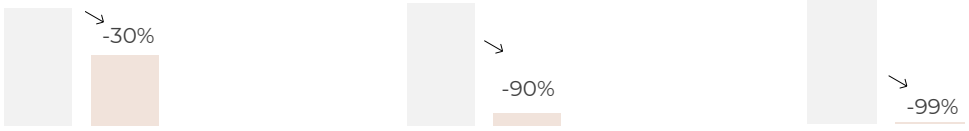
ACROSS KERING HOUSES' PACKAGING SOURCING:

~ **54%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ **91%** of land use (m2)

~ **58%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING PAPER AND WOOD PRODUCTS FROM FSC RECYCLED CERTIFIED VS. NON-RECYCLED CERTIFIED REDUCES

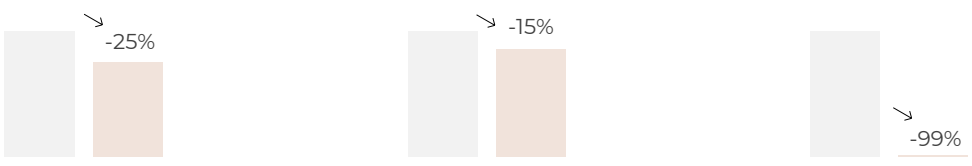


GHG emissions by more than **30%**

land use by more than **90%**

water use by nearly **99%**

SOURCING PAPER AND WOOD PRODUCTS FROM FSC 100 CERTIFIED SOURCES VS. NON-CERTIFIED REDUCES



GHG emissions by about **25%**

land use by more than **15%**

water use by nearly **99%**


KERING
PLASTICS

PURPOSE

Plastic is a versatile and widely used material that remains difficult to replace in some applications. However, its affordability has also encouraged a shift toward single-use consumption. Most plastics are produced from non-renewable fossil resources, whose extraction and transformation have significant environmental and health impacts. Moreover, only a small share of plastic is effectively recycled, while a large portion is poorly managed at end of life, often leaking into the environment. Each year, approximately 10Mt of plastic end up in seas and oceans. Because plastic does not biodegrade, it persists for decades, contributing to long-lasting pollution in oceans and ecosystems.

Kering is focused on reducing its reliance on plastics and transitioning toward less impactful, bio-based, and circular materials. The Kering Standard for Plastics aims to minimize the use and release of toxic substances during production and to completely avoid the most hazardous types of plastic, such as PVC. In line with its circularity ambitions, Kering promotes the use of recyclable plastics and supports efforts to better understand and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics across their entire life cycle.

SCOPE

This standard applies to all plastic types used in products, packaging (primary, secondary and tertiary) and visual merchandising.

Additional Kering Standard is available for information on specific requirements regarding plastic packaging (*see Kering Standard for Packaging)*.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Plastics requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements.

No use of PVC

Suppliers shall not use PVC in any products, materials or packaging, as it presents serious environmental and health hazards.

Phthalates must not be used at any stage of the production processes for Kering Houses' products or in any connected activities relating to Kering Houses.

No use of oxo-degradable plastics

Suppliers shall not use oxo-fragmentable plastics.

Recycled content

- Suppliers should choose recycled plastics over conventional fossil-based plastics.
- Suppliers should aim to achieve material with 100% recycled content.
- Recycled plastic shall be certified under Blue Angel DE-US 30a, GRS, Flustix Recycled, PSV or GRS (*see Recognized Standards & Certification*).
- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer or a combination of both.
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer waste feedstock.

Bio-based content

- If recycled content is not available, suppliers should source plastics with bio-content over conventional fossil-based plastics.
- Bio-based plastic shall be certified under OK Biobased, DIN CERTCO Biobased, FSC 100% (for cellulose-based plastics), ISCC Plus or RSB (*see Recognized Standards & Certification*).
- Bio-based plastics may comprise a mix of fossil fuel content and bio-based content.
- Suppliers should assess and provide the percentage of bio-content of their plastic products, which should be maximized.
- Suppliers must identify and document the origin of the bio-based feedstocks used (e.g., agricultural crops, organic waste, or proteins), giving priority to second-generation synthetics (derived from non-food biomass like agricultural residues and wood), and third-generation synthetics (sourced from microorganisms such as algae, which do not compete with food production or land use).
- GMO materials shall not be used as bio-based feedstocks.

Biodegradable and compostable plastic

Suppliers should not use biodegradable and compostable plastic but rather prioritize the use of recyclable plastics

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering Houses with minimum information on the supply chain:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Country of origin that refers to:
    - For virgin plastic: country where the raw materials were extracted (i.e. chips and flakes production for plastic)
    - For recycled plastic: country where the recycled materials are produced (chemical or mechanical processing)

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Critical ingredients and materials

Suppliers should choose plastics with minimal amount of plasticizers and chlorine.

Suppliers are encouraged to minimize the use of polystyrene (PS) and to use alternatives instead.

Plastic leakage management

Plastics producers, processors and transporters should adapt the equipment and procedures in place to prevent plastic loss and leakage (see Operation Clean Sweep® for examples of good practices during production, transport and processing operations).

Recycling process

Suppliers should prioritize the use of recycled plastics from closed-loop recycling processes (i.e., fiber-to-fiber recycling processes).

Product end-of-life

Suppliers should consider the end of life of the product and the material when choosing plastics, to minimize their environmental and social impacts.

Suppliers are encouraged to consult the *Guidance for Circularity*.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Recycled content	Blue Angel DE-UZ 30a Products made from Recycled Plastics Flustix Recycled Plastica Seconda Vita (PSV) Global Recycled Standard (GRS)
Bio-based carbon content	OK Biobased DIN CERTCO Biobased
Biomass management	FSC 100% ISCC Plus Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Eliminating single-use plastics since 2025.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, SOURCING OF PLASTICS ACCOUNTS FOR:

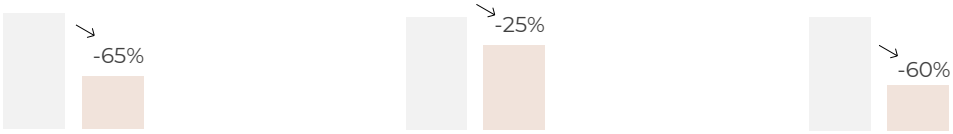
ACROSS KERING HOUSES' PACKAGING SOURCING:

~ 5% of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ 1% of land use (m2)

~ 5% of water use (m3)

SOURCING RECYCLED PLASTICS VS. VIRGIN PLASTICS REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **65%**

land use by about **25%**

water use by more than **60%**


KERING
DOWN

PURPOSE

Down refers to the underlayer of feathers made up of the lightest and finest plumage. It is well-known for its isolating properties and lightness. Picked from different species of farmed geese and ducks, down is most often a by-product of the food industry.

Waterfowl farming systems can have major impact on animal welfare. Upholding the highest standards of animal welfare requires attention to every aspect of care, from housing and handling to nutrition. In down production, the greatest concerns are forced feeding and live plucking. Kering is committed to ensuring these practices do not occur in its supply chain.

Kering is committed to ensuring that its down sourcing supports production practices that uphold the highest standards of animal welfare, while also promoting circularity through reduced reliance on virgin down and increased use of recycled down.

SCOPE

This standard applies to down used across Kering's manufactured products.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Down requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering with minimum information on the origin of the down:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of down processors
- Location (country and region) and name of the slaughterhouse
- Country where the farm is located
- For recycled content:
    - Country of origin of recycled fiber producer
    - Name and location of recycled fiber producer

Certification

Suppliers are required to source down for Kering from sources with valid 3rd-party certification, or verification through private programs recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*). At least one of the following must be provided

- For recycled materials: GRS, Neøkdun
- For virgin down: Responsible Down Standards (RDS); Global Traceably Down Standard (Global TDS)

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin down by promoting the use of recycled down:

- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer, or a combination of both
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer down

When using recycled down:

- Recycled content should be a minimum of 50%
- Recycled down shall be certified under GRS or Neøkdun certifications (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).
- Suppliers must be aware and align with any national and local legislation for recycled down.

Animal welfare

Suppliers and sub-suppliers dealing with live geese and ducks must agree with the implementation and verification – by Kering or a third-party of Kering Animal Welfare Standard. Kering bans the perpetration of forced feeding and live plucking of feathers and down. Suppliers must ensure down is free from these practices.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Animal Welfare	Responsible Down Standards (RDS); Global Traceably Down Standard (Global TDS)
Recycled content	Global Recycled Standard (GRS); Neøkdun

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

- Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.

KERING

MAN-MADE CELLULOSIC FIBERS

PURPOSE

Man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCFs) are regenerated fibers produced by chemically processing natural cellulose, most commonly from wood pulp. These fibers can also be produced from alternative sources such as recycled textile waste or agro-industrial by-products. The environmental impact of MMCFs depends largely on how wood or other cellulosic source material is produced.

The production of MMCF from virgin wood pulp places significant pressure on the world's forests and ecosystems. Unsustainable expansion of plantations and wood extraction are drivers of deforestation and ecosystem loss, particularly in tropical regions. Wood pulp used for MMCF production is sometimes sourced from ancient and endangered forests. The degradation and destruction of these ecosystems contribute to biodiversity loss, disruption of ecosystem services, and the release of greenhouse gas emissions.

Given the scale and diversity of MMCF applications across Kering's Houses, ensuring that these fibers are responsibly sourced is critical to preventing deforestation, safeguarding ecosystems, and meeting growing customer expectations. At the same time, MMCF sourcing provides an opportunity for Kering to drive positive change in the sector.

This Kering Standard for Cellulosic Fibers is aligned with, and builds on, the work of not-for-profit organization Canopy, which collaborates with Houses and retailers to ensure that their supply chains are free of ancient and endangered forests as part of the CanopyStyle Initiative.

SCOPE

This standard applies to man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCF) used in textile production for Kering's manufactured products, fabrics or yarns: Viscose, Lyocell, Modal, Cupro (cuprammonium rayon), acetate (cellulose acetate), triacetate (cellulose triacetate).

This includes MMCF made from wood pulp but also from alternative feedstocks, like cotton linters, other plant-based sources, recycled textile waste, agricultural by-products, microbial cellulose, etc.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of cellulosic fibers (*see Kering Standard for Textile Wet Processing and Denim Manufacturing*) and for cellulose acetate used in Kering eyewear pieces (*see Kering Standard for Cellulose Acetate*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Cellulosic Fibers requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering Houses with minimum information on the cellulosic fibers supply chain:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
- Name and location of fiber producer
- Depending on the raw material(s) used:
    - For virgin fibers: Country and, if possible, sub-regions of pulp or alternative feedstock producer(s)
    - For recycled fibers: Company name and country of recycled fiber producer

Certification

Suppliers are required to only source cellulosic fibers for Kering from sources with certifications recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*):

- For virgin fibers: Forest Stewardship Council certified fibers (FSC 100%, or if not available, FSC Mix) and fibers made from verified feedstock meeting the CanopyStyle audit expectations (sourced from producers that are verified to be aligned with these expectations).
- For recycled fibers: Global Recycled Standard (GRS), Recycled Content Standard (RCS) 100 or Recycled Content Standard (RCS) Blended

Supplier evaluation

Suppliers must evaluate their pulp suppliers against the CanopyStyle methodology and engage in continuous improvement.

Suppliers should only source from the highest-ranked producers and support current producers to improve their practices further: producers must score 25 points/"buttons" or more (a "dark green" t-shirt score) in Canopy's yearly Hot Button Report to be eligible (https://canopyplanet.org/tools-and-resources/hot-button-report) .

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin cellulosic fibers by promoting the use of recycled cellulosic fibers:

- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer, or a combination of both
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer waste feedstock.

When using recycled cellulosic fibers:

- Recycled content should be a minimum of 20%.
- Recycled cellulosic fibers shall be certified under GRS, RCS 100 or RCS Blended certification, FSC Recycled (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).
- Suppliers must be aware and align with any national and local legislation for recycled fibers.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

To achieve the highest levels of transparency and traceability within its cellulosic fiber supply chains, Kering is committed to prioritize suppliers who can provide additional information on the origin of cellulosic fibers, such as:

- Name and location of processor and/or twister and/or spinner
- Depending on the raw material(s) used:
    - For virgin pulp: Name and location of pulp producer(s) and wood sourcing country(ies)
    - For recycled content, name and location of recycled fiber producer
    - For cotton linters: Location (country, area) of origin of the cotton (i.e., U.S.A. / California)
    - Use of existing digital or physical traceability systems, preferably third-party verified

Higher recycled content

Suppliers are encouraged to increase recycled content beyond 20%, ideally raising the content up to 50%

Alternative feedstocks

Suppliers are encouraged to use alternative bio-based feedstocks for cellulosic fibers, such as cotton linters, other plant-based sources and agricultural by-products to reduce dependency on primary raw materials:

- Suppliers are encouraged to participate in trials, R&D and investments to accelerate the commercially competitive availability of these next generation cellulosic alternatives.
- Suppliers must ensure that these alternatives are produced with reduced social and environmental impacts and in adherence to our sustainability standards.
- GMO materials shall not be used as bio-based feedstocks.
- Suppliers must ensure that these bio-based feedstocks are sourced with full supply chain transparency and traceability, verified through CoC certification or equivalent.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Sustainable forest management	FSC 100% or FSC Mix and Canopy Hot Button Report – Green or Dark Green shirt rating (audit score of 25 points or more*)
Recycled content	Global Recycled Standard (GRS), Recycled Content Standard (RCS) 100, Recycled Content Standard (RCS) Blended, FSC Recycled

**To be aligned with the Kering Standards, any man-made cellulosics sourced must be either certified recycled (GRS, RCS) or at the same time (1) sourced from a supplier scoring 25 points or more at Canopy's annual Hot Button report ("green shirt" or "dark green shirt" rating), AND (2) certified FSC.*

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, CELLULOSIC FIBERS SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

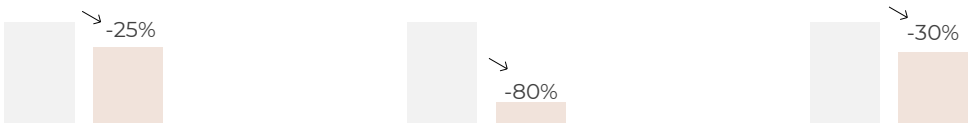
ACROSS ALL OF KERING HOUSES' SOURCING:

~ **1%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ **0.3%** of land use (m2)

~ **12%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING CELLULOSIC FIBERS CERTIFIED FSC (RECYCLED OR 100) VS. NON-CERTIFIED REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **25%**

land use by more than **80%**

water use by more than **30%**


KERING
SYNTHETICS

PURPOSE

Unlike natural fibers, such as cotton, wool and silk, which are cultivated from plants or animals, synthetic fibers are manmade. Conventional synthetics such as nylon, acrylic, polyester, and elastane are produced using by-products of petroleum and/or natural gas. The manufacturing process of synthetic yarns includes chemical polymerization, drying, cutting into chips, and liquefying the chips prior to a melt spinning. Synthetic fibers currently account for approximately 64% of the total worldwide fiber use, and polyester accounts for over 54% of all synthetic fibers. Synthetic fibers provide valuable performance attributes such as strength, abrasion resistance, stretch and recovery, as well as other important characteristics like flame resistance. There are several sustainability issues associated with conventional synthetic fibers, including the use of fossil fuels as their raw material feedstock (a non-renewable resource), the carbon emissions produced, as well as chemical, energy and water use. Furthermore, synthetic fibers do not biodegrade and shed microfibers that contribute to microplastic pollution.

Recognizing these issues, the Kering Standard for Synthetics supports the use of recycled synthetic fibers and bio-derived feedstock to avoid the dependency on virgin fossil fuel feedstock. Recycled materials include both pre- and post-consumer waste and bio-derived synthetic fibers include those from sugars, starches, and lipids, which are becoming more readily available and can be indistinguishable from conventional synthetic fibers from a processing and performance perspective.

SCOPE

This standard applies to synthetic fibers derived from petroleum (fossil fuels), recycled materials and biobased feedstock and which are used in textile production for Kering manufactured products, fabrics or yarns. The fibers covered include polyester, polyamide (nylon), acrylic, modacrylic, elastane (spandex), polyurethane, metallic yarns (i.e., Lurex) and other trademarked Houses associated with these fibers.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the processing of fabrics (*See Kering Standard for Textile Processing and Denim Manufacturing*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Synthetics requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering Houses with minimum information on the synthetic supply chain:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer
- When applicable:
    - For virgin fibers : country where the synthetic polymers are produced (chips)
    - For recycled fibers: country where the recycled fibers are produced (recycling facility location)
    - For non-fuel feedstock: country where the biomass is cultivated

High risk regions

Kering does not accept synthetic materials produced from coal or oil from conflict-affected regions.

Recycled content

- Suppliers should prioritize recycled synthetic fibers as first option over conventional fossil-based synthetic materials.
- Suppliers should aim to achieve materials with 100% recycled content.
- Within recycled materials, suppliers must prioritize post-consumer recycled content, particularly from emerging fiber-to-fiber recycling processes as it represents the highest value in circularity, and feedstock not related to clean food or drink packaging (e.g. PET bottles).

- Recycled synthetic fibers must be certified under recognized standards such as Global Recycled Standard (*see Recognized Standards & Certification*).
- Additionally, suppliers should prioritize the use of recyclable synthetics.

Bio-based content

- If recycled content is not available, suppliers should propose synthetics materials with bio-based content over conventional fossil-based synthetic materials.
- Suppliers should aim to achieve the highest possible biobased content and at least 30%.
- Suppliers must identify and document the origin of the bio-based feedstocks used (e.g., agricultural crops, organic waste, or proteins), giving priority to second-generation synthetics (derived from non-food biomass like agricultural residues and wood), and third-generation synthetics (sourced from microorganisms such as algae, which do not compete with food production or land use).
- Suppliers should assess and provide the percentage of bio-content of their plastic products, using an official test method such as ASTM D6866 method (American Society of Testing and Materials) or EN 16785- 1:2015.
- GMO materials shall not be used as bio-based feedstocks.

Certification

Suppliers are required to only source synthetic fibers for Kering from sources with certifications recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*):

- For recycled fibers: Global Recycled Standard (GRS)
- For bio-based fibers: OK Biobased, DIN CERTCO Biobased

Additionally, and whenever possible, suppliers are required to provide additional information and/or certifications about the feedstock used. For bio-based synthetics, Kering requires information about the biomass feedstock management. This can be covered by certifications such as Roundtable for Sustainable Biomaterials, International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC Plus) or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) for forest-derived feedstocks.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Enhanced transparency and traceability

To achieve the highest level of transparency and traceability within its synthetics supply chain, Kering is committed to prioritizing suppliers who can provide additional information on the origin of the synthetic materials, such as:

- Name and location of processor and/or twister and/or spinner
- Name and location of polymer producer (chips)
- For recycled content, name and location of recycled fiber producer
- Use of existing digital or physical traceability systems, preferably third-party verified

No use of modacrylic

Suppliers should avoid the use of modacrylic polymers in Kering products, as it cannot be mechanically recycled but also poses potential environmental and health threats.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Recycled content	Global Recycled Standard (GRS)
Bio-based carbon content	OK Biobased DIN CERTCO Biobased
Biomass management	FSC 100% FSC Mix ISCC Plus Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, SYNTHETICS ACCOUNTS FOR:

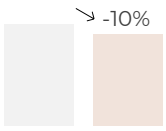
ACROSS KERING HOUSES' SOURCING:

~ **3%**
of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ **0.2%**
of land use (m2)

~ **3%**
of water use (m3)

SOURCING RECYCLED SYNTHETICS VS. VIRGIN SYNTHETICS REDUCES



water use by more than **10%**

GOLD AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS

PURPOSE

Several Kering Houses use precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, palladium) in jewelry, watches, and leather goods accessories, totaling several tons annually.

The jewelry sector accounts for half of gold use. China is the top producer (450 tons/year, ~10% of global mining), while Australia holds the largest reserves. Millions of miners depend on gold mining worldwide, through Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM, ~20% of production) and Large-Scale Mining (LSM, ~80%).

Silver is mainly extracted via open-pit or underground industrial operations; artisanal mining is negligible. Industrial demand far exceeds jewelry or coin use. About 30% of silver comes from primary mines, while 70% is a by-product of base metal mining (lead, zinc, copper: 57%) and gold mining (12%).

Platinum and palladium, part of platinum-group metals (PGM), are often mined together in underground operations, primarily in South Africa, with Russia, USA, Canada, and Zimbabwe also producing. Both metals are mainly used industrially; only ~1% of palladium goes to jewelry.

Precious metals pose major social and environmental challenges due to low rock-to-metal ratios, requiring extensive resource extraction for small yields. Mining is energy-intensive, damaging ecosystems and driving land use—gold is the leading cause of deforestation per ton extracted among minerals.

Gold also raises human rights concerns due to ASM's poor working conditions and toxic waste generation. Classified by the EU as a Conflict Mineral, gold mining can fund conflicts in CAHRAs. Silver extraction from lead and zinc mining contributes to metal pollution, contaminating water, soil, and crops, with health impacts linked to mining and smelting.

More responsible sourcing practices and the use of recycled precious metals can be good solutions for mitigating those risks. Kering and its Houses through the Kering Precious Metals Platform (PMP) are thus committed to sourcing precious metals that are verified in accordance with the Kering Standards for Gold and Other Precious Metals.

Sourcing options for Gold within the Kering Precious Metals Platform (PMP) include:

Strategically, Kering focuses its sourcing of gold within two possible streams: recycled gold and artisanal, small-scale mined gold (ASM).

- ASM Fairmined and Fairtrade gold: Kering recognizes the valuable contribution that Fairmined (FM) and Fairtrade (FT) certification standards are playing in improving the working conditions of artisanal and small-scale miners, positively developing their local communities, as well as encouraging extractive practices that limit and control the use of hazardous chemicals like mercury and cyanide.
- Verified ASM gold: Kering is also strongly committed to supporting artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASM) communities to transition towards more sustainable practices, being one of the few groups worldwide sustaining specific ASM communities engaged in supporting their workers and communities. Thus, gold may be purchased from artisanal, small-scale mines (ASM) that are aligned with third-party standards, such as the CRAFT code of practice. In this case, additional verification from Kering is mandatory to ensure improved environmental, social impact, and integrity of the chain of custody at least from cooperative mining level.
- Verified 100% e-waste recycled gold: discarded electronic devices like smartphones and computers represent a rapidly growing waste stream that often contains precious metals including gold. Tapping into this reservoir offers the dual benefit of reducing the demand for newly mined gold and addressing the escalating global e-waste problem.
- And RJC Chain-of-custody (CoC) certified 100% recycled gold from e-waste, jewelry and industrial scraps. This fosters environmental responsibility by promoting the reuse of precious resources but also guarantees the ethical sourcing of these materials. RJC CoC certification ensures that the recycled metals have been handled with integrity throughout its lifecycle.

Sourcing options for Silver, Platinum and Palladium within the platform include:

- Recycled silver, platinum and palladium from RJC CoC certified suppliers.
- Fairtrade or Fairmined silver and platinum.
- Verified ASM silver, platinum and palladium through third-party standards such as the CRAFT code of practice. In this case, additional verification from Kering is mandatory to ensure improved environmental, social impact, and integrity of the chain of custody at least from cooperative mining level.

SCOPE

This standard applies both to gold sourced directly from selected refiners, as well as to gold sourced indirectly through components or finished products suppliers, including the whole gold supply chain, from extraction to refining of new gold, as well as to recycled gold. Additionally, it applies to silver, platinum and palladium: the silver, platinum and palladium used by Kering Houses comes from third-party providers of semi-finished products and, to a lesser extent, directly from refiners.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Gold & Other Precious Metals requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PRECIOUS METALS:

Specific legal requirements

- Suppliers must provide complete and verifiable information for all precious metals' products supplied, ensuring compliance with all legal requirements;
- Comply with all relevant laws in all of their activities, including (but not limited to) those relating to anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing. Special attention should be given to the Dodd-Frank Act and the EU Conflict Minerals regulation when it comes to sourcing gold;
- Fully implement the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (CAHRAs);
- Never knowingly supply precious metals or products containing those to Kering or its Houses that have been subject to or involved in any form of bribery or corruption;
- Actively avoid any conflict of interest or the exercise of illegitimate influence when doing business with Kering and its Houses, including as a result of payments and gifts made or received, pre-existing relationships or other means;
- Inform Kering as soon as the supplier becomes aware of any incident in which it has not met or is not likely to meet these requirements.

Human rights

Suppliers must ensure human rights are respected in the entire precious metals supply chains (mining, trading, refining and manufacturing) and be able to provide relevant evidence to support their statement.

Supplier information and transparency

When requested, suppliers must provide Kering with information about the origin and the journey of the metal that they supply to Kering Houses. This information may include but is not limited to:

- Where the metal is mined and by whom
- Who has traded the metal and where
- Who has refined the metal and where
- What social and environmental standards or initiatives have been applied to mining operations and to entities that handle the metal during each step of the supply chain (e.g. RJC certifications, Fairmined or Fairtrade certifications, OECD Guidance and Supplement on Gold applications, CRAFT from ARM or other relevant standards and initiatives such as the LBMA, IRMA, RBA-RMI programs and the Cyanide Code for gold).

Suppliers must be able to provide documentation that verifies the information above, including for instance transaction certificates, audit reports, or other forms of third-party verification.

Inspection and auditing

- Suppliers shall allow Kering, its Houses and their representatives to check the supplier’s adherence to this Kering Standard for Gold and Other Precious Metals, including by physical and documented inspections;
- When requested, provide, if applicable, their RJC, Fairtrade, Fairmined or any other applicable certifications’ latest reports and Codes of Practice, including major and minor non-compliances sections;
- Correct any identified instances of non-compliance with this Kering Standard for Gold and Other Precious Metals and enhance existing practices, where Kering and its Houses have identified non-conformities but have decided not to exercise their resulting right to terminate contractual relations.

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO GOLD:

Mercury and cyanide

Kering wishes to phase out the use of highly hazardous chemicals such as mercury and cyanide in gold mining, and current technological developments make this possible. Some Fairmined / Fairtrade-certified mines already offer mercury-free and/or "ecological gold", which limits and eventually prohibits the use of mercury/cyanide in their extractive processes (e.g., water centrifugation and gravimetric techniques). Suppliers must use best efforts to source this type of gold particularly when using Fairmined / Faitrade sources.

PMP approved suppliers

Kering Houses must source precious metals through Kering approved suppliers within the Kering Precious Metals Platform (PMP) framework.

Through the platform, Kering has established a list of approved refiners that have been meticulously vetted, audited and selected by the group. These suppliers have successfully undergone due diligence procedures and meet the necessary criteria. They have also entered into contractual framework agreements, thereby ensuring their compliance with the Kering Standards. The platform works for both precious metals bought directly through approved refiners and those sourced indirectly through components or finished-product suppliers. The audit process and contractual negotiations can take several months; during this interim period, Kering Houses may nonetheless source from these under-review suppliers, provided they hold valid RJC CoC certification.

Gold direct purchasing

Gold direct purchases must happen only within PMP-approved suppliers, in all countries where the law allows it.

Gold indirect purchasing

Purchases of gold salts from sources outside the approved refineries are allowed only in exceptional, non-recurring cases (i.e. low volumes or multi-brand productions). These suppliers must, in any case, comply with Kering standards and ensure they use only RJC COC recycled gold.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Water usage

Suppliers are encouraged to reduce water usage. Kering supports actions, technologies and initiatives that aim to better manage the use of water, reduce water consumption in areas where it is scarce and avoid environmental impacts caused by the use of water in extractive and processing activities.

Closed-loop recycling

Suppliers are encouraged to develop new ways of maximizing closed-loop recycling of verified precious metals from e-waste, from the jewelry sector and/or other sectors. New refining processes ought to be defined in partnership with proactive refiners and manufacturers to offer the segregation of recycled verified precious metals all the way into new products.

Energy use

Suppliers are expected to promote energy transition in mining and refining. Precious metals refining includes energy-intensive processes. Kering and its Houses positively value efficient production processes and the use of renewable and green energies, with the goal of reducing GHG emissions and lowering the impact on climate change. Artisanal and small-scale mining and first-stage processing activities often occur in isolated areas with no connection to the electric grid and use diesel to fuel not only vehicles but also electricity. Kering encourages its Houses and their suppliers to support the development of off-grid renewable energy solutions and systems, such as solar, possibly coupled with batteries, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels for extraction activities. In refining activities, suppliers are recommended to self-produce clean energy or to source renewable energy from the grid.

Post-extraction restoration

Suppliers are encouraged to restore biodiversity and natural ecosystems following precious metals' extraction activities, prioritizing the rehabilitation of mined landscapes and endorsing a 'leave-no-trace' approach, and even

aiming to achieve a net positive impact on local ecosystems. This may involve recontouring land, replacing topsoil, and replanting indigenous vegetation to not only recover the physical landscape but also to foster a conducive environment for local fauna and flora to thrive. Such activities should consider the natural cycles and ecological complexity of the regions to ensure effective rehabilitation, taking inspiration from the principles of biomimicry. In addition, Kering encourages the use of technologies that can monitor and ensure the success of these restoration efforts. Kering has supported such a restoration program for several years in former alluvial gold mining sites in collaboration with Solicaz and Forest Finance in French Guiana and expects suppliers to engage in and expand similar initiatives.

Enhanced transparency and traceability

Suppliers are encouraged to investigate advanced traceability solutions, using technologies such as blockchain or other digital tracking systems to increase transparency and ensure full traceability in the precious metals' supply chains.

Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030

As one of the two founders of the Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030 (W&JI2030), Kering encourages suppliers to its Houses to align with the initiative's mission and, if possible, actively participate in it, meaning they become members of the initiative. In this way, Kering can be ensured that they've reached minimum requirements. The primary objective of this collaboration is to make significant contributions towards establishing a verified supply chain for watches and jewelry. This objective will be pursued through the implementation of three core pillars: building climate resilience, preserving resources and fostering inclusiveness. Through stringent supplier adherence to these action pillars, Kering aims to galvanize the entire industry towards sustainable transformation.

https://www.wjinitiative2030.org/

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Fair sourcing and ASM	Fairmined and Fairtrade precious metals (excluding palladium) CRAFT* code of practice
Traceability	RJC CoC certified recycled precious metals from e-waste and jewelry, excluding "grandfathered" precious metals
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions

**CRAFT is not fully aligned with Kering Standards, should be considered as transition towards Kering Standards*

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

- ~ **67%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)
- ~ **20%** of land use (m2)
- ~ **65%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING RECYCLED PRECIOUS METALS VS. NEWLY MINED PRECIOUS METALS REDUCES

- GHG emissions by more than **95%**
- land use by more than **95%**
- water use by more than **95%**


KERING
DIAMONDS

PURPOSE

Several Kering Houses use diamonds in their jewelry and in watches. Diamonds are the most renowned precious stones in the world, bearing high financial and symbolic values. Diamond mining has been in the media spotlight in the past few years, mainly because of risks linked to corruption, conflicts, and dangerous working conditions in mines. According to The World Bank, today, 70%-80% of all diamonds are mined by several important industrial mining companies. The remaining estimated 20%-30% come from artisanal and small-scale mines that are often located in developing countries and where working conditions are challenging. Traceability is a key challenge in this trade, as rough diamonds travel the world to be cut and polished in different hubs. Diamonds can change hands one hundred times before being set in a piece of jewelry.

To mitigate risks and ensure best practices over the long term, Kering Houses are actively encouraged to engage with their diamond suppliers towards transparency, traceability and reduced environmental and social impact, both for “center” stones and for “mêlées” stones.

SCOPE

This standard applies to diamonds used by several Kering Houses in their jewelry and watches. It applies for both “center” stones and “mêlées” diamonds.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Diamonds requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements.

Code of Practices

Suppliers must be RJC Code of Practices (COP) certified. The RJC COP certification of indirect upstream suppliers (tier 2 or above) is positively valued, ideally all the way to extraction levels.

Certification

Kering recognizes the valuable contribution that the Kimberley Process has played in removing conflict diamonds from the global diamond trade. As such, all diamond suppliers must:

- Only supply diamonds that have been sourced from countries that are participants in the Kimberley Process and that have been legally exported under a relevant Kimberley Process certificate
- Only supply diamonds that are accompanied by an invoice containing a written World Diamond Council warranty statement, as part of the System of Warranties (i.e., “The diamonds herein invoiced have been purchased from legitimate sources not involved in the funding of conflict, in compliance with United Nations Resolutions and corresponding national laws {where the invoice is generated}. The seller hereby guarantees that these diamonds are conflict-free and confirms adherence to the WCD SoW Guidelines.”)

Human rights

Suppliers must ensure human rights are respected in the entire diamonds supply chains (mining, trading and cutting / polishing) and be able to provide relevant evidence to support their statement.

Deep Seabed-Mined Diamonds

Although not a current reality in the Diamonds industry, Kering does not allow sourcing of Diamonds derived from deep seabed mining. Deep seabed mining poses a significant threat to oceanic ecosystems, disrupting the delicate balance of marine life. The process can destroy the habitats of numerous species, some of which have not yet been fully studied or discovered, leading to potentially irreversible biodiversity loss.

The activity also stirs up sediment plumes – once disturbed, these plumes can spread over large areas, smothering marine life and reducing the ability for light to penetrate the water column, affecting photosynthesis in marine plants and phytoplankton – the foundation of the marine food web.

Moreover, deep-sea mining releases toxic substances trapped in the seabed into the water column, leading to potential bioaccumulation of harmful substances in marine life, which can have a cascading effect up the food chain. The repercussions of these risks are not limited to the oceanic environment but extend to global climate regulation as well, as oceans play a critical role in carbon sequestration.

In addition, these operations often lack stringent oversight and can obscure the true origins and journey of diamonds, resulting in significant transparency challenges. Therefore, sourcing diamonds from deep seabed mining operations is inconsistent with Kering's commitment to environmental sustainability and biodiversity preservation.

Supplier information and transparency

Kering is committed to achieving the highest levels of transparency within its diamond value chain, both for “center” and “mêlée” stones.

In this context, Kering requires its diamond suppliers to provide Kering with information about the diamond origins, starting from the rough dealers. This means providing information about:

- Identity of the rough dealer(s) for “center” stones
- Country of origin of the rough (at single country level for center stones; a "mix of countries" is acceptable for mêlée stones where single-origin tracking is not feasible)
- Names of the cutter(s), polisher(s) and any other suppliers providing treatments for “center” stones
- Evidence ensuring application of ethical standards or initiatives throughout the supply chain (e.g., the Kimberley Process, the World Diamond Council System of Warranties, RJC certifications, the De Beers Best Practice Principles or other relevant standards and private initiatives such as the CanadaMarkTM or the Forevermark).

Inspection and auditing

- Suppliers must allow Kering, its Houses and their representatives to check the supplier’s adherence to the Kering Standard for diamonds, including by physical and documented inspections
- When requested, provide, if applicable, their latest RJC Certification reports, including major and minor non-compliances sections
- Correct any identified instances of non-compliance with the Kering Standard for diamonds and enhance existing practices where Kering and its Houses have identified non-conformities but have decided not to exercise their resulting right to terminate contractual relations

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Negative environmental impacts

Kering supports all initiatives targeted at safeguarding biodiversity and the natural habitat potentially affected by mining operations. Remediation and rehabilitation of natural flora and fauna will be considered, in future supply chain developments, as a key criterion in Kering Houses’ sourcing decisions.

Additionally, Kering expects suppliers to present their decarbonization roadmaps based on scientific approaches such as SBTi.

Shallow-water mined diamonds

Recognizing the unique challenges and higher environmental risks associated with shallow water mining, Kering requires suppliers to demonstrate a higher standard of due diligence, transparency and traceability for any diamonds obtained through shallow water mining.

Shallow water mining, though not as immediately destructive as its deep-sea counterpart, still poses considerable threats to marine ecosystems. The constant disturbance caused by such operations can negatively impact coastal habitats, potentially leading to habitat destruction and erosion and disrupting the habitats of species both known and yet undiscovered. This process can have long-term effects on local biodiversity and ecosystem balance.

Moreover, mining in these environments can disturb the sediment on the seabed, which can create plumes that can spread over large distances, suffocating marine life and reducing light penetration into the water. This disturbance can significantly affect photosynthesis in marine plants and phytoplankton, vital for maintaining the health and function of the marine food web.

For these reasons, Kering mandates a comprehensive evaluation process for any diamonds sourced through shallow water mining. This process must include a complete mapping of the entire supply chain, encompassing every stage from mining to cutting, polishing, and any trading steps. Critically, it involves assessing the ecological implications of shallow water mining at the specific sites where the diamonds used are extracted, with support from an independent third-party expert.

Sourcing diamonds derived from shallow water mining will only be permissible if evidence of this comprehensive evaluation can be provided. This must include the results of the ecological assessment and documentation of measures taken to mitigate any potential negative impacts at mining level.

Vintage diamonds

Kering is interested in investigating potential opportunities in the realm of vintage diamonds. We recognize that using diamonds that have already been extracted and exist on the market could be a strategic way to reduce the environmental footprint associated with diamond sourcing, given how resource-intensive mining is.

However, it is also particularly challenging in the context of diamonds to verify the history of the stones, which can lead to a variety of issues with quality and authenticity, as well as lack of transparency on potential environmental and social impact. In addition, restricting sourcing to vintage diamonds would significantly lower the possible selection (sizes, types, quality) available to Kering Houses, and possibly also limit their quality. The lack of a chain of custody also makes it difficult to guarantee that vintage diamonds have not been linked to unethical practices at some point in their history; and given their value, the potential for fraud is significant.

In this context, Kering wishes to explore appropriate solutions to tackle this problem and possibly enable Houses to responsibly source vintage diamonds.

Lab-grown diamonds

Lab-grown diamonds are a relatively recent development in the gemstones industry and are now becoming increasingly prevalent in the jewelry sector. They are created through two primary methods: High-Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) and Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD). The HPHT method replicates the natural conditions under which diamonds form in the Earth's mantle, while CVD grows diamonds in a vacuum chamber filled with carbon-rich gases.

While their production in a lab eliminates the upstream risks inherent to diamond mining and ensure traceability, the environmental footprint of lab-grown diamonds can vary depending on the production method and the source of energy used. As a general rule, CVD tends to be less energy-intensive than HPHT. Also, given that most lab-grown diamonds are produced in China and India, they also present social risks related to poor working conditions.

In response to these developments, Kering is currently evaluating the potential of lab-grown diamonds. In this evaluation, Kering requires detailed information about production processes, including energy use, chemical usage, production locations and working conditions.

Enhanced transparency and traceability

Suppliers are encouraged to provide Kering with the following additional transparency information for natural diamonds sourcing:

- Country of origin of the rough (at single country level, not a mix of countries)
- Exact name of the mine and information about their environmental and social practices
- For all the cutter(s), polisher(s) and any other suppliers providing treatments for “center” stones: their name and exact location, their environmental and social impact
- The traceability system shall be available at the granularity of each stone, so that a single diamond can be associated with an environmental and social protocol along the value chain.

Suppliers are encouraged to investigate advanced traceability solutions, using technologies such as blockchain or other digital tracking systems to increase transparency and ensure full traceability in the diamonds’ supply chains.

Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030

As one of the two founders of the Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030 (W&JI2030), Kering expects that all suppliers to its Houses align with the initiative's mission and, if possible, actively participate in it, meaning they become members of the initiative. In this way, Kering can be ensured that they've reached minimum requirements. The primary objective of this collaboration is to make significant contributions towards establishing a verified supply chain for watches and jewelry. This objective will be pursued through the implementation of three core pillars: building climate resilience, preserving resources and fostering inclusiveness. Through stringent supplier adherence to these action pillars, Kering aims to galvanize the entire industry towards sustainable transformation.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Legal requirements and conflict-free diamonds	Kimberley Process*; World Diamond Council* SoW Guidelines
Code of Practices	RJC Code of Practices (COP)
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions

** These standards are minimum guidelines but are not enough to be fully aligned with Kering Standards.*

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, DIAMOND SOURCING ACCOUNTS:
(ASSOCIATED WITH JEWELRY SOURCING FOR ALL HOUSES)

~ **7%**
of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ **70%**
of land use (m2)

~ **7%**
of water use (m3)


KERING
COLORED GEMSTONES

PURPOSE

Several Kering Houses use colored gemstones in jewelry and watches. These stones hold significant financial and symbolic value, with the global industry generating $10–12 billion USD annually, according to the UN. Colored gemstone jewelry represents about 10% of total value of jewelry sales. Gemstones vary in classification, color, and quality, and are cut, treated, and traded through multiple hubs worldwide, often changing hands several times before being set in jewelry. Mining occurs in at least 47 countries across all continents except Antarctica. The World Bank estimates that 80% of colored gemstones are extracted by artisanal and small-scale miners under informal conditions, while the remaining 20% come from industrial mining.

The industry faces media scrutiny since recent years due to risks such as human rights abuses, labor issues, environmental impacts, corruption, and links to conflict. Its diverse and largely unregulated nature makes full transparency on gemstone origins a major challenge. To address this, Kering developed this Standard for colored gemstones to ensure a verified, less impactful supply chain.

Suppliers are encouraged to work toward transparency, traceability, and improved environmental and social practices to mitigate risks and promote long-term best practices.

SCOPE

This standard applies to emeralds, rubies, sapphires (although these are generally referred to as precious stones), and all other ornamental or transparent stones (e.g., citrine, quartz, aquamarine, onyx, amethyst, etc.). Although most of the gemstones used by Kering Houses are natural, the provisions in this Standard also apply to any lab-grown colored gemstones used.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Colored Gemstones requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Code of Practices

Suppliers must be RJC Code of Practices (COP) certified. The RJC COP certification of indirect upstream suppliers (tier 2 or above) is positively valued, ideally all the way to extraction levels. This requirement applies to suppliers of gemstones covered by the RJC COP, which currently includes rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. Kering is part of the Colored Gemstones Working Group to further support the development of standardized practices able to support the sourcing of other colored and transparent gemstones.

Due diligence

Suppliers must implement an effective due diligence system on their colored gemstones supply chains, aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance and the RJC recommendations. They must be able to share the results with Kering and its Houses upon request. Due diligence is designed to reduce risks for Kering's Houses' supply chains, particularly in relation to regulatory requirements, human rights violations, child labor, health and safety, environmental impact and criminal or conflict activity.

Human rights

Suppliers must ensure human rights are respected in the entire colored gemstones supply chains (mining, trading and cutting / polishing) and be able to provide relevant evidence to support their statement.

Supplier information and transparency

Kering is committed to achieving transparency within its colored gemstone value chain. In this context, colored gemstones suppliers must make all reasonable efforts to provide Kering with information when requested about the origin and the journey of the colored gemstones that they supply to Kering Houses, and the due diligence system applied.

- This information may include, but is not limited, to the following examples:
- Who has supplied the stone (this applies both to directly and indirectly sourced stones, i.e., direct purchases from stone suppliers, and purchases of finished products containing colored gemstones).
- Who has cut and polished the colored gemstones and where.
- What ethical standards or initiatives have been applied to the mining and processing of the colored gemstones and for the people who handle them during each step of the supply chain (i.e., RJC COP certification or other relevant standards and private initiatives as the case may be).

Inspection and auditing

- Suppliers shall allow Kering, its Houses and their representatives to check the supplier's adherence to the Kering Standard for colored gemstones, including by physical and documented inspections.
- When requested, provide, if applicable, their latest RJC Certification reports, including major and minor non-compliances sections.
- Correct any identified instances of non-compliance with the Kering Standard for colored gemstones within a case-by-case determined timeline and enhance existing practices where Kering and its Houses have identified violations but have decided not to exercise their resulting right to terminate contractual relations.

CIBJO recommendations

When Houses select their suppliers, they must align with the recommendations proposed in the blue books frequently released by the World Jewellery Confederation (CIBJO) on different topics linked to colored gemstones.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Environmental negative impacts

Kering supports all initiatives targeted at safeguarding biodiversity and natural habitat potentially affected by mining operations. Colored gemstone mining can have harmful environmental impacts such as:

- Soil erosion and land degradation
- Decline in water quality, spills, floods and destruction of aquatic ecosystems
- Effects on wildlife and biodiversity (habitat loss, spread of disease to animal species, population decline)

Land reclamation and rehabilitation (restoring topsoil, eliminating harmful waste), and remediation and rehabilitation of natural flora and fauna (planting appropriate vegetation and native plants) will be considered in future supply chain developments as a key criteria in Kering Houses' sourcing decisions.

Innovative materials

Kering actively seeks to explore innovative materials that can be repurposed from industrial by-products into precious materials, exhibiting properties akin to precious stones (e.g., transparency, brilliance, luster, fire, fluorescence, hardness, quality, etc.). This exploration is grounded in our dedication to the principles of circular economy, where potential waste streams from various industries (e.g., automotive, pharmaceutical, food, construction) are valued and repurposed as precious materials for jewelry applications.

Enhanced transparency and traceability

Suppliers are encouraged to provide Kering with the following additional transparency information:

- For all the cutter(s), polisher(s) and any other suppliers providing treatments: their name and exact location, their code of practice certification(s)
- Country of origin of the rough (a mix of countries is acceptable if an individual country origin is not possible)

Suppliers are also encouraged to investigate advanced traceability solutions, using technologies such as blockchain or other digital tracking systems to increase transparency and ensure full traceability in the colored gemstones' supply chains.

Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030

As one of the two founders of the Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030 (W&JI2030), Kering expects that all suppliers to its Houses align with the initiative's mission and, if possible, actively participate in it, meaning they become members of the initiative. In this way, Kering can be ensured that they've reached minimum requirements. The primary objective of this collaboration is to make significant contributions towards establishing a verified supply chain for watches and jewelry. This objective will be pursued through the implementation of three core pillars: building climate resilience, preserving resources and fostering inclusiveness. Through stringent supplier adherence to these action pillars, Kering aims to galvanize the entire industry towards sustainable transformation.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Code of Practices	RJC Code of Practices (COP)
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions


KERING
CELLULOSE ACETATE

PURPOSE

Cellulose acetate is a bio-based polymer derived from natural sources such as cotton linters and wood pulp. It is usually crafted into thermo-plastic sheets which are widely used in eyewear frames manufacturing, that are produced by precision milling and shaping the sheets into the desired geometry. Cellulose acetate holds particular importance in the luxury industry for both aesthetic and functional reasons. The material allows for a rich variety of colors complex hues, and subtle translucency that create depth and visual warmth. Its exceptional polish ability enables a glossy, refined finish emblematic of luxury craftsmanship, while its balanced structure ensures remarkable comfort.

Producing handmade cellulose acetate frames requires true savoir-faire, relying on traditional, handcrafted techniques that embody Kering's commitment to preserving artisanal excellence.

As cellulose acetate sheets are derived from plant-based feedstocks such as cotton and wood, its sourcing can present environmental and social challenges. Cultivation of these crops may contribute to deforestation, ecosystem degradation, and intensive use of pesticides, fertilizers, and water resources, while also posing risks of negative social impacts such as poor labor conditions or disruptions to traditional livelihoods.

Furthermore, the transformation of cellulose into acetate involves the use of chemical substances that may present occupational health and safety risks. Ensuring safe working conditions and protecting the health and wellbeing of workers throughout the supply chain is therefore a key priority for Kering.

SCOPE

This standard applies to handmade cellulose acetate used in the manufacturing of Kering eyewear pieces (ex: fronts and temples of frames).

Additional Kering Standards are available for the manufacturing of Eyewear (*See Kering Cellulose Acetate Eyewear Manufacturing by Milling*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for Cellulose Acetate requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Technical standards

Suppliers are required to ensure that acetate and acetate-based products comply with the key international technical standards applicable to the eyewear industry.

Compliance must be ensured with any applicable technical standard in its current valid version, including but not limited to:

- ISO 12870 – Spectacle frames – Requirements and test methods
- ISO 12312 – Eye and face protection – Sunglasses and related eyewear
- ANSI Z80.3 – Nonprescription Sunglass and Fashion Eyewear Requirements
- AS/NZS 1067.1 – Eye and face protection – Sunglasses and fashion spectacles
- GB 39552.1 – Sunglasses and sunglare filters – General Requirements
- GB 45184 – Optometry products – Safety Technical Specifications of Components
- GB 45185 – Optometry Products – Safety Technical Specifications of Finished Spectacles

Acetate and acetate-based products must also comply with the current valid version of Kering Product Restricted Substances List (PRSL) and Product Safety Requirements for Eyewear.

Sourcing origin

Suppliers of cellulose acetate sheets and granules shall provide Kering with key information to enable the assessment and mitigation of potential sourcing risks. For each quantity of product sold by the supplier, it is necessary to provide the country of origin of acetate flakes.

Recycled content

Suppliers must ensure that the acetate flakes used in manufacturing acetate granules and sheets contain a minimum of 40% recycled content, resulting in a minimum of 27% recycled content in the acetate granules and sheets themselves.

Certification

Suppliers must hold a valid certification recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*) at the manufacturing level, which guarantees the traceability of materials, verified sustainable sourcing, and compliance with recognized environmental and circular economy standards throughout the production chain.

Waste reduction

Suppliers shall minimize waste, scrap, and offcuts during the production of cellulose acetate sheets wherever possible.

Hazardous substances

Suppliers must ensure the responsible management and use of potentially hazardous substances, including plasticizers, solvents, dyes, and catalysts such as acetic anhydride, by implementing strict control measures, complying with all applicable chemical safety regulations, and continuously seeking safer or lower-impact alternatives where feasible.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Mechanically recycled acetate

Suppliers are strongly encouraged to maximize the reuse of production waste, scrap, and offcuts from cellulose acetate sheet manufacturing in the production process, especially for black-colored acetate. Wherever possible, the acetate should be made entirely from mechanically recycled material and hold a valid certification recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*.)

Certification

Suppliers are encouraged to consider the requirements outlined in the Standard for Paper and Wood and the Standard for Cotton, particularly regarding the certifications for cotton linter and wood pulp.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Circular material and Traceability	ISCC Plus, PSV, GRS
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, CELLULOSE ACETATE SOURCING ACCOUNTS FOR:

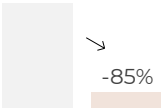
ACROSS ALL RAW MATERIALS SOURCING FOR KERING EYEWEAR FRAMES ONLY:

~ **7%**
of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ **12%**
of water use (m3)

Acetate represents nearly 30% of the total purchased volumes.

SOURCING CELLULOSE ACETATE FOR EYEWEAR FROM RECYCLED CELLULOSIC ACETATE VS. VIRGIN CELLULOSIC ACETATE REDUCES



GHG emissions by about **90%**

water use by more than **85%**

OTHER RAW MATERIALS

PURPOSE

Although the following materials are sometimes present in Kering supply chains, they are used in small quantities and therefore are not included as individual 'stand-alone' standards.

Kering is committed to ensuring that its raw materials sourcing does not contribute to deforestation or destruction of natural ecosystems in compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks, such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). Kering also supports production practices that minimize negative impacts on soil, plants, and wildlife. Sourcing materials from any wild species that appear on the IUCN Red List, and are listed as near-threatened vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered, is strictly banned. Kering upholds the highest standards of animal welfare. It is also committed to limiting the use of toxic chemicals and promoting circularity through reduced reliance on virgin materials and increased use of recycled materials.

SCOPE

This standard applies to all products containing the following materials used across Kering manufactured products:

- Animal-based materials: Mohair, Alpaca, Guanaco and others
- Plant-based materials: Rubber, Latex, Bamboo and Cork, Linen
- Pearls, Mother-of-Pearl and other marine and freshwater products.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the manufacturing processes of raw materials *(See Kering Standards for Manufacturing Processes)*

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Raw Materials, the Kering Standard for other raw materials requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must provide Kering with minimum information on the origin of the product:

- Name and location of finished product manufacturer
- Name and location of textile dyeing manufacturer (if applicable)
- Name and location of textile weaving/knitting manufacturer (if applicable)
- Name and location of all tanneries involved (finishing tannery and any upstream tanneries) (if applicable)
- Name and location of the slaughterhouses (if applicable)
- Name and location of sorting and/or cleaning/scouring manufacturer (if applicable)
- Name and location of processor and/or spinner (if applicable)
- Name of the country where the farm is located
- For recycled content:
    - Country of origin of recycled fiber producer
    - Name and location of recycled fiber producer

High risk regions

Kering does not accept materials sourced from conflict-affected regions.

Certification

Suppliers are required to only source materials for Kering from sources with certifications recognized by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*):

- For recycled material: GRS or FSC Recycled
- For virgin mohair: Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS)
- For virgin Alpaca: Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS)
- For virgin Guanaco: Guanaco FriendlyTM or Guanaco Friendly TM Fiber (Wildlife Friendly Entreprise Network)
- For virgin natural rubber: FSC 100%
- For decorative feathers: EU Organic, SAOBC, Welfair, Responsible Down Standard (RDS), or Global Traceable Down Standard.

Recycled content

Suppliers shall reduce their reliance on virgin materials by promoting the use of recycled content:

- Recycled content may be pre-consumer, post-consumer, or a combination of both
- Suppliers shall prioritize the highest possible use of post-consumer material
- Recycled material shall be certified under GRS or FSC Recycled certifications (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).
- Suppliers must be aware and align with any national and local legislation for recycled materials.

Species threatened with extinction

Suppliers must not source any wild species listed as “Near Threatened,” “Vulnerable,” “Endangered,” or “Critically Endangered” on the IUCN Red List, or included in CITES Appendix I, under any circumstances.

Decorative feather

The use of decorative feathers must ensure that all decorative feathers used in the products are sourced responsibly, adhering to the highest standards of animal welfare and traceability across supply chains. Feathers must be a by-product of the meat industry, that is to say only feather from these specific species: ostrich, turkey, rooster, duck, and goose.

Feathers must be traceable up to the farm level and farms must be open to be audited on request.

Feathers must originate from farms located in Preferred Sourcing Countries, which include EU Member States, Switzerland, and New Zealand, and/or from sources certifications as listed above. Practices such as live-plucking and force-feeding are strictly prohibited.

Natural Rubber

Suppliers must follow the guidelines outlined in the Kering Standard for Paper and Wood.

Suppliers should be actively engaged in the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

Synthetic Rubber

Suppliers must follow the guidelines outlined in the Kering Standard for Synthetics.

Bamboo and Cork

Suppliers must follow the guidelines outlined in the Kering Standard for Paper and Wood.

Pearls and Mother of Pearl

Suppliers must ensure pearl and oysters farms apply high standards of water flows (and potential effluent) management and manage disease in a manner that minimizes damage to the surrounding ecosystems.

Information on how the farms stimulate the pearl-formation process should be shared with Kering.

No Corals

Kering bans the use of coral given their precarious status around the world and their critical role in ensuring proper marine ecosystem functioning.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Linen

Considering the environmental advantages of linen, Kering Houses and suppliers are encouraged to increase their use of linen.

Whenever possible, suppliers are encouraged to sourcing GOTS or Masters of Flex Fibre certified linen. Difficulties in sourcing certified linen should not be a reason not to source it; even conventional linen is a preferred material.

It is recommended that farmers adopt to regenerative practices in flax cultivation, including the following:

- Dew retting (preferred to water retting)
- Diversified crop rotation
- Cover cropping, using a diversity of species
- Low to no tillage
- Preserving/restoring hedges and permanent meadows in the landscape
- Eliminating chemical fertilizer and pesticide use – while increasing uptake of regenerative practices (including the ones above) to improve soil and plant health and using organic certified intrants during the transition where they may be needed. Where possible, organic certification is preferable
- Collaborating with other companies and sectors to support the uptake of organic certified and regenerative practices at farm level – covering all crops in the rotation, beyond flax alone

Marine and freshwater products

Kering encourages sourcing products certified under Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC).

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/Certification
Recycled content	GRS; FSC Recycled
Decorative Feathers	EU Organic; SAOBC; Welfair; Responsible Down Standard (RDS); Global Traceable Down Standard
Mohair	Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS)
Alpaca	Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS)
Guanaco	Guanaco Friendly™; Guanaco Friendly™ Fiber (Wildlife Friendly Entreprise Network)
Marine and freshwater products	Marine Stewardship Council (MSC); Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)
Natural Rubber	FSC 100%

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

	Ensuring the highest standard of animal welfare in the supply chain.
	Incorporating 40% of recycled materials in textile products by 2035.

KERING

INTRODUCTION TO THE STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

PURPOSE

This introduction aims to shed light and provide a concise overview of Kering's comprehensive indications on key topics common to all manufacturing processes. Specific preferred options and best practices for each manufacturing processes are indicated throughout the Kering Standards.

Since Kering's vision and high standards of best practices are challenging, Kering advocates and encourages collaborative approaches and relationships among Kering departments, Houses, suppliers and sub-suppliers to create framework for actions and achieving trilateral benefits.

SCOPE

The below instructions supplement those described in the general introduction as well as those described in each dedicated Standard for Manufacturing Process. They apply to both make production and buy production.

For manufacturing processes not specifically detailed in a dedicated Standard (e.g. spinning, weaving), this Introduction must be consulted and followed.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Track the environmental performance of the facility

Facilities are expected to measure, monitor and report environmental Key Performance Indicators (e-KPI) and to implement systems in order to improve their environmental performance: LCAs on specific products, continuous energy measuring in selected departments, etc.

Additionally, all strategic suppliers are to fill, through Kering's IT platform, the common questionnaire of The European Accelerator of The Fashion Pact for energy, water and waste (https://europeanaccelerator.org/). This information feeds the vendor rating.

ZDHC Suppliers to Zero

Strategic suppliers with wet processes within their facilities must reach level 2 in the ZDHC Supplier to Zero Program. The ZDHC platform provides trainings and tools to reach this level. Kering can support suppliers in this journey, by accompanying, providing proforma procedures, expertise, etc.

Vendor Rating

Kering has a system in place to evaluate the suppliers/vendors on their performance, including chemical management, environmental performance and alignment with Kering Standards. This evaluation is done annually with Kering Houses and the scores are shared with the suppliers on a voluntary basis. This exchange aims at improving the performance of the suppliers. Kering can support suppliers in developing a roadmap to reach higher score.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES APPLIABLE TO ALL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Set a Science Based Target for climate

Suppliers shall set climate targets aligned with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Through this initiative, companies willing to do their part on Climate Change commit to a path of reducing

their scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, with clear intermediate and final targets aimed at reducing their greenhouse gases emissions. The SBTi developed a streamlined pathway for Small and Medium Enterprises; the size of many of Kering Houses' suppliers and provides external recognition for the efforts made by suppliers

Engage in Kering Impact Programs for suppliers

Kering expects its suppliers to implement environmental best practices towards energy and water efficiency and process optimization.

Suppliers are invited to participate to programs set up by Kering to optimize water and energy efficiency at their premises such Carbon Target Setting and Clean by Design programs from the Apparel Impact Institute, as well as the J4Energy assessment, and more to come around water. The approach involves the use of industry-specific standardized methodologies for setting factory-level carbon targets and water best practices. Through these programs, with the support of external experts, suppliers are able to evaluate multiple carbon/water reduction opportunities, prepare an action plan, and track facilities performance over time.

Parallelly, the European accelerator of The Fashion Pact, of which Kering is part, is working on extending such programs to make them an industry best practice.

Minimize waste and favor circular approach

Kering expects its suppliers to be part of the transition of the industry towards a circular resource model. Kering encourages all efforts to minimize waste generation including stopping single-use plastics and minimizing microfiber leakage.

Specifically on wastewater management, Kering encourages suppliers to

- Reduce the amount of water and chemicals used through the processes and integrating measures indicated above;
- Improve the effectiveness of wastewater treatment in cleaning water from the pollutant load;
- Improve the reuse and recycling of water towards a fully circular loop of industrial water and, where possible, also of additives.

Target 100% renewable energy

Suppliers are encouraged to source 100% renewable energy. In processing such a target can be achieved by:

- Installing solar systems on the rooftops and parking lots of the factory;
- Setting up a renewable energy contract with the utility company or buying and canceling Energy Attribute Certificates covering the total electricity consumption;
- Electrifying all energy uses where this makes sense. A fully electric HVAC system based on reversible heat pumps is cost-competitive with conventional fuel boilers. At the same time, hot process water and air for drying up to 80 °C can be conveniently produced with electric heat pumps instead of using steam produced by a steam boiler.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Suppliers are encouraged to have a recognized certification for their processes at global, regional or national levels regarding sustainability and social responsibility.

Assessment by a third-party of the supplier and/or of the product is preferred to self-assessments or self-declarations.

- ISO 14001 certification for their environmental management system
- ISO 50001 certification for their energy management
- ISO 45001 certification for HSE (Health, Safety and Environment)
- ISO 9001 for quality management systems
- SA8000 certification for social responsibility
- LEED Certification with a Gold or Platinum rating in regard to buildings.

In addition to this, each supply chain may have its own specific standards and certifications, which will be specified in each Standard where applicable.


KERING
TANNING

PURPOSE

The leather supply chain is highly complex, with multiple actors involved at every stage. Tanning is a key step in transforming hides and skins into leather, but it also carries significant environmental and social responsibilities. Because it relies heavily on chemicals, water, and energy, responsible management is essential to prevent adverse effects on both communities and ecosystems.

Leather has recently been recognized as a bio-based material under European Standard CEN/TC 411. The tanning process, while resource-intensive, is undergoing major improvements toward safer and more sustainable methods. Kering supports this transition by promoting low-impact tanning techniques and progressively eliminating the use of chromium.

The tanning sector also faces important health and safety challenges across all stages of production.

Kering is committed to engaging with the tanning sector to address these challenges, guided by principles of traceability, environmental stewardship, and compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks, including the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). Through collaboration and continuous engagement, Kering seeks to promote improvements in environmental performance, worker health and safety, and the overall integrity of the leather value chain.

Ultimately, Kering aims to have full traceability across the leather supply chain, from cattle farmers and slaughterhouses to tanners and traders, including the identification of all relevant supply chain actors (exporter, importer, processor).

SCOPE

This standard applies to different tanning steps (beamhouse, tanning, finishing) leading to pickled, wet-blue/wet-white, crust, and finished leather used across Kering's products.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the production of hides and skins (*See Kering Standard for Hides and Skins for Leather and Kering Standard for Precious Skins*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Manufacturing Processes, the Kering Standard for Tanning requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Compliance with EUDR

Suppliers of raw hides and tanned skins of bovine leather products are required to comply with the requirements set forth in the European Union Deforestation Regulation. This includes that:

- Products must not originate from land subject to deforestation or forest degradation after 31 December 2020.
- Products must have been harvested/cultivated in accordance with the law of their country of origin (concept of legality)
- Products must have been placed on the EU market with a proper and complete Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI), should the supplier be subject to these obligations.

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers must source leather exclusively from known tanneries and ensure full transparency throughout the tanning process up to the origin of the hides. Kering Houses shall not purchase finished leather and skins from traders unable or unwilling to disclose where the hides and skins are sourced.

- Kering is increasingly adopting digital tools to trace leather, and suppliers are required to use the digital tools communicated by the Houses.
- Transparency must be ensured upstream of the tannery (*See Kering Standard for Hides and Skins for Leather*) and through the entire tanning process. Tanneries must ensure full traceability from the raw hide or skin to the finished leather, whether all processes occur onsite or if manufacturing processes occur off-site. Traceability should be pursued through all stages:

  - By lot (bulk purchase), even for lots containing different origins (mass-balance)
  - By skin, when sourcing from at-risk regions (based on Kering's evaluation including split leather)
- For each quantity sold by the supplier, it is necessary to provide the following minimum information:
  - Name and location of all tanneries involved (finishing tannery and any upstream tanneries)
  - Name and location of the slaughterhouses
  - Name of the country where the farm is located
  - Traceability certification details, including:
    - ICEC (Institute of Quality Certification for the Leather Sector) certification which is Kering's preferred option as an accredited certification body (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*)
    - This certification must be provided alongside the above information to substantiate the declared traceability.
    - If certification not available, suppliers must provide equivalent evidence through documented verification or audits.
  - Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI) number for each batch as required by European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), wherever applicable.

ZDHC and chemical management

Kering requires all strategic suppliers, of which tanneries, to reach level 2 in ZDHC Supplier to Zero program, meaning that the facility show continuous improvement and strong implementation of best practices in phasing out hazardous chemicals. In particular, suppliers must comply with Kering's MRSL that includes banned PFAs.

Suppliers shall also carefully monitor and minimize the formation of Chromium VI.

Wastewater management

Suppliers shall improve wastewater management in three areas by:

- Reducing the amount of water and chemicals used through the processes
- Improving the effectiveness of wastewater treatment in cleaning water from the pollutant load
- Improving the reuse and recyclability of water, towards an industrial water closed loop and, where possible, doing the same with additives.
- Water targets shall also be set and results monitored and, where possible, also of additives

Best available techniques

Suppliers must investigate and implement the best available techniques (BAT) to optimize the environmental performance of their tanning operations. At the European level, BAT Reference Document for the Tanning of Hides and Skins gives a benchmark for tanneries' environmental performance. It also explains how to integrate the control of air, water and soil pollution caused by the tanning of hides and skins.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Low impact tanning

By 2030, suppliers shall implement low-impact tanning techniques that eliminate conventional tanning meaning phasing out chrome, glutaraldehyde, and heavy metal tanning agents for tanning processes. 100% of the leather sold to Kering Houses must align with this requirement.

Kering can support this transition by providing technical guidance and resources to help identify and adopt viable chemical-free alternatives, ensuring that solutions are both effective and scalable.

Certification and programs

Suppliers are encouraged to adopt comprehensive certification processes that address both social and environmental aspects. Currently, the Leather Working Group (LWG) is the only global certification for tanneries; however, it has certain limitations. It operates as a second-party scheme and lacks sufficiently harmonized audit implementation at the global level. The LWG framework is now under revision, with a new standard expected in 2026. Kering hopes that this updated standard will effectively address these shortcomings.

For the tanneries that are LWG certified, tanneries shall be ready to share the LWG audit reports upon request from Kering.

California's Proposition 65 (Prop 65) legal settlements require companies selling leather goods in the state to ensure their leather comes from tanneries meeting strict hexavalent chromium (Chromium VI) reduction protocols, with Chrome VI levels which must be below 3 parts per million. Currently, a Leather Working Group (LWG) Gold rating serves as a primary compliance pathway, but other methods can be demonstrated (e.g. implementation of MRSL, PRSL, etc.).

Scrapless

Suppliers are encouraged to improve the cutting technic early in the process to limit the quantity of leather tanned, in order to reduce chemical, water and energy consumption.

Innovative processing solutions

Kering promotes the development and adoption of advanced techniques and innovative technologies in the tanning processes enabling to reduce the environmental impact, improve resource efficiency, and enhance worker safety.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
Traceability	ICEC, LWG*
Deforestation-Free	Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), Textile Exchange guidance
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions

**LWG is not fully aligned with Kering Standards as it lacks sufficiently harmonized audit implementation at the global level*

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering has a SBTN public commitment on freshwater quantity: reduce water withdrawals of strategic suppliers in the Arno basin by 21% by 2030 (compared to annual average of the 2018-2022 period). More details are available here: https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/company/target-tracker/

Kering is also committed to:

100% of leather tanned using chrome-free and low-impact tanning agents by 2030.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, TANNING PROCESSES ACCOUNT FOR:

ACROSS ALL OF KERING HOUSES SOURCING AND PROCESSES, FROM TIERS 4 TO TIERS 2 SUPPLIERS:

~ **18%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **2%** of land use (m2)	~ **20%** of water use (m3)

TANNING BY CHROME-FREE VS. TANNING WITH CHROME REDUCES

GHG emissions by more than **10%**	water use by nearly **20%**


KERING
TEXTILE WET PROCESSING
AND DENIM MANUFACTURING

PURPOSE

Textiles lie at the core of Kering's creations, and ensuring their manufacturing is aligned with Kering's principles of sustainability and innovation is essential to our vision of responsible luxury. Kering is committed to ensuring that its sourcing and manufacturing practices uphold the highest standards of best practices available within the textile value chain.

The textile sector faces significant environmental challenges, particularly in wet-processing stages where water, energy, and chemical consumption are significant. These stages include pre-treatment (including bleaching, brightening, desizing, mercerizing, and scouring), coloration (dyeing and printing processes using different classes of dyes like disperse, reactive, direct, or vat dyes and pigments), and finishing treatments (including washing, antimicrobial applications, bio-polishing, water and oil repellency, softening, and stain resistance). These processes eventually cascade into effluent treatment systems and involve the usage of auxiliary chemicals, which require careful management to minimize impact.

Denim is a key product category for Kering, as the industry often leads technological advancements and anticipate trends in dyeing and finishing. Denim production combines dry and wet processes and is among the most natural resource-intensive textile cycles, with up to 33 processing steps. Yarn dyeing and garment finishing are the most impactful stages, consuming large amounts of water, energy, and chemicals, generating material waste, and posing risks of unsafe labor conditions. Designing denim products with these steps in mind is critical to reducing environmental impact and social risks across the entire production cycle.

SCOPE

This standard applies to the different wet processing steps used in the production and finishing of textile materials used across Kering's products. It covers Tier 2 suppliers (materials production phase).

Additional Kering Standards are available for the production and processing of raw materials.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Manufacturing Processes, the Kering Standard for Wet Processing and Denim Manufacturing requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Wastewater management

Suppliers shall improve wastewater management in three areas by:

- Reducing the amount of water and chemicals used through the processes
- Improving the effectiveness of wastewater treatment in cleaning water from the pollutant load
- Improving the reuse and recyclability of water, towards an industrial water closed loop and, where possible, reuse and recycle with the used additives
- Water targets shall also be set and results monitored and, where possible, also of additives

ZDHC and chemical management

Kering requires all textile strategic suppliers to reach level 2 in ZDHC Supplier to Zero program, meaning that the facility show continuous improvement and strong implementation of best practices in phasing out hazardous chemicals. In particular, suppliers must comply with Kering's MRSL that includes banned PFAs.

Microfiber pollution

Suppliers shall implement mitigation measures to reduce natural, artificial and synthetics microfiber pollution, arising from the fragmentation of natural, artificial, and synthetic fibers in water pathways. Kering refers to the indications developed by The Microfiber Consortium in collaboration with ZDHC, addressed to Houses and manufacturers. These include:

- Actions for reducing formation:
  - Use dyeing/laundry machines with low abrasion
  - Apply process bath lubricants that reduce fiber-to-fiber and fiber-to-metal friction
  - Reduce process times
  - Use clean yarns and implement singeing rather than biopolishing
- Actions for reducing emissions:
  - Minimize water consumption to increase dwell times in the effluent treatment plant, particularly in gravitational settlement
  - If flocculation is used to remove color, examine options that can also aggregate other solids, including microfibers
  - Ensure clarifier exits are clear and perfectly horizontal to avoid channeling, which can cause localized high flow rates carrying solids out of the clarifier
  - Consider ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, or reverse osmosis to remove all solids (including consideration of Membrane Bioreactors (MBR) design with integral filtration for new effluent treatment plants) and on-machine filtration
  - Avoid land spreading of sludge and ensure filtration systems are implemented to prevent microfiber release

Biodegradable or compostable fibers should not be considered a solution to the microfiber issue.

Best available techniques

Suppliers must investigate the Best Available Techniques (BAT) for textile wet processing, including auxiliary systems and chemicals. They shall:

Evaluate environmental performance against the European Best Available Techniques (BAT) framework and use best efforts to take corrective actions if performance levels are low compared to BAT Standards

Use best efforts also to improve processes both from an environmental and financial point of view considering the following BATs and actions:

Area	BAT / Technique	Actions
Water use optimization and chemical use	Low-liquor or high concentration dyeing; counter-current rinsing; reuse of rinse baths; automatic dosing; selection and substitution of chemicals	Audit liquor ratios; redesign washer sequences; track rinse reuse potential; reduce the flow rate of cooling water in dyeing batches to lower water consumption and increase its final temperature for more convenient reuse; reduce the number of chemicals used
Segregation of wastewater streams	Separate high-load streams (e.g. alkali / salt rinse) vs low-load rinse streams	Map and label discharge streams; install valves and buffer tanks to enable separation
Prevent pollution at source / cleaner production	Prefer low-impact chemistries (dyes and auxiliaries with lower toxicity and better fixation); minimize the number of chemistry steps; implement product/process changes that reduce emissions (e.g., dope dyeing, cationization where appropriate)	Review dye and auxiliary lists; substitute hazardous substances; optimize fixation efficiency; reduce process steps
Wastewater treatment train	Biological secondary treatment combined with tertiary steps (e.g., membranes, Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOP), adsorption)	Verify the capacity of biological treatment; evaluate the need and feasibility of a tertiary module; monitor treatment performance
Sludge / residuals handling	Recovery of salt / caustic; safe disposal of hazardous sludge; minimize sludge volume	Review sludge generation metrics; explore options for salt recovery; assess disposal routes
Monitoring and reporting	Continuous monitoring with integrated quality control; operational monitoring of flow, pH, chemical oxygen demand, conductivity; regular internal audits	Define a monitoring schedule; checking monitoring points, calibrate sensors; include environmental e-KPIs in management review; ensure reporting protocols are in place; maintain records for competent authority

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Innovative textile processing solutions

Kering promotes the development and adoption of advanced techniques and innovative technologies that enable waterless or dry processing, significant resource savings, and cleaner production with substantial reductions in chemical use and pollution.

The following list is indicative and non-exhaustive, intended as a starting point for further investigation:

Stage	Aim	Actions	Advanced and new solutions
Pre-treatment	Prepare fabric for dyeing/finishing by removing impurities and improving absorbency	• Bleaching • Brightening • Brushing • Cropping • Desizing • Mercerizing • Sanforizing • Singeing • Scouring • Stentering	**Machineries/technologies/processes:** • Plasma • Ultrasonic • Supercritical Carbon Dioxide (CO2) **Chemistry:** • Low-temperature green chemistry for bleaching and alternative (e.g. hydrogen peroxide with limited use of stabilizers)
Coloration / Dyeing	Impart desired color uniformly and durably to fabric or yarn	• Continuous or batch dyeing (jet, winch, pad-batch, pad-steam) • Fixation • Washing-off • Drying	**Machineries/technologies/processes:** • Ultrasonic treatments to improve the dispersion of dyestuffs and auxiliaries • Waterless dyeing, e.g. using supercritical CO2 as a solvent and as possible substitute in processes where the use of halogenated solvents is required • Spray technologies • Foam technologies • Automatic dosing **Chemistry:** • More sustainable chemicals to replace • conventional reagents (e.g. biodegradable enzymes) • Natural, biogenic or microbial low impact dyes or pigments • Recycled dyes or pigments • Cationic dyes • Calt-free or low-salt processes
Coloration / Printing	Apply color and pattern locally onto fabric surface	• Screen printing • Rotary printing • Digital printing • Transfer printing	**Machineries/technologies/processes:** • Digital spray (no screens, less paste/waste) **Chemistry:** • Natural or biofabricated low impact pigments and dyes • Recycled dyes or pigments • Biobased binders
Finishing	Remove unfixed dyes, impart final handle or performance properties	• Antimicrobial • Antistatic • Bio-polishing • Durable Water (& Oil) Repellent • Flame retardant • Softening • Stain resistance	**Machineries/technologies/processes:** • Digital spray • Enzyme-catalyzed finishing processes • Laser • Ozone • Plasma • Ultrasonic • Foam technologies **Chemistry:** • Biobased antimicrobial • Bio-based DW(O)R [PFAs free]

Closed-loop water and chemical system

- Suppliers are encouraged to work towards closed-loop water and chemical systems with zero discharge.
- Kering supports textile processing solutions that adopt closed-loop water and chemical management systems, where chemicals and solvents are recovered and reused within the production process rather than being released into the environment.
- Suppliers are encouraged to explore opportunities for full reuse of certain water streams and to prevent the degradation of specific wastewater streams by keeping them separated before dedicated cleaning processes.
- A major step toward water reduction and closed-loop systems is the installation of a reverse osmosis system at the end of the wastewater treatment process. This technology transforms most of the wastewater flow into high-quality water, which can be reused within the plant, enabling a circular water management scheme. Combined with appropriate technological accessories and management adjustments, such systems can be economically and technically viable, allowing the reuse of up to 90% of water.
- Additional measures may include systems for recovering sodium chloride and sodium sulphate, as well as reclaiming a significant portion of remaining water. These interventions can lead to substantial reductions in water consumption, decreased salt usage, and elimination of liquid discharge, with the final effluent consisting of a solid mix of salts and additives.

Certification

Suppliers are encouraged to adopt comprehensive certification processes that cover both social and environmental aspects, such as chemical management and water stewardship programs (*see Recognized standards and certifications*). The following certifications are strongly suggested by Kering to achieve additional best practices:

- BlueSign - Standard for production sites covering chemical stewardship
- OEKO TEX STeP - Standard for production sites covering chemical stewardship
- OEKO TEX “Standard 100 plus” (100 and STeP) - Standard 100 (Certification on material and final product) and OEKO TEX STeP (Standard for production sites)
- Cradle to Cradle - Certification program applies to materials, sub-assemblies, and finished products
- ZDHC Supplier to Zero program certificates to advance chemical management in manufacturing processes
- 4Sustainability CHEM Protocol - Protocol covering chemical stewardship

Advanced denim manufacturing solutions

Kering promotes the development and adoption of advanced techniques and innovative technologies.

The following list is indicative and non-exhaustive, intended as a starting point for further investigation:

Stage	Aim	Processes	Advanced and new solutions
Yarn Dyeing/Coloration	Impart desired color using indigo, sulphur and other dyes, depending on the color to be achieved	Rope dyeing, Slasher dyeing	**Chemistry:** • Bio-based indigo obtained through microbial fermentation of sugar • Nitrogen to assure a non-oxidizing environment when dipping yarn into indigo solutions, allowing huge saving in chemicals and maintaining same quality and shade of traditional indigo **Machineries/technologies/processes:** • Production of pre-reduced indigo using electro-chemical process reducing the use of hydrosulphite • Transfer printing technology using special dyes allowing to print on any kind of fabric patterns mimic denim fabrics, even with wash down effects • Direct digital printing technology using a specifically developed ink, capable to print on different type of fabrics, mimic different weaving patterns, colors and effects
Garment treatment	Impart color and/or give garments special distressed or washed down look	Desizing, Stone washing, Enzyme washing, Chemicals treatment, Bleaching, Dyeing	**Machineries/technologies/processes:** • Laser for abrasion effects and pattern design • Ozone treatments for bleaching effects and fabric cleaning • Chemicals spray, nebulization to reduce water consumption and optimize chemicals usage • Natural air garments drying **Chemistry:** • Potassium Permanganate is a powerful oxidant agent that must be handled and applied according to specified instructions from Official Chemical Authorities • Sodium Hypochlorite is a bleaching agent that requires safe handling by and the levels of concentration in wastewater shall be monitored • Sandblasting poses potential health threats for the workers due the use of silica dust in the process that is linked to respiratory issues. Consequently, Kering eliminated in 2025 sand blasting from House's collections and products.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
Chemical stewardship	BlueSign, OEKO TEX STeP, OEKO TEX “Standard 100 plus”, ZDHC Supplier to Zero program, 4Sustainability CHEM Protocol
Circularity	Cradle to Cradle
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Since 2025, Kering requires 100% of its strategic suppliers using wet production processes to carry out wastewater testing. In addition, Kering has an SBTN commitment on freshwater quantity: reducing water withdrawals by strategic suppliers in the Arno basin by 21% by 2030, compared to the annual average of the 2018–2022 period.

Kering is also committed to:

- Assessing 100% of its strategic suppliers as regards chemical management and compliance with the Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL).
- Achieving Level 2 of the ZDHC Supplier to Zero program for 100% of strategic suppliers using wet process production.

ENVIORNMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING’S EP&L, TEXTILE WET PROCESSING (TIER 2 – “BLEACHING & DYEING” CATEGORY) ACCOUNTS FOR:

ACROSS SOURCING FOR ALL HOUSES:

~ **27%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **17%** of land use (m2)	~ **28%** of water use (m3)

DENIM MANUFACTURING, WITHIN THE SAME SCOPE, ACCOUNTS FOR:

~ **5%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	~ **5%** of land use (m2)	~ **5%** of water use (m3)


KERING
HANDCRAFTED EMBROIDERY

PURPOSE

Heritage in luxury is synonymous with legacy, an enduring story that etches a House's name in history. While craftsmanship and heritage remain powerful drivers of luxury consumer perception and purchasing decisions, it is also the responsibility of Kering to protect this craft heritage.

Handcrafted embroidery, often transformed into a valuable heirloom that is passed down from generation to generation (such as the Holbein stich in Italy or the zizgzag running stich in India) perfectly aligns with the growing demand for authenticity in luxury markets. Preserving such artisanal traditions is not only about meeting consumer expectations but also about ensuring that these skills survive for future generations and attract future talent to take-up embroidery jobs.

At the same time, India remains the global hub for handwork production and is associated with social challenges that must be addressed. These include excessive working hours, inadequate wages, informal or unregulated working conditions, domestic migrant labor and lack of social protection.

Given that embroidered pieces lie at the heart of luxury creations showcased on red carpets and runways, embroidery carries responsibilities that extend beyond artisanal excellence to the well-being of the artisans who produce it.

Kering is committed to sourcing embroidery that is handcrafted under safe, decent and regulated working conditions throughout its supply chains, supporting the well-being of embroidery workers through living wages, legal working hours, safe conditions and transparent supply chains, in line with the Utthan program criteria, while respecting the principles set out in the Kering Code of Ethics and its Suppliers' Charter.

SCOPE

This standard applies to all hand-embroidery activities used in the production of Kering Houses manufactured products. It covers from Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to subcontractors (capocommessa, diretto, and subcontractors).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Manufacturing Processes, the Kering Standard for Handcrafted Embroidery requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Supplier information and transparency

Suppliers of embroidery must provide Kering Houses with clear information on the origin and sourcing of embroidery work. This includes the identification of sub- suppliers, as well as any subcontracted ateliers and intermediaries involved in the supply chain. Full transparency must be ensured to allow the assessment and mitigation of potential social risks.

Utthan-verified and approved suppliers in India

When sourcing embroidery from India (whether directly or indirectly through subcontractors) suppliers must only work with Utthan-verified and approved suppliers. Since April 2023, Kering Maisons cannot place orders with suppliers outside of approved suppliers.

Compliance with key social requirements

When sourcing embroidery from at-risk regions (as defined by Kering risk analysis) outside India, Utthan criteria shall be used as the guiding reference to mitigate the risk of adverse human rights impacts.

Suppliers must comply with the requirements established by the Utthan program, which include:

- Working conditions: a maximum of 6 working days per week and of 8 regular working hours per day; overtime limited to 115 hours per quarter; payment of wages at or above the non-adjusted living wage as determined by the Fair Wage Network.
- Social protection: suppliers must guarantee full enrollment of embroidery workers in provident fund (retirement) schemes and ensure 100% health insurance coverage through private insurance.
- Capacity Building: suppliers must provide embroidery workers with access to training programs, including but not limited to financial literacy and ergonomics.
- SA 8000 certification: suppliers must be certified to this standard.
- Having passed Kering Audit (for more details, refer to the Introduction for Manufacturing Processes).

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Key purchasing practices

The following purchasing practices are key to ensure adequate conditions for handcrafted embroidery:

- Price Negotiation: When implementing a living wage at the supplier level, it is important to recognize that overly aggressive price negotiations can undermine this effort. Responsible pricing discussions should ensure that suppliers have the financial capacity to uphold living wage commitments.
- Lead Time: Working hours are a key indicator of overall working conditions. Placing orders with insufficient lead time can lead to excessive overtime, exceeding acceptable limits as defined in social audits (*see Introduction to the Standard for Manufacturing Processes*). As such, collaborative forecasting and planning is highly recommended to uphold the social requirements listed above. Moreover, living wages are calculated based on standard working hours, excluding overtime. Therefore, short lead times can inflate production costs by driving extended working hours and overtime pay.
- Integration of Social Criteria into Sourcing Decisions: Include social performance (e.g. audit results) as a factor in your supplier selection process — not just price and quality.

Certification

Suppliers are encouraged to pursue alignment with additional certifications and standards endorsed by Kering (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
Human Rights	OECD Guidelines, ILO Conventions
Social responsibility certification	SA8000
Social responsibility	ISO 26000
Social Management System	FSSC 24000
Social compliance (apparel and textile)	Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP)
Fair trade	Fairtrade International, WFTO

KERING

CELLULOSE ACETATE EYEWEAR MANUFACTURING BY MILLING

PURPOSE

The cellulose acetate optical frames and sunglasses manufacturing (respectively also “medical devices” and “personal protective equipment”) requires highly specialized artisanal quality with manufacturing activities that are mainly concentrated in the Northern Italy district and in manufacturing excellence centers outside the European Union. Most of the environmental impact of acetate frames production is at the sourcing of acetate raw material and in the acetylation and plasticization processes, while the mechanical processing of frames can generate significant flows of waste and microplastics. The management of these waste streams, particularly regarding acetate scraps, milling dust and defective components, can have a substantial impact on the environment if they are not adequately valorized through circular economy approaches.

Other challenges regarding the use of chemicals are the use of solvents for polishing and gluing, which must be progressively eliminated or replaced with alternatives (friction/vibration), and by the use of lubricants and detergents in mechanical processing, as some components may be hazardous and solvents can cause Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions. Energy use in acetate frames manufacturing, although not representing a particularly complex challenge compared to other industrial sectors, presents significant margins for improvement. Energy-saving measures should focus mainly on for lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems necessary to maintain optimal acetate processing conditions, as well as for powering CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machines, milling machines and polishing systems. Water consumption is concentrated in washing, tumbling and cooling processes.

Kering is committed to ensuring that health and safety risks in the eyewear industry are not only identified but actively managed within its supply chain. Given the complexity of acetate frame manufacturing, where numerous machines and processes increase the likelihood of exposure to airborne microplastics, organic solvents, excessive noise, and other potentially hazardous substances, preventive actions and continuous monitoring shall be prioritized. This includes mitigating risks associated with finishing and surface treatments, as well as reducing the risk of cuts, abrasions, or eye injuries during manual handling and machining operations.

SCOPE

This standard applies to all manufacturing steps involved in producing acetate optical frames and sunglasses by milling process, and is relevant to all supply chain operators participating in one or more of these steps:

- Thickening: Reduction and standardization of acetate sheet thickness
- Sheets/slabs cutting: Creation of slabs from acetate sheets
- Front, temples and end-pieces milling, including recesses for trims and logos: CNC cutting for component shaping
- Glueing: Component bonding using acetone, adhesives, or ultrasonic/vibration glueing
- Wirecore shooting/Temple and end-piece drilling: Insertion of metal core in temples or temple/end-pieces drilling for assembly preparation
- Hinge insertion: Installation of opening/closing mechanisms in fronts
- Hinge encapsulation: Installing and removing plastic caps for tumbling protection
- Bending: Thermal curvature and shaping of the front
- Cooling: Thermal treatment for dimensional stabilization post-beahahAnding
- Dry tumbling: Surface finishing process in 4 steps (roughing, smoothing, polishing and brightening)
- Vibro-tumbling: Surface finishing process
- Washing: Component cleaning using detergents, rinsing systems, and/or ultrasonic cleaning between tumbling steps
- Laser, enamels and pad printing: Printing of legal and commercial information inside the temples
- Lens cutting and mounting: Cutting and mounting of demo lenses or solar filters
- Adjustment: Final adjustments and quality control
- Wheel polishing: Manual removal of scratches and surface defects

Additional Kering Standards are available for the production cellulose acetate (*See Kering Standard for Cellulose Acetate*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction and in the Introduction for Manufacturing Processes, the Kering Standard for Cellulose Acetate Eyewear Manufacturing by Milling requires production facilities to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Techniques and operation controls

Production facilities are required to apply the techniques and operational controls listed for each manufacturing step below:

Process	Mandatory techniques and operation controls
Thickening	1. Collection and containment of process scraps
Sheets/slabs cutting	1. Use of machinery equipped with safety devices in accordance with legal requirements
Front, temples and end-pieces milling, including recesses for trims and logos	1. Reduce volatile waste as much as possible in favor of larger scraps (scraps preferably over 5mm) 2. Collection and containment processes for volatile scraps of all sizes 3. Optimization of front and temple design placement on the slab to limit % of waste material
Glueing	1. Glueing through vibration and ultrasound to avoid volatile substances 2. In case of acetone use, adoption of suitable aspiration systems and use of PPE and safety elements for the operator 3. Storage and use of acetone according to SDS
Wirecore shooting/Temple and end-piece drilling	1. Avoid water cooling processes where possible
Hinge encapsulation	1. Optimization of capsules use 2. Optimization of post-tumbling capsule collection and disposal
Bending	1. Optimize heating time and temperature for bending
Cooling	1. If using water cooling, measure water consumption and ensure proper disposal 2. For refrigerated cooling, optimize cooling times per piece
Dry tumbling	1. Store polishing compounds and lubricants safely to protect operators 2. Optimization of quantities of polishing compounds and lubricants per barrel 3. Optimization of various tumbling time phases 4. Optimization of air conditioning use in tumbling rooms 5. Store tumbling waste safely to protect operators
Vibro-tumbling	1. Closed-cycle water management 2. Store pastes and lubricants safely to protect operators 3. Optimization of quantities of pastes and lubricants 4. Optimization of various tumbling time phases 5. Optimization of air conditioning use in tumbling rooms 6. Store tumbling waste safely to protect operators 7. Optimization and measurement of quantities of water, soap and energy used
Washing	1. Optimization and measurement of quantities of water, soap and energy used 2. Optimization of washing times 3. Use machines at full capacity 4. Closed-cycle water management
Laser, enamels and pad printing	1. Use of aspiration in laser material removal processes and in enamel application processes
Lens cutting and mounting	1. Optimization of cutting in order to avoid material waste 2. Adoption of aspiration systems for cutting process 3. Optimization of temperature and heating time of frame for lens insertion
Adjustment	1. Optimize temperature and heating time when adjusting frames
Wheel polishing	1. Adoption of aspiration systems

Hazardous and harmful chemicals

As mentioned in the General Introduction, compliance with the Kering Product Restricted Substances List (PRSL) must be ensured by the supplier. Kering Eyewear has its own specific PRSL list. Suppliers are also required to ensure that all chemicals listed in the Kering Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) are not intentionally used in the various process steps of production. However, the current MRSL is only partially applicable to eyewear manufacturing processes.

Non-hazardous waste

Suppliers shall ensure the proper management of non-hazardous waste by implementing systems for collection, sorting by material type, classification, and, where feasible, valorization of production waste.

Equipment and machinery

Suppliers shall ensure proper selection, use, and management of equipment and machinery by performing scheduled maintenance of all tools and work machines (including molds). Suppliers shall prioritize high energy-efficiency machinery, equipment with energy monitoring capabilities, and prefer shutdown at end of day over standby.

Compressed air

Suppliers shall schedule regular maintenance of compressed air systems to prevent malfunctions and detect difficult-to-identify leaks.

Raw materials and finished products storage

Suppliers shall store and manage raw materials in accordance with the manufacturer's safety datasheet, ensuring controlled conditions such as temperature and humidity to maintain material integrity. Since acetate is a material which naturally may suffer high temperature and humidity conditions, its proper storage is fundamental to ensure a longer lifetime for the material and avoid unnecessary waste.

For the same reason, the finished components and frames shall be stored and managed according to the criteria expressed in the information note (controlled temperature, humidity).

Components handling

Suppliers shall establish accurate protection systems for component handling to prevent defects, reduce rework and waste generation, and optimize the number of movements inside and outside the production facilities involved in the full frame production.

Design

The design of fronts, temples, and other components on acetate slabs shall be optimized to minimize material waste during cutting operations.

Scraps management

Suppliers shall implement effective scrap management practices, keeping track of residues and offcuts to improve efficiency. Suppliers shall also minimize waste, separate materials by type, and ensure proper handling of residues.

Certification

Suppliers shall obtain ISCC PLUS certification (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*). This certification guarantees that the frames are made from materials originating from certified recycled feedstocks, ensures full traceability of materials through the production process, supports circular economy practices, and provides verified environmental and social sustainability credentials for each finished product.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Techniques and operation controls

Suppliers are encouraged to apply the techniques and operational controls listed for each manufacturing step below:

Process	Mandatory techniques and operation controls
Sheets/slabs cutting	1. Collection and containment of process scraps
Front, temples and end-pieces milling, including recesses for trims and logos	1. Prefer CNC cutting rather than punching 2. Aspiration system for scraps < 5mm (microplastics) 3. Quantify microplastic generation by weight
Glueing	1. Prefer CNC cutting rather than punching
Hinge insertion	1. Prefer insertion with laser/camera
Hinge encapsulation	1. Optimization of capsule design to limit material use 2. Prefer use of recycled/recyclable materials for capsule generation 3. Prefer use of capsules in durable materials that allow reuse
Cooling	1. Prefer refrigerated cooling instead of water cooling
Dry tumbling	1. Use barrels at full capacity 2. Selection, where available, of less impactful chips and polishing compounds 3. Where possible, prioritize recyclable/recycled materials
Vibro-tumbling	1. Use tanks at full capacity
Washing	1. Selection of low environmental impact detergents 2. Energy-saving machines
Laser, enamels and pad printing	1. Selection of low impact inks for pad printing and engraving filling 2. Optimization of number and use of clichés
Lens cutting and mounting	1. Separation of scraps by material type 2. Use cutting machinery equipped with automatic lens positioning to reduce waste

Design for recyclability

Eyewear and components shall be designed so that acetate parts can be easily disassembled from other materials, facilitating recycling and end-of-life management.

Storage and management

Suppliers are encouraged to store and manage raw material, components, and finished products with FIFO approach (first in-first out) to avoid material deterioration. Since acetate is a partially bio-based material it is naturally prone to dry over long period of time.

Certification

Suppliers are encouraged to obtain CSE (Certified Sustainable Eyewear) certification at the product level for each individual eyewear style (*see Recognized Standards & Certifications*).

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
Bio-based, circular materials	ISCC Plus
Transparency	CSE (Certified Sustainable Eyewear)

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, MANUFACTURING FOR EYEWEAR ACCOUNTS FOR:

ACROSS ALL KERING EYEWEAR ACTIVITIES:

~ **12%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ **30%** of land use (m2)

~ **30%** of water use (m3)

KERING

STANDARDS FOR NON-MERCHANDISING


KERING
PACKAGING

PURPOSE

The environmental impact of packaging arises not only from its disposal but also from its production and the extraction of natural resources used to make it. Plastics, paper- and wood-based materials are widely used in packaging, and their production presents several sustainability challenges, as highlighted in the relevant raw materials standards. Kering also uses other materials, such as cotton (e.g., in dust bags and garment bags) or aluminum (e.g., in jewelry boxes) among others.

In Business-to-Consumer contexts, packaging represents a key physical touchpoint between our Houses and their clients. Ensuring that these materials are meet the highest environmental and social standards is not only essential to meeting customer expectations, but also an opportunity for Kering to leverage its scale to drive positive change across the sector. Packaging also plays a major role in Business-to-Business operations, where it serves primarily as transport or logistics packaging.

Despite progress in recycling, most packaging is not recycled even when technically recyclable. Kering is committed to eliminating single use plastic in packaging. Kering is also committed to ensuring compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks, such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and European Union Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), and the French AGEC law, and is guided by key principles including decreasing the amount of packaging we use and avoiding single use packaging wherever possible, and designing packaging in line with circular economy principles (*see Guidance for Circularity*).

SCOPE

This standard focuses on the design and use of packaging and applies to all materials used for packaging and labeling throughout a fashion, jewelry, or eyewear product's entire lifecycle. It includes shipping packaging, storage packaging, hang tags, hangers, garment bags and anything that protects, holds, or travels with the product. It covers primary, secondary and tertiary packaging, and encompasses BtoC packaging (packaging provided to the final client with the product), and BtoB packaging (which includes all intermediary packaging used during preparation, storage, and transportation.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction, the Kering Standard for Packaging requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Alignment with Raw Materials Standards

Suppliers shall source all packaging materials (BtoC and BtoB) in alignment with the Mandatory Requirements of the relevant Kering Standards for Raw Materials.

Packaging reduction

In collaboration with Kering Houses, suppliers should develop more efficient designs by reducing or eliminating unnecessary components. Kering Houses should review and validate protection standards to avoid excessive protection, while suppliers must assess the level of protection required for each product and monitor the package-to-product ratio and carton efficiency.

Packaging flow and capacity optimization

Kering Houses shall review:

- The entire packaging flow across the product lifecycle, from production to distribution, to identify opportunities to reduce or eliminate intermediary packaging.
- The quality control processes (for both make and buy production), to minimize waste generated from unpacking and repacking activities.
- The in-store packaging management for product transfers and returns, to maximize the reuse of existing packaging materials and reduce the need for new packaging.

Packaging content

Whether for BtoB or BtoC packaging, the materials choices shall be prioritized in the following order:

- Choose certified materials made with recycled content, prioritizing post-consumer recycled material feedstock, and, if not available, pre-consumer feedstock, aiming to achieve material with 100% recycled content (*see Recognized Standards and Certifications*).
- If recycled content is not possible, source material with bio-content, and certified (*see Recognized Standards and Certifications*).

Recyclable packaging

Packaging shall be designed for recyclability. A packaging is recyclable if:

- The packaging design is proven recyclable in practice and at scale, achieving a minimum 30% post-consumer recycling rate.
- Its main components, together representing more than 80% of total weight, are recyclable according to the above definition.
- Any remaining minor components are compatible with the recycling process and do not hinder the recyclability of the main components.

PVC

- Suppliers shall not use PVC in any materials or packaging, as it presents serious environmental and health hazards.
- Phthalates must not be used at any stage of the production processes for Kering Houses products or in any connected activities relating to Kering Houses.

Plastic in BtoC packaging

- Plastic shall not be used in BtoC packaging.
- Natural materials such as certified cardboards, paper or organic cotton shall be used instead of plastics.

Plastic in BtoB packaging

Only the following BtoB plastic packaging may be used in cases where the BtoB packaging cannot be removed or replaced by a non-plastic bio-based material:

- Reusable plastic packaging
- Circular plastic packaging, which is:
    - made of 100% recycled content, with at least 30% of post-consumer recycled content
    - fully recyclable by design and by scale (see definition above), following eco design guidelines such as Recyclass or COTREP by Citeo, and recycled at the end of its life, with the implementation of closed-loop recycling processes and the collection of at least 50% for recycling in warehouses and stores.

BtoB packaging waste

- A sorting system for packaging shall be in place at all stages of product transportation, from supplier production to warehouse and stores.
- All sorted packaging shall be directed to an appropriate recycling stream.
- For BtoB plastic packaging, the waste collection for recycling in practice and at scale must achieve a 50% post-consumer recycling rate.

Decoration guidelines

Packaging designed and produced must:

- Strictly comply with the EuPIA exclusion list for plastic inks and with the AFEI positive list.
- No use of mineral oils in inks applied to paper or cardboard packaging.

Supplier information and transparency requirements

Suppliers must provide Kering with key information to enable the assessment and mitigation of potential sourcing risks. For each quantity of product sold by the supplier, it is necessary to provide the following supporting documents:

FOR PAPER, CARDBOARD AND WOOD-BASED PRODUCTS:

- For virgin materials:
  - Country of origin declaration and certification:
  - The country of origin refers to the country of harvest (forest/plantation location).
  - A certificate must be attached to each purchased quantity, with the date reported.
  - List of sub-regions from which the paper pulp / timber is sourced (specific volumes per region are not required).
  - Scientific names of the species used, confirmed through certification.
  - FSC 100 or Mix scope certificate covering the supplier.
  - Invoice including the FSC certification code (FSC Chain of Custody – CoC): the invoice must report the amount of certified material purchased, tagged with the certification code. This requirement is mandatory for all purchases and must be included by default in every purchase document.
  - Specification of the type of certification: FSC 100%, FSC Mix.
  - Whenever possible, provide the list of pulp and paper mills that includes the facility name, parent company name, location (country and region).
- For recycled materials:
  - Country of recycling declaration: The country of origin refers to the country where the recycling process (mechanical or chemical) takes place.
  - FSC recycled or Blue Angel Scope Certificate covering the supplier.
  - Invoice including the FSC certification code (FSC Chain of Custody – CoC): the invoice must report the amount of certified material purchased, tagged with the certification code. This requirement is mandatory for all purchases and must be included by default in every purchase document.
  - Specification of the type of certification: FSC Recycled, Blue Angel.
  - If possible, name and location of the recycling facility.
- In the case the exact split of recycled vs virgin paper of the product purchased is known (example: the cardboard box is composed by 70% recycled paper and 30% virgin paper), it is necessary to collect a proof for this assumption.
- In addition, wherever applicable, suppliers must provide to Kering or its Brands the Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI) number for each batch as required by European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

FOR OTHER MATERIALS (PLASTIC, METAL, TEXTILE FIBERS):

- Country of origin declaration:
  - The country of origin refers to :
  - The extraction of the raw material (ex: flakes or chips production for plastic and synthetic fibers).
  - The country of recycling (chemical or mechanical processing) in case of recycled material.
  - Certification evidence (mandatory for plastic and cotton): A certificate must be attached to each purchased quantity, with the date reported (*see Recognized Standards and Certifications*).

Compliance with EUDR

For all packaging made of paper, cardboard or wood, excluding packaging made from 100% recycled content, Kering and its Brands will require that suppliers comply with the requirements set forth in the EUDR. This includes that :

- Products must not originate from land subject to deforestation or forest degradation after 31 December 2020.
- Products must have been harvested/cultivated in accordance with the law of their country of origin (concept of legality)
- Products must have been placed on the EU market with a proper and complete Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI), should the supplier be subject to these obligations.

Transport

The majority of packaging shall not be transported by Air freight. Kering Houses and forwarders shall plan for non-merchandising items to be transported by sea or rail freight by preference. Houses and freight forwarders are encouraged to adapt their production planning to account for the longer lead times associated with these transport modes.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Packaging design

Suppliers are encouraged to consult the Kering Ecodesign Packaging Tool for guidance and well as the Guidance for Circularity.

Area	Standard/certification
Recycled content	• **Paper, cardboard and wood-based products:** FSC recycled or Blue Angel • **Plastic-based products:** Blue angel DE-UZ 30a Products made from Recycled Plastics, Flustix Recycled, PSV Plastica Seconda Vita or Global Recycled Standard (GRS) • **Cotton-based products:** Global Recycled Standard (GRS)
Bio-content	• **Paper, cardboard and wood-based products:** FSC 100% or FSC Mix • **Bio-based plastic products**: OK Biobased, DIN CERTCO Biobased, FSC 100% (for cellulose-based plastics), ISCC Plus or RSB • **Cotton-based products:** GOTS, OCS 100, OEKO-TEX ® Organic Cotton Standard, Regenerative Organic Certified, Regenerative Fund for Nature - Organic Cotton Accelerator, Regenagri (with 100% organically grown material or with proof of no GMO use and evaluation by Kering)

See Kering Standards for Raw Materials for additional information on recognized certifications and programs.

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Reaching 95% of non-merchandising transported by sea by 2035.

Eliminating single-use plastics since 2025.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, SOURCING OF PACKAGING ACCOUNTS FOR:

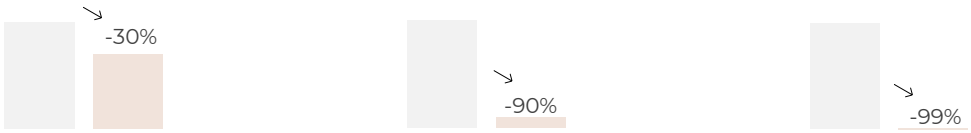
ACROSS KERING HOUSES' SOURCING:

~ 4% of GHG emissions (tCO2e)

~ 4% of land use (m2)

~ 4% of water use (m3)

SOURCING PAPER AND WOOD PRODUCTS FROM FSC RECYCLED CERTIFIED VS. NON-CERTIFIED REDUCES

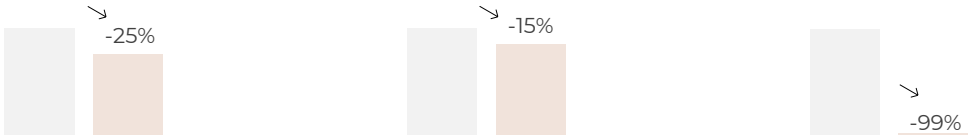


GHG emissions by more than **30%**

land use by more than **90%**

water use by nearly **99%**

SOURCING PAPER AND WOOD PRODUCTS FROM FSC 100 CERTIFIED VS. NON-CERTIFIED REDUCES

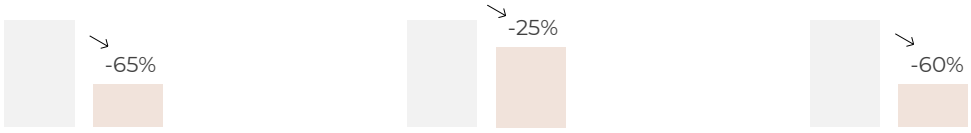


GHG emissions by more than **25%**

land use by more than **15%**

water use by nearly **99%**

SOURCING RECYCLED PLASTICS VS. CONVENTIONAL PLASTICS REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **65%**

land use by more than **25%**

water use by more than **60%**

VISUAL TOOLS
AND STORE FURNITURE

PURPOSE

Visual tools, also referred to as “visual merchandising” (VM), are essential in shaping customer experience, showcasing products effectively, and reinforcing brand identity. They encompass temporary seasonal displays, decorative elements, and event materials used in retail windows or public spaces, alongside furniture and spatial components that frame the retail environment. The Kering Standard for Visual Tools & Store Furniture establishes best practices for the eco-design, use, and end-of-life treatment of these elements, ensuring both consistent brand expression and sustainable practices.

SCOPE

This standard focuses on the design, use and end-of-life of visual tools and store furniture. It applies to store furniture (seating, shelving, display tables, etc.), displays (interior, window, point of sale, mannequins, retail hangers, etc.), and temporary elements (seasonal, decorative, event, trunk show materials, etc.)

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction, the Kering Standard for Visual Tools & Store Furniture requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Alignment with Raw Materials Standards

Suppliers shall source all visual tools and store furniture materials in alignment with the Mandatory Requirements of the relevant Kering Standards for Raw Materials These standards indicate which certifications are mandatory or recommended for each type of material.

Visual merchandising approach

To minimize the environmental impact of visual tools, Houses must optimize the visual merchandising approach at every stage of the process, including design, production, and end-of-life strategies. The following requirements apply:

- Prioritize reuse before production
  - Check if existing assets can be reused before commissioning anything new.
  - Consider shared or rented elements to avoid one-off production.
- If reuse is not possible, create with care
  - When creating new visual tools, refer to the relevant raw material standards of the Kering Standards and follow the Kering requirements.
  - Prioritize reclaimed materials; if not available, opt for materials with recycled or bio-based content.
  - Favor mono material designs or minimize the number of materials used.
- Maximize the lifespan of long-term tools
  - Favor modular, washable, and versatile elements that adapt to multiple campaigns/seasons.
  - Ensure individual parts can be easily repaired or replaced.
  - Design for easy dismantling and anonymization. Features like removable branding allows items to be given a second life.
- Think reuse before recycling : Disposal of visual tools is not accepted by Kering. When it comes to end of life, follow this order of preference:
  - Reuse internally for new purposes.
  - Reuse among employees or donations.
  - Donate externally to associations (see Partnerships for reuse in the Encouraged Practices, where the recommended external associations are listed). As a last resort, dismantle and recycle VM items that are compatible with existing recycling infrastructure, such as solid wood and metal components (⩾80% of product mass) and curtains.

PVC in visual tools

In alignment with the Standard for Plastics, PVC is prohibited in all visual tools, as it presents serious environmental and health hazards.

Plastics in visual tools

When choosing plastics, the following order of preference must be respected:

- Plastics with recycled content and certified
- Plastics with bio-based content
- Plastic with higher durability, such as polyethylene (PE) for its resistance to impact and moisture, and polypropylene (PP) for its robustness against wear and high heat resistance in display fixtures and shelving

Compliance with EUDR

For all products made of paper, cardboard or wood, excluding those made from 100% recycled content, Kering and its Brands will require that suppliers comply with the requirements set forth in the EUDR. This includes that :

- Products must not originate from land subject to deforestation or forest degradation after 31 December 2020.
- Products must have been harvested/cultivated in accordance with the law of their country of origin (concept of legality)
- Products must have been placed on the EU market with a proper and complete Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI), should the supplier be subject to these obligations.

In addition, wherever applicable, suppliers must provide to Kering or its Brands the Due Diligence Statement (DDS) or Declaration Identifier (DI) number for each batch as required by European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

Transport

The majority of non-merchandising items shall not be transported by Air freight. Kering Houses and forwarders shall plan for non-merchandising items to be transported by sea or rail freight by preference.

Houses and freight forwarders are encouraged to adapt their production planning to account for the longer lead times associated with these transport modes.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Partnerships for reuse

Kering encourages collaboration with social cooperatives, charities and local associations that support the reuse of visual tools and store furniture, contributing both to waste reduction and to the creation of cultural and social value. Examples of recommended partners are:

- La Reserve des Arts: located in Paris and Marseille, France
- Looplicity, located in Paris, France
- Matériuum, located in Geneva, Switzerland
- EcoSet, located in Los Angeles, California
- Remida, located in Reggio Emilia, Italy
- Materials for the Arts, located in New Yor, USA

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS AND STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

	Reaching 95% of non-merchandising transported by sea by 2035,
	Eliminating single-use plastics since 2025.

KERING

STANDARDS FOR LOGISTICS


KERING
WAREHOUSING

PURPOSE

Warehousing is an essential part of Kering's operations, ensuring that products are stored, handled and delivered with precision and care. At Group level, warehousing operations (energy and cooling) are responsible for 0,5% of total GHG emissions and represent approximately 10% of the Group's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. The relevance to our operations is that warehouse and logistics activities are directly responsible for more than 86% of the waste produced at Kering sites.

The main environmental footprint contributors are energy use, packaging waste, water usage and consumables used to perform distribution activities. Kering group supports and encourages activities through innovation to mitigate the impacts of these and explore opportunities to reduce the impact in the environment prioritizing recycling programs and diverting from landfill.

Kering is committed to manage warehousing operations in a way that reflects the Group's values and reduces environmental impact. To meet this commitment, Kering requires that its suppliers and operators respect the following fundamental principles:

- Reduce waste and manage the rest to ensure conditions for recycling are met
- Promote circular practices such as the reuse of packaging
- Ensure warehouses implement concrete actions to reduce energy and water consumption

SCOPE

This standard applies to all warehouses where Kering and its Houses goods are standing. It includes warehousing activities directly operated by Kering but also by any supplier of Kering or its Houses, and any of their sub-suppliers working at sites associated with Kering or its Houses.

This includes:

- Reception, storage, and shipping of goods
- Packing/unpacking activities
- Quality checks
- Design and physical features of logistic sites
- Operation activities at logistic sites
- Procurement and usage of consumables
- End of life management of non-merchandise items like packaging, visual merchandise tools, etc.

Additional Kering Standards are available for the Packaging (*See Kering Standard for Packaging*).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction, the Kering Standard for Warehousing, requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

Compliant packaging

Packaging choice must be compliant with the Kering Standard for Packaging, and single-use plastic packaging must be phased out.

Unsold products and non-merchandise management

All warehousing partners must strictly comply with regulations governing the management of unsold products — in particular, the French Anti-Waste for a Circular Economy Law (AGEC), the European Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), and any future equivalent legislation in other regions.

The ESPR prohibits the destruction of unsold consumer products, including through recycling or energy recovery. From July 2026, it will apply to all unsold apparel, footwear, and accessories.

Warehousing partners must discuss unsold product management with Kering and the Houses and must not take any action independently. Annual disclosure of unsold product volumes and their treatment will be required. Full traceability and transparency are mandatory. Non-compliance may result in legal penalties and reputational damage. Any risk of non-compliance must be reported immediately.

Kering also applies a non-destruction approach to non-merchandising products, although recycling is permitted as part of its sustainability strategy.

Circular waste management

Suppliers must implement a circular waste management system to reach zero-waste in the medium term. Destruction of all branded items are prohibited and 100% of waste must be diverted from landfill for better circular practices like recycling. Good practices such as the following must be implemented:

- Using segregated bins and accurately sorting waste should be implemented
- Contracting with reliable waste manager suppliers or internal facility managers to ensure that waste is directed to appropriate recycling channels, according to suppliers' local regulations and the infrastructure set up for recycling. Additional efforts should be made to provide detailed, accurate reporting (reporting must be broken down by waste stream using the categories: reuse, recycled, incineration with or without energy recovery, landfill with or without energy recovery), particularly for Trecate and EU warehouses

Particular care shall be taken in reconditioning areas and quality control stations when handling plastic packaging waste, in particular polybags and covers. Several solutions can be implemented such as the following:

- Challenge the functionality of the packaging, and eliminate if unnecessary
- Develop a closed-loop recycling model that involves both recycling companies and suppliers

Environmental Key Performance Indicators (e-KPIs)

Warehouses must provide Kering with e-KPIs specific to warehousing including periodical environmental reporting to comply with and contribute to the Group's legal requirements of non-financial accounting.

For these indicators, it is of utter importance to keep invoices or install meters in share facilities to be able to allocate the correct amount of energy, waste, and water that our operations consumed.

Design and Operations Best Practices

All warehouses must be certified LEED with Gold or Platinum rating or equivalent schemes for all sites. They are required to make their best efforts to reduce energy and water use as well in reducing the environmental footprint of the site's design, construction and operation by:

- Implementing energy-efficient equipment and management practices
- Using solar energy by covering roofs and parking lots with PV systems
- Developing new sites on brownfield areas
- Phasing out boilers, switch to heat pumps
- Designing and implement zero irrigation green areas
- Using green, permeable solutions for parking areas
- Promoting the use of soft mobility and public transportation for employees
- Installation of electric vehicles charging stations to favor these types of vehicles

No idling

The internal combustion engine use is the main source of both air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in logistic operations. Logistic centers are the source and/or destination of logistic flows and a concentration of vehicles, and thus pollution. Banning idling, leaving vehicles with the engine running during stops, is a simple and effective way to avoid pollution in logistic centers. Therefore, at logistic centers managed by Kering and its suppliers, warehouses shall:

- Ban idling
- Implement specific awareness programs (ex-posters) on-site.
- Ensure a control program is in place to monitor and enforce this practice.

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Energy positive logistics

All warehouses are encouraged set actions to become net energy positive in their logistic sites, by:

- Increasing the share of the energy consumption coming from renewable sources by producing renewable energy onsite that equals or surpasses the warehouse energy needs
- Achieving 100% electric fleets of vehicles used within the logistic site
- Providing docks and parking lots with vehicle charging plugs.

- Include a green wall / rooftop project to support heat reduction and well being
- Set green management to optimize energy performance for air equipment and air conditioning/heating of the facility and LED lighting
- Engaging in energy reduction activities periodically to come up with saving energy actions

E-commerce waste reduction

As the share of online sales continues to increase and become a more prominent part of distribution channels, sustainable solutions for e-commerce operations are to be continuously sought and developed. Warehouses are encouraged to develop innovative solutions to reduce waste in e-commerce. They should adopt a flexible and open mindset with regards to disruptive activities in logistics, such as reverse logistics and reusable packaging.

Packaging waste reduction

Warehousing partners are encouraged to develop innovative packaging solutions to reduce waste. New packaging solutions should target:

- Reducing the volume and quantities of packaging used
- Setting up reuse schemes for packaging

Certification

Warehouses are encouraged to have a recognized certification for their processes at global, regional or national levels regarding sustainability and social responsibility. Assessment by a third-party of the supplier and/or of the product is preferred to self-assessments or self-declarations. The ISO 14001 certification scheme is recognized as a clear added value and guarantees the implementation of an appropriate environmental management system. Beyond the environmental aspects, the ISO 9001 certification for quality management systems, ISO 45001 certification for HSE (Health, Safety and Environment) and SA8000 certification for social responsibility are highly recommended.

Science Based Target for climate

Warehousing partners shall set climate targets aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Through this initiative, companies willing to play their part in Climate Change commit to reducing their scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, with clear intermediate and final targets aimed at reducing their greenhouse gases emissions. The SBTi recently developed a streamlined pathway for Small and Medium Enterprises that is suitable for the size of Kering warehousing partners and provides external recognition for the efforts made.

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

	Reaching 100% LEED certification (gold or platinum) for Group offices (including those implanted in warehouses) by 2035.
	Reaching 100% of electricity from renewable sources for all sites, including warehouses since 2022.
	Eliminating single-used plastics since 2025.


KERING
TRANSPORTATION

PURPOSE

Kering is devoted to providing Houses with access to products in a timely manner. Transportation is a key activity that must be efficient, reliable and agile.

At Group level, transportation of goods typically accounts for approximately 6 to 9% of total Group GHG emissions. Due to the high-speed delivery requirements typical of the Luxury sector, the Group's logistics activities are mainly carried out by air and road freight. While air freight is the most CO2-intensive mode of transport, road freight, especially during the last mile of deliveries, also requires particular attention. This final stage contributes to several negative externalities, including air pollution, noise, accidents, and congestion, as well as respiratory issues that can affect people's health and everyday lives.

SCOPE

This standard applies to all movements of the goods of Kering or its Houses.

It includes shipments both BtoB and BtoC:

- From warehouse to warehouse, store or final customers,
- From store to store,
- The last mile deliveries to stores and to final customers,
- E-commerce shipment,
- Non merchandise shipments,
- And reverse flows related to returns of goods.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Besides the requirements listed in the General Introduction, the Kering Standard for Transportation requires suppliers to respect the following mandatory requirements:

GHG reduction roadmap

Freight forwarders must engage in reaching emissions reduction targets according to Kering commitments and are requested to contribute proactively to build their sustainability strategy. They shall build an effective CO2e reduction plan and share it with Kering.

GHG emissions reporting

For each shipment, suppliers must report the associated GHG emissions.

On a monthly basis, suppliers must provide Kering with reports on their environmental performance, including the following:

- Chosen means of transportation
- Identification of the best available routing
- GHG emissions generated

Annually, suppliers are requested to contribute to the Group's annual environmental reporting by sharing their greenhouse gas emission report as per the international standard EN16258, or ISO 14083.

Reporting must include the following:

- House
- Date
- Carrier
- Channel
- Flow
- Merch/Non merch
- Transport Type
- Origin Country
- Destination Country
- Gross Weight (Kg)
- Total Distance (Km)
- Gross weight time distance (t.km)
- Total CO2 (WTW)
- Unit of measure
- Pieces (Qty)
- Data Source
- Calculation method

Compliant packaging

Packaging choice must be compliant with the Kering Standard for Packaging, and single-use plastic packaging must be phased out. Strong preference for circular practices like reutilizing pallets and cartons.

Fleet specification

Freight forwarders are requested to ensure the following specifications for its fleet:

Vehicle specifications	Equipment/additional services requested
Truck 60 or 80 CBM Van 10 or 20 CBM Armored Van (as exception) Boxed Trailer No lower deck trucks are allowed Compliant with Euro 6 (or equivalent)	Trailer equipped for Hanging Garments loading Tail lift Shutter vs doors (for pick-up in Trecate CWH) Trans-pallet Double driver

ENCOURAGED PRACTICES

Emissions reductions actions

Freight forwarders and logistics teams are encouraged to achieve measurable emissions reductions by deploying concrete actions. Encouraged practices are:

- Switching from Air to lower-carbon emitting transports mode (e.g. Sea, Rail) whenever possible and with House approval
- Avoiding and reducing emissions through optimization of routes
- Electrification of transportation
- Increase fuel efficiency for lorries and airplanes
- Better saturation of boxes and containers
- Investigating Sustainable Aviation Fuels programs

Kering Houses, suppliers and freight forwarders must identify and select the best performing means of transportation with the lowest emissions generated according to business needs. Alternatives to AIR should be highly considered for reverse logistics and non-urgent merchandise shipments like outlet, slow movers and/or carry-over items.

Couriers and freight forwarders must ensure flexibility in their fleets to provide less emitting vehicles while accommodating to a changing forecast.

For the remaining “hard-to-abate” emissions, Freight forwarders and suppliers may offset them through robust initiatives that should be reviewed and validated with Kering to ensure that they are aligned with its standards.

New technologies and alternative business models

Suppliers are encouraged to be more disruptive and to identify alternative transport solutions and business models. Kering expects suppliers to propose technical innovation solutions, suggest a pilot to test them, and eventually implement them at scale.

Some innovative solutions to consider are:

- Customized sustainable service, especially for e-commerce, offering full visibility for the different green options for deliveries

- Improved saturation on longer hauls alternative to one-day service
- Packaging collection from the final customer
- Business intelligence technologies and digital infrastructures, such as electronic proof of delivery and intelligent consolidation of orders to reduce the number of deliveries or route optimization

Last mile deliveries alternatives

To contribute to improve the conditions of urban areas and communities, reduce negative effects and overcome restrictions that can limit the quality and the timeliness of the service, the suppliers are strongly encouraged to implement 100% delivery services with electric vehicles and other less emitting alternatives.

Packaging waste reduction

Freight forwarders are encouraged to develop innovative packaging solutions to reduce waste. New packaging solutions should target:

- Reducing the volume and quantities of packaging used
- Setting up reuse schemes for packaging
- Substituting plastic packaging with recyclable materials. When plastic remains, use recyclable material, and avoid biodegradable or compostable plastic

Certification

Suppliers are encouraged to have a recognized certification of their processes at global, regional, or national level regarding sustainability and social responsibility. Standards listed in the section Recognized Standards & Certification are highly recommended.

Science-based target for climate

Suppliers/Partners shall set climate targets aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Through this initiative, companies willing to play their part in Climate Change commit to reducing their GHG emissions, with clear intermediate and final targets. The SBTi recently developed a streamlined pathway for Small and Medium Enterprises that is suitable for the size of Kering suppliers and provides external recognition for the efforts made by suppliers.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS & CERTIFICATIONS

Area	Standard/certification
GHG emissions assessment	ISO 14083
Environmental management	ISO 14001
Quality management	ISO 9001
Energy management	ISO 50001
Heath, Safety and Environment	ISO 45001
Social responsibility	SA 8000

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

Reducing industry-related Scope 3 emissions by 54,6%.

Reaching 95% of non-merchandising transported by sea by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS FOR:

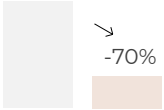
ACROSS ALL KERING ACTIVITIES

~ **6%** of the GHG emissions (tCO2e)

CHOOSING SEA FREIGHT OVER AIR FREIGHT REDUCES

GHG emissions by more than **90%**

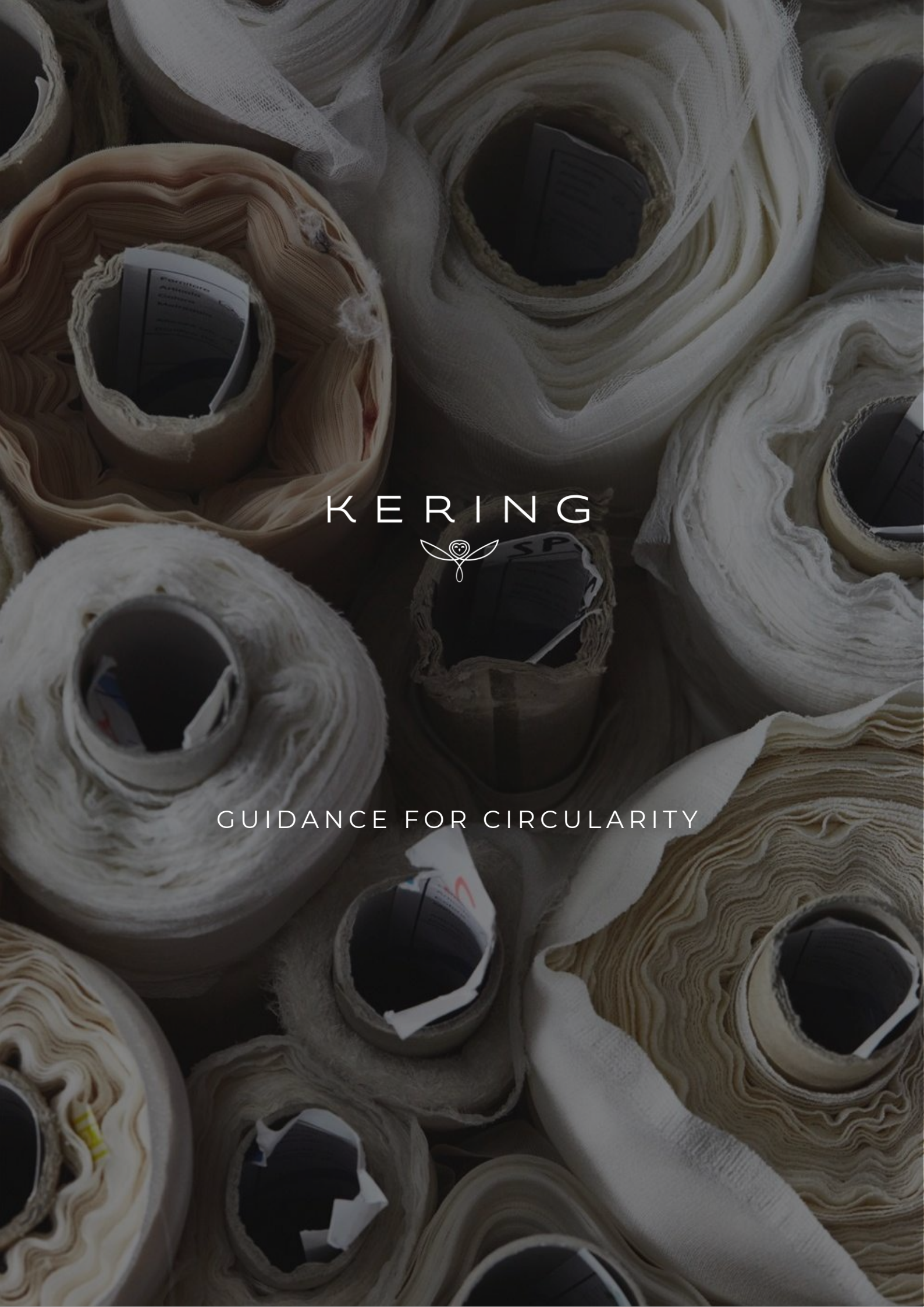
SWITCHING TO ELECTRIC VEHICLES FOR LAST-MILE DELIVERY REDUCES



GHG emissions by about **70%**

KERING

GUIDANCE ACCOMPANYING THE KERING STANDARDS



KERING

GUIDANCE FOR CIRCULARITY

PURPOSE

Moving away from the conventional "take-make-waste" model requires rethinking how products are designed, used, and handled at end-of-life. By prioritizing durability, reuse, and resource efficiency, we can reduce reliance on virgin materials, lower production volumes, and minimize waste.

Kering's approach to circularity focuses on preserving the highest possible value and functionality throughout a product's life cycle and is guided by a clear hierarchy of actions:

- At the product level: eco-design products for durability, repairability, and recyclability.
- At the House level: implementation of circular action plans in practice and at scale to support product longevity through responsible care, accessible repair, circular business models and revalorization processes.

These principles are meant to enable innovation, not restrict it - reflecting Kering's commitment to creativity, craftsmanship, quality, and longevity. They are supported by three practical guides:

- Checklist for product eco-design
- Action plan: durability in practice
- Action plan: end-of-life management

SCOPE

This guidance supports the application of circular economy principles to all finished products across Kering's business units, including ready-to-wear, leather goods, fashion & accessories, and eyewear. It also aligns with international frameworks such as ISO 59004:2024. Specific recommendations for packaging and visual tools are available separately in the Kering Standards, which reflect Kering's commitment to integrating circularity across the product lifecycle.

CHECKLIST FOR PRODUCT ECO-DESIGN

Up to 80% of a product's environmental impact is determined during the design stage. For luxury Houses, this is a critical opportunity to embed durability—not just through enduring materials and craftsmanship, but also by fostering emotional attachment and timeless relevance. By designing products that are easy to care for, repair, reuse and love over time, Houses can ensure they are kept, valued, and passed on.

Design for durability

Address durability holistically

Products must be designed for longevity, which requires a holistic approach to durability with two complementary dimensions (*See BOX 1*):

- Intrinsic durability: A product's ability to resist wear and tear. It can be tested and measured at both the material and finished product levels.
- Extrinsic durability: A product's perceived value and desirability over time, influenced by user habits, fashion trends, fit, or emotional attachment. This dimension is more subjective and harder to quantify than the intrinsic one.

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre

Houses should take both into account when designing, ensuring garments perform reliably while retaining their appeal over time.

Improve the intrinsic durability

Design considerations for textiles:

- Select high-quality materials proven to resist wear, abrasion, and stress.
- Apply functional finishes to help avoid stains, odor, or humidity.
- Reinforce stress-prone areas through various techniques (e.g., adding double stitching to a pocket opening to avoid tearing).

Kering encourages Houses to conduct the garment tests detailed in the durability testing protocols from the Annex V of the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) Apparel and Footwear V3.1.

Improve the extrinsic durability

Design can also influence how long a consumer wants to keep and use a product.

Recommended actions include:

- Create timeless and adaptable styles
- Foster emotional connection through personalization or custom features
- Incorporate recognizable brand elements or craftsmanship that raise perceived value

Design for reparability

Houses should design with repairability in mind, ensuring that both the construction and materials used make products easy to fix and that standardized parts (e.g., buttons, zippers) are used wherever possible to allow for easy replacement. This approach also requires Houses to anticipate common malfunctions and provide accessible solutions for frequent issues.

Design considerations for textiles:

TRIMS	SEAMS	MATERIAL CHOICE
Standard trims make repairs easier, as they're more accessible and interchangeable.	Complex seams and short allowances make repairs harder.	Delicate materials are harder to repair; sturdy ones last longer. Same reasoning apply for fabric structures.
✓ Offer spare parts on-demand. ✓ Forecast seasonal spare part needs. ↻ Provide alternatives when originals are unavailable.	✓ Use generous seam allowances. ⚠ Avoid saddle stitches, crosscut seams & blind hems—they're hard to open. ↻ Design seams for easy disassembly.	✓ Choose robust, repair-friendly materials. ⚠ Identify high-stress areas in advance.

Design considerations for eyewear:

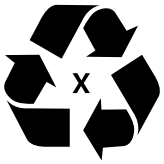
Designs should enable easy disassembly of glasses for targeted repairs, for example using screwed (not glued) components allowing individual parts to be replaced.

Provide spare parts for consumers and retailers to replace damaged components.

Source: Certified Sustainable Eyewear by ANFAO

Design for recyclability

Even with the best efforts to prolong use, products will eventually reach their end-of-life. Design for recyclability ensures that products and their components can be effectively recycled at their end-of-life. It's crucial not to confuse recyclability with recycled content.

SOURCING PHASE RECYCLED CONTENT	END OF LISE PHASE RECYCLABLE PRODUCT
	
A product containing "x" % of recycled material is not automatically recyclable	A recyclable product does not necessarily contain recycled

Application in textiles and shoes

In fashion, designing for recyclability means making thoughtful choices that facilitate the recycling process. Decisions made during the design phase can greatly impact how effectively a product can be recycled:

Design considerations for textile internal components (linings and supports):

MATERIAL COMPOSITION	PRINTING & FINISHING	FABRIC STRUCTURE & COLOR
TIPS	TIPS	TIPS
✓ Prioritize mono-material designs ✓ Minimize the number of material types used in a product ⚠ Avoid metallic threads ⚠ Limit elastane content <5%	✓ Prefer discharge printing or digital printing ✓ Prefer water-based dyes ✓ Apply only essential functional finishes	✓ Prefer solid weaves ✓ Prefer single-layer fabrics ✓ Prefer monochrome

Design considerations for textile external components (surface fabrics and trim):

ATTACHEMENTS	INFORMATION	FUNCTIONNAL ELEMENTS	DECORATIVE ADD-ONS
TIPS	TIPS	TIPS	TIPS
✓ Group external elements in the same area to simplify removal ↻ Design all attachments to be easily detachable	↻ Design for easy removal of elements like RFIDs/Chips and care labels ✓ Ensure clear and accessible communication of material composition	✓ Use the same material as the main fabric, whenever possible ✓ Minimize additional materials	⚠ Avoid non-essential embellishments ↻ If included, design them to be easily detachable

Design considerations for shoes:

UPPER	OUTER SOLE	FINAL PRODUCT
TIPS	TIPS	TIPS
✓ Prioritize mono-material designs ⚠ Avoid coatings ⚠ Avoid decorative add-ons (e.g. beads, embroidery, etc.) that complicate end-of-life separation	✓ Design the sole as a single material and a single piece ✓ Prefer upper–sole assembly using glue or heat-suitable threads, provided it does not affect product durability ⚠ Avoid decorative add-ons	✓ Ensure traceability and communication of material composition throughout product's life cycle

Sources: Guide de bonnes pratiques de conception en vue du recyclage des textiles, Guide de bonnes pratiques de conception en vue du recyclage des chaussures, Refashion, January 2025

Application in eyewear

For eyewear cases, recyclability is assessed by evaluating their acceptability within waste recycling chains. This involves calculating the percentage of recyclable raw material using the following formula:

$$\%\ \text{recyclable material} = \left(\frac{\text{recyclable material weight}}{\text{case weight}} \right) x\ 100$$

Source: Certified Sustainable Eyewear by ANFAO

Kering encourages the design of cases that can be disassembled and at least 75% recyclable, with a goal of progressing toward single recyclable materials for optimal sustainability.

Kering also applies its internal eco-design guidelines to eyewear cases and associated elements, including pouches, cleaning cloths, stickers, hangtags, and leaflets.

Design considerations for eyewear cases:

MATERIAL & COMPONENT	STRUCTURE
TIPS	TIPS
✓ Prioritize mono-material designs ✓ Ensure components are clearly labeled ⚠ Avoid the use of metal; if metal use is necessary for the internal case structure, prefer lighter metal materials	✓ Prefer interlocking/envelope closures ✓ Design for easy disassembly ⚠ Avoid the use of magnets, which rely on rare-earth metals

Design considerations for eyewear packaging associated elements:

MATERIAL & COMPONENT	PRINTING & FINISHING	COLOR
TIPS	TIPS	TIPS
✓ Use same material as main body ✓ Remove unnecessary components (e.g., polybag, additional pouches, stickers, instruction leaflets, etc.)	✓ Print only required info and logo ⚠ No opaque films ⚠ No plastic or metallized lamination ⚠ No hot foiling ⚠ Avoid mass tinted fabric	✓ Prefer light colors ⚠ No use of carbon black pigment ⚠ Avoid metallized inks and use water-based or vegetal-based inks without color bleed risk

BOX 1: HOLISTIC DURABILITY DEFINITION

Holistic durability can be defined by its two dimensions, intrinsic and extrinsic.
For each of these dimensions, we can provide elements that influence the two dimensions of durability:

INTRINSIC DIMENSION		EXTRINSIC DIMENSION			
PHYSICAL	**ADAPTABILITY**	**EMOTIONAL**	**SOCIETAL**	**AESTHETIC**	**FIT**
This pair of jeans can resist multiple washing cycles. "I keep wearing them as their appearance does not change."	This pair of jeans can resist multiple washing cycles. "I keep wearing them as their appearance does not change."	This pair of slim-fit jeans were offered as a gift. "I keep wearing them because of a personal attachment."	Fashion trends are constantly changing. "There is a current trend for flared jeans, so I do not want to wear these slim-fit jeans anymore."	The aesthetics of these jeans appeal to me personally. "I decide to keep wearing these slim-fit jeans because I like the look of them."	Over time my body is changing. "I have a different size, so these jeans do not fit me anymore."

Source: "Different dimensions of Durability in the luxury fashion industry: An analysis Framework to Conduct a Literature Review" (Vanacker et al., 2022).

ACTION PLAN: DURABILITY IN PRACTICE

Durability in practice goes beyond product design and materials to include factors such as extrinsic durability, care, repair and innovative business models like reconditioning, take-back programs, product lifecycle tracking, and rental services. These strategies help prolong the use of products, maintain their resale value, and enhance circularity.

Strengthening extrinsic durability through marketing and commercial practices

To support product longevity and reduce environmental impact, Houses are encouraged to align their marketing and commercial strategies with the following principles:

- Streamline the product offer and extend time on sale. Favor focused collections and reduce turnover to reinforce perceived value over time. Maintain permanent assortments or carry-over pieces (e.g., "vestiaire" lines) to anchor desirability beyond seasons.
- Promote product traceability and transparency. Share clear information on origin, materials, and care. Leverage Digital Product Passports (DPPs) to communicate care and repair instructions, encouraging responsible use and longer product lifespan.
- Limit average discount rates. Avoid excessive markdowns that diminish perceived product value and lead to premature obsolescence. Preserve pricing consistency to support long-term desirability.
- Explore on-demand or made-to-order models. Align production with real demand to reduce overstock and encourage more thoughtful purchasing behaviors.

Sources:PEFCR, Ecobalyse, Extrinsic durability project by the Fédération de la Mode Circulaire

Provide clear and sustainable care instructions

Ensure care labels promote both performance and low environmental impact:

- Provide clear, accurate care labels with instructions that support proper cleaning, storage, and long-lasting wear.
- Promote lower-impact practices (e.g. washing at lower temperatures, open-air drying, minimize dry cleaning).
- Use tools like QR codes or digital care platforms to help customers better understand care label instructions and offer step-by-step guides.

Sources: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, McKinsey & Company, Global Fashion Agenda

Communicate repair rights at point of sale

Make repair information visible and actionable from the time of purchase:

- Clearly communicate warranty terms (minimum 2 years), while also aiming to extend coverage up to a lifetime warranty, as exemplified by Bottega Veneta's Certificate of Craft.
- Explain which repairs require professional service and which can be done by the customer with guidance.
- Provide online/offline repair location directories or maps.
- List spare parts available and ensure ease of access for essential components.

Sources: Directive (EU) 2019/771, ReFashion

Enable reuse: durable products and innovative business models

Optimizing both intrinsic and extrinsic durability will create long-lasting garments, possibly with multiple users. Promoting alternative business models like reselling and rental further increases the opportunities for reuse and product life extension.

To develop a circular business model, a fashion brand must adapt its product and operational strategies accordingly:

- Product design should prioritize durability, repairability, and traceability, allowing for multiple life cycles through reconditioning or restyling. Clear labeling and modular construction support this approach.
- A reverse logistics system is essential to handle product take-back, quality control, cleaning, repair, and storage, while minimizing environmental impact through optimized transportation.
- Digital tools are key: inventory platforms that support multi-life products, product lifecycle tracking (e.g., RFID, DPPs), and user-friendly interfaces for booking, returns, or usage-based payment.
- The customer experience should emphasize service quality, transparency, and sustainability benefits, with loyalty programs tied to product return or circular engagement.
- A clear economic model must be defined—rental can be subscription-based or pay-per-use, while resale can operate via direct sale, commission models, or trade-in incentives. Residual value calculations are critical.

Finally, internal alignment is essential: train teams across functions, integrate circularity into CSR roadmaps, and collaborate with partners to scale operations.

ACTION PLAN: END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT

Houses are encouraged to activate complementary strategies across the value chain—prevention, reuse, upcycling, and recycling—to minimize waste and reduce reliance on virgin materials. These strategies should translate into practical operational decisions for managing unused materials, unsold products, production scraps, and end-of-life finished goods.
Kering does not allow the destruction of these materials or products. By destruction, we mean:

- Solid Recovered Fuels (SRF)
- Biochar or pyrolysis
- Incineration, even if an output is energy recovery
- Landfill

Houses can implement the following actions to avoid destruction. These actions (presented in BOX 2 Prioritization of actions) are ranked in order of increasing environmental impact:

Waste prevention

In line with the principle that "the best waste is the one that doesn't exist," Houses should focus on preventing waste before it occurs.

Operational examples include:

- Adjusting cutting layouts to reduce offcuts during production (e.g. pattern optimization for leather or textiles).
- Using improved sales forecasting and shorter replenishment cycles to limit unsold stock at end of season.
- Destocking of unsold or damaged products, and unused material before they become waste, through:
    - Internal Friends & Family or employee sales
    - Sales to jobber
    - Donations to certified partners, based on an internal inventory that allows the identification of products eligible for anonymization prior to donation

Reuse

Reuse refers to the second (and subsequent) life of products that have already been used by consumers.

Operational examples include:

- Collecting used products from end customers through resale-as-a-service partnerships (e.g. certified resale platforms).
- Implementing cleaning, refurbishment, and repair processes to restore usability and resale quality.

Upcycling or remanufacturing

Upcycling (also referred to as remanufacturing) is the process of transforming materials that would otherwise be discarded into new products with equal or higher functional or perceived value. This typically involves dismantling, reworking operations such as:

- Recoloring, reprinting, or adding decorative elements
- Reassembling components from existing products to form new items

Two scenarios are possible: the product either keeps its original function (e.g. shoe to shoe) or is repurposed for a new use (e.g. trousers to handbag).

Kering does not consider the use of internal pre-consumer feedstock (e.g. unused materials from previous collections) as reuse or upcycling. Such materials fall under stock management and optimization practices rather than circular end-of-life strategies.

Typical examples and operational levers include:

- Leveraging internal inventory to identify products suitable for remanufacturing
- Building design and production capabilities for small-batch or one-off upcycled pieces, while ensuring product anonymization
- Developing limited-edition pieces from post-consumer garments while securing traceable feedstock to manage compliance risks (e.g. REACH, PRSL)

Recycling (last resort)

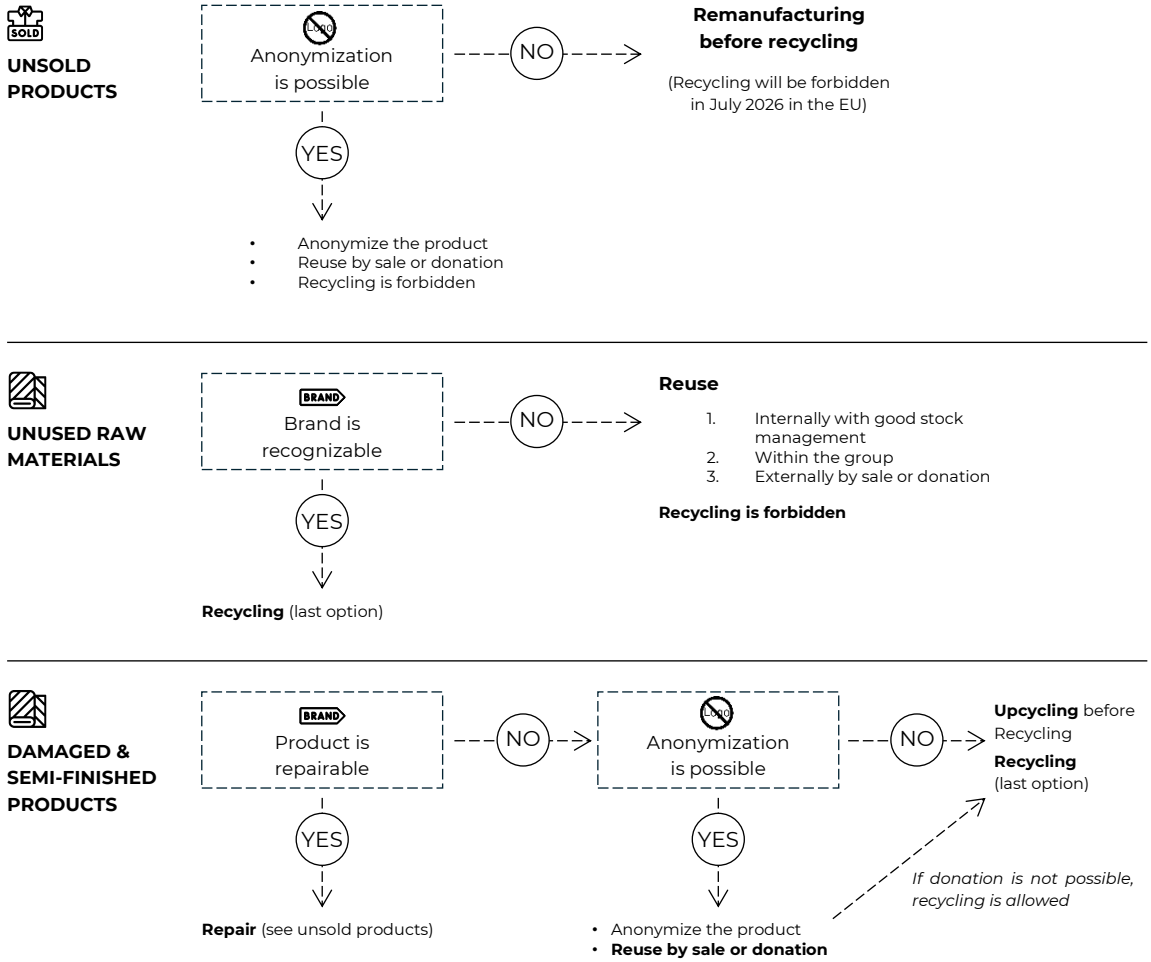
Recycling refers to the transformation of a product through processes such as dismantling, shredding, defibering, spinning, or weaving to recover material for a new use. It differs from reuse or upcycling in that it breaks down materials at fiber level.

Recycling should be treated as a last resort. Kering encourages Houses to prioritise durability and only consider recycling when products can no longer be reused, repaired, or upcycled.

Operational recommendations:

- When recycling is necessary, prioritize closed-loop systems within the fashion industry or the eyewear sector, which retain the highest material. Avoid downcycling — processes that result in degraded material quality or use in lower-grade applications.
- Ensure that at least 50% of the dismantled product's materials are either upcycled or recycled.

BOX 2: PRIORITIZATION OF ACTIONS



GUIDANCE FOR MATERIAL INNOVATION

PURPOSE

This guidance outlines Kering's current approach to sustainable material innovation. For this document, material innovation includes activities related to material transformation, traceability, testing, and sourcing, while excluding innovation in other areas of the organization (e.g., business, digital, logistics, services, UX).

The fashion industry has transformed significantly over the past decade, particularly in the areas of sustainability and innovation. This evolution has accelerated progress in material science, processing, and manufacturing.

Sustainability continues to be Kering's gateway to innovation and is essential to addressing new and upcoming challenges. Material innovation is not only pivotal for our climate strategy but also for our complementary strategies:

- Decarbonization through regenerative and recycled fibers, as well as next generation non-fiber materials.
- Biodiversity and animal welfare through innovative raw material production processes, regenerative materials, and sourcing transformation for integrated, transparent, and traceable supply chains.
- Water Positive ambition through clean production, processing innovation, and green chemistry.
- Circularity via advanced recycling technologies and networks for close loop systems.
- Transparency and traceability through digital tools and tracer technologies (forensic tracer, additive tracer, etc.).

SCOPE

This guidance is intended for Kering Houses, suppliers, and innovators. It provides guidance on:

- How Kering defines material innovation
- How Kering approaches material innovation
- How Kering manages material innovation

It describes Kering's ecosystem and the stakeholders involved in innovation activities, and includes a Checklist for Sustainable Material Innovation addressed to Houses and innovators.

The Kering Guidance for innovation should be read in conjunction with Kering Standards on the relevant materials and processes that are most closely linked with the proposed innovation (*see Kering Standard for Plastics, Standard for Synthetics, Standard for Wet Processing and Denim Manufacturing, etc.*).

FOSTERING AND PILOTING INNOVATION IN LUXURY

Sustainable Material Innovation

Material innovation is defined as:

- A landscape of sustainable and promising solutions that have not yet reached substantial development or industry-wide impact, but which refer to alternative, lower-impact and/or circular resources rather than non-renewable ones, thereby preserving natural resources and human health.
- "Off-the-shelf" solutions already applied in other industries to be adapted for the luxury fashion, jewelry, and eyewear sectors.

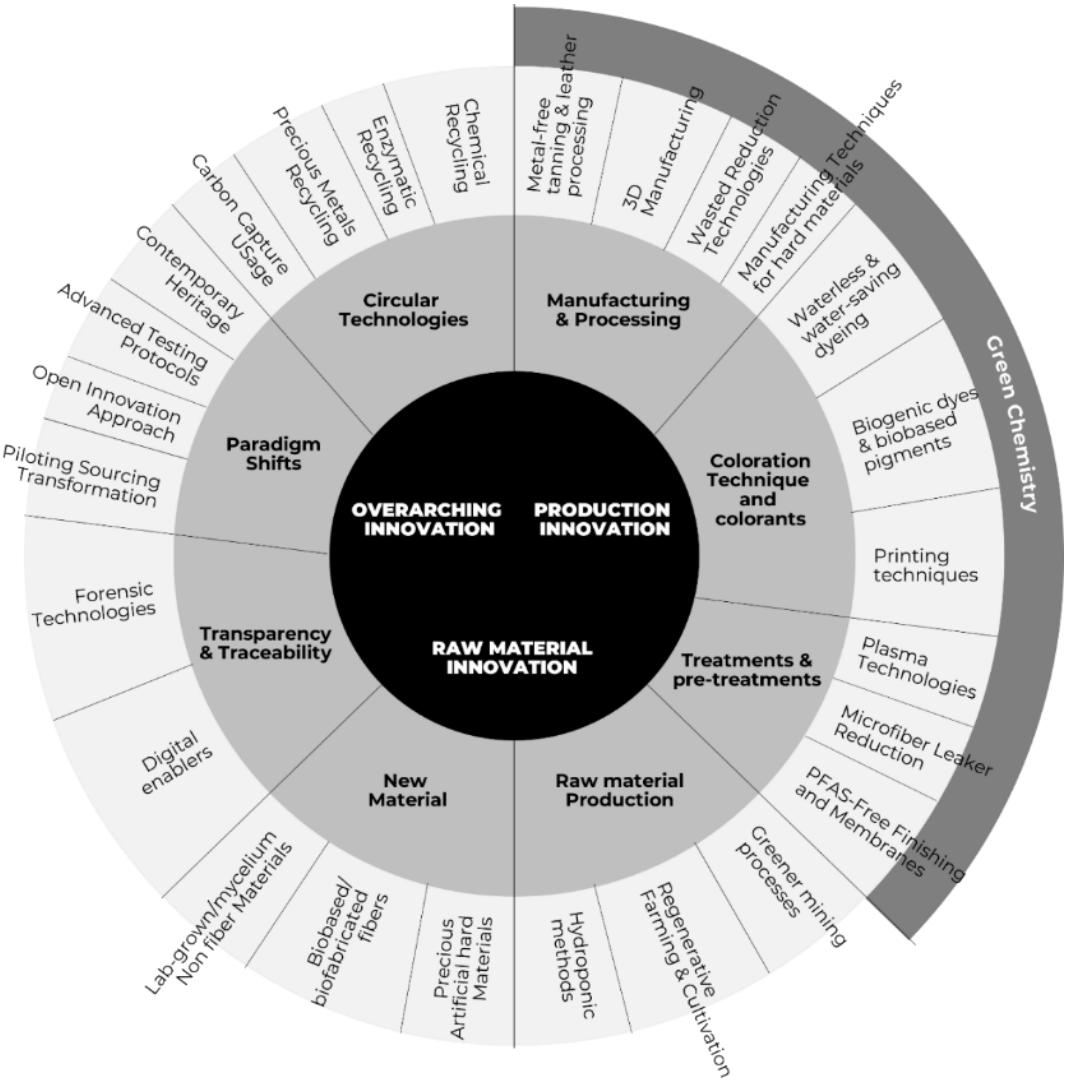
Kering views innovation not just as a set of solutions for sustainability targets, but as a dynamic process that integrates advances in science and technology into the luxury system. This can be understood through a multi-level framework in which dedicated teams assess, validate, and support more sustainable solutions. These efforts are carried out with various stakeholders, including industry peers, to foster opportunities that benefit Kering Houses and the wider fashion, eyewear, and jewelry sectors.

Innovation broadens the scope of luxury by continuously introducing new materials, processes, and technologies, helping the sector evolve with shifting consumer expectations, environmental needs, and cultural change.

As mentioned in the General Introduction, Kering applies the Precautionary Principle by prioritizing prevention over cure and ensuring that innovative and sustainable approaches and materials do not harm the environment or society. As a signatory of the UN Global Compact, the Group acts even in the absence of full scientific certainty, carefully assessing impacts, particularly when technologies and solutions remain experimental or unproven.

This principle guides several innovation areas. For nanotechnology, only applications proven safe for human health and the environment—including end-of-life impacts—are permitted, and suppliers must follow the Nano Risk Framework when uncertainties arise. For genetically engineered (GE) or modified organisms (GMO), Kering does not allow GMO materials in final products. Limited use of genetic engineering in processing may be accepted only when clear environmental or social benefits outweigh potential risks and when no GMO material remains in the finished product.

The following Innovation Landscape outlines the technological areas Kering explores through its departments and dedicated structures:



From early stage to scaled innovations

At Kering, innovation assessment follows an internal structured, detailed approach based on Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) and Innovation Readiness Levels (IRL) frameworks to ensure new technologies and processes are viable, sustainable, and scalable. This framework guides the journey from concept to full implementation, through phases of nurturing, growing, and blooming.

By following this methodology, Kering ensures that each innovation is thoroughly vetted and refined before adoption, minimizing risks and maximizing the potential for success. The general steps and pathway of Kering approach are detailed below:

Empowering innovation steps

NURTURING innovation meets potential (TRL 1–3)	Interesting idea with basic principles observed at laboratory scale	Business concept within the luxury industry are formulated	First application is demonstrated, with trials or processes to witness	**EMPOWERING PATHWAY** Kering Offers guidance, mentorship and seminal funding
GROWING Innovation meets development (TRL 4–6)	Systemization and validation at lab scale focused on results for luxury	Business plan validation within luxury supply chain-relevant spaces	Exploration of additional potentials expanding innovation flexibility into operations	The innovator is put in contact strategic partners of Kering supply chains
BLOOMING innovation meets creativity (TRL 7–9)	Technology deployment in existing supply-chain partner and evaluated against their standards	Business model for specific technological integration	Full-blown production available within Kering existing supply chain	Developments are evaluated by Houses to become part of shows, collections and/or special drops

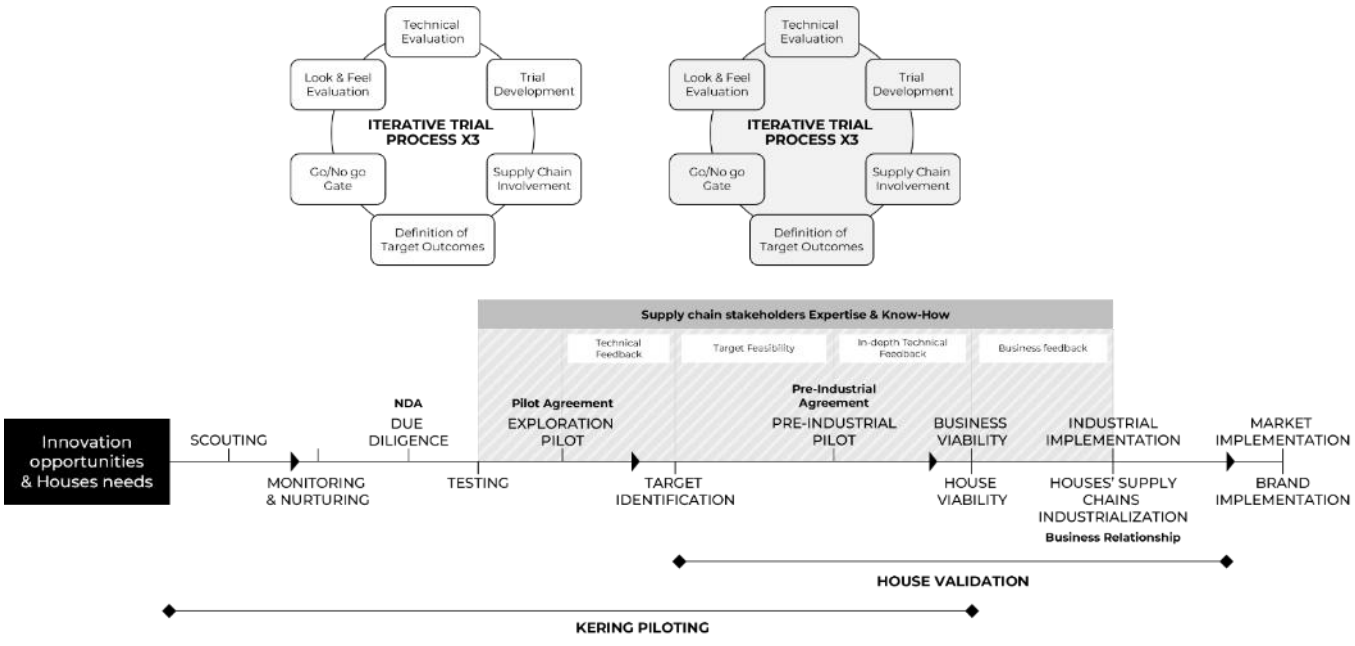
Testing, Piloting, Validating, Implementing

Kering triangulates suppliers and innovators to support testing and piloting. Innovators bring their technologies. Strategic suppliers of Kering Houses play a key role by:

- Providing technical and commercial feedback
- Testing and evaluating innovations for potential investment
- Supporting pilots with their know-how and expertise across diverse processes (dyeing, printing, coating, tanning, etc.) and materials (cotton, leather, gold, plastics, etc.)

Achieving proof-of-concept (PoC) is a structured, multi-phase approach at Kering, designed to ensure the viability, sustainability, and scalability of new material developments or process innovations. Kering triangulation model – integrating collaboration among design teams, suppliers, and innovators – establishes clear objectives and success metrics, including performance and aesthetics mandated by our Houses:

- Kering establishes dedicated agreements to protect the innovator and its Intellectual Property (IP), to maintain confidentiality, and to ensure open discussion with all stakeholders for consistency during the evaluation of pilot stages and results.
- Kering addresses the research and development efforts of partners and, in some cases, co-develops the solutions.
- Specific iterative processes are in place for validating innovations, which are summarized and simplified in the following step-flow:



CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE MATERIAL INNOVATION

The checklist below is Kering's baseline for assessing innovative solutions in sustainable materials, outlining key topics and expectations for Houses and innovators. It should be read alongside the General Introduction, the Introduction to Manufacturing Processes, and the relevant Raw Material Standards.

TOPIC / QUESTION	MANDATORY REQUIREMENT	ENCOURAGED PRACTICES
KERING PRIORITIES & REQUIREMENTS		
Is the innovation within one of the Kering Innovation Landscape fields?	**Yes** Each House has defined priorities in the wheel	**Yes** and has been already validated by Kering via pilots
Which resource does the innovation help conserve?	**At least one** of: water, chemicals, energy, non renewable resources.	**Savings across multipl**e resource categories: water, chemical, energy, not renewable resource
Is the innovation aligned with MRSL & PRSL?	**Yes, both**	Exceeds MRSL/PRSL: proposes stricter thresholds or **new restrictions**.
Does the innovation use materials banned by Kering [PVC, real fur]?	**No**	**No** and propose equal solutions considering characteristics and properties
What is the source of the used feedstock?	**Full information available**, complying with no deforestation, no conversion or degradation of natural ecosystems, and respect for human rights and social requirements.	**Certified feedstock** aligned to Kering Sustainability Standards or **2nd, 3rd or 4th generation** feedstock
Are the material origins and intermediate processing locations known?	**Yes**, with highest levels of **transparency**	**Yes** with highest levels of **traceability**
In which country/ies is/are the manufacturing processes located?	**Not in countries classified** by Kering as **high risk** and not in countries **under international or national sanctions**.	**European countries** (close to Kering direct supply chains)
Does the solution include nanotechnology?	Yes, but **nanotechnology is analyzed and demonstrate no potential impact** on human health and the environment, including an evaluation of **end-of-life** impacts	**No** use of nanotechnology
(If applicable) Does the solution contain bio-based contents?	≥ 30%	≥ 50%
(If applicable) Is there a certification or program for biomass management of the bio based feedstock?	**Yes**; if not yet in place, the **short term scaling roadmap** must include its introduction.	**RSB certification** (Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials)) or ISCC Plus or FSC
(If applicable) Is the technology based on a GM process?	**Yes**, but with **no release of GM organisms** into the environment.	**No** GM process
(If applicable) Were the natural raw materials (e.g., corn,	**Yes**, but with a **clear short term roadmap** to transition to non GMO sources.	**No** GMO feedstock

sugarcane, cotton) used in the solution grown with GMO?		
(If applicable) If the innovation includes a chemical transformation, how is chemical management handled?	Chemical management policy as per Introduction to Manufacturing Processes" chapter	**Close-loop chemical management system** System that enables chemicals to be continuously recovered and reused, preventing waste and ensuring safe, controlled handling throughout production.
KERING PRIORITIES & REQUIREMENTS		
How is the innovator's team composed?	At least **one scientist**	Multi-disciplinary team: business specialist, scientist, fundraising specialist, and a domain expert in textile or jewelry or eyewear or leather
What is the innovator's fundraising stage?	Investment aligned with TRL (specify if pre-seed, seed or series)	**High investment**
Who are the investors in the innovator?	**Strong investor specialized** in textile or jewelry or eyewear or leather industry	**Impact investor**
Does the innovator own the key facility to deliver the solution?	**Not yet**, but with a **clear roadmap** for the building up	**Yes**, fully under control
TECHNOLOGY VALUE		
Does the solution have an environmental impact assessment?	**Not yet**, but self-reported impact data are available or a quantitative and credible rationale shows how the solution is able to decrease environmental impact	**Yes, an Life Cycle Analysis*** verified by third party (*based on ISO 14040, specifically: UNI EN ISO 14040 - 2006 and UNI EN ISO 14044 - 2018)
Were the mechanical and physical performances already verified?	**Not yet,** but some POC tests are in place	**Yes, fully verified** and aligned with mechanical and physical performance of conventional material used by Kering (e.g. tensile strength, pilling, color fastness, etc.)
Does the innovator retain the intellectual property rights for the innovation?	**Not yet**, but they are in progress	**Yes, with a clear type and scope** of the intellectual property
Can the innovation be used by our current usual producers without changing the machines?	No, but does not require big investment effort to the producer-user	Yes, can be used in existing processes

CONTRIBUTION TO KERING SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS & STRATEGY

SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kering is committed to:

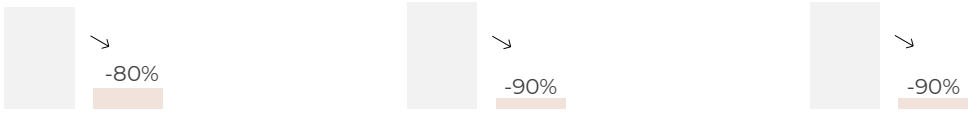
	Kering has a SBTi validated commitment to a 1.5°C pathway and net zero by 2050, with absolute greenhouse gas emission reductions to reach by 2033.
	Have a net-positive impact on Nature, including biodiversity and water.
	Incorporating 40% recycled materials in textile products by 2035.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ACCORDING TO KERING'S EP&L, INNOVATION ACCOUNTS FOR:

< **1%** of GHG emissions (tCO2e)	< **1%** of land use (m2)	< **1%** of water use (m3)

SOURCING MYCELIUM-BASED MATERIAL VS. CONVENTIONAL LEATHER REDUCES



GHG emissions by more than **80%**	land use by more than **90%**	water use by nearly **90%**

Source: LCA of EPHEA® mycelium-based material

KERING

GUIDANCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY CLAIMS

PURPOSE

There has been growing awareness over the past years of sustainability. Increasingly, consumers around the world are looking for products and services with lower environmental and social impacts. This interest has led to an increased demand for "green" products and services.

In response to this demand, many companies have expanded their 'green' and/or sustainable products and services offerings, and unfortunately the proliferation of misleading environmental claims raised. This phenomenon, known as "greenwashing", represents a serious obstacle to achieving a sustainable transition in the fashion industry and beyond, as it prevents consumers from making informed purchasing decisions. Furthermore, it is also a form of unfair competition towards companies that communicate their sustainability efforts in a more responsible and honest way. The rise in litigation cases in France and across Europe highlights the growing legal scrutiny of misleading environmental claims. As these practices, particularly on social media, come under increasing public and regulatory attention, frameworks are being tightened in several countries, exposing companies to significant legal and reputational risks.

At Kering, the Group encourages its Houses to communicate their sustainability efforts and results transparently and appropriately, with data supporting statements as requested by the applicable legislation (EU and national). As vocal leadership is needed to push the sustainability agenda forward in the fashion industry, waiting to be perfect is not an option since sustainability, by its very nature, is a process of continuous improvement.

According to best practice guides on green claims (*see BOX 1 and BOX 2*), for a claim to be justified it must be: truthful and relevant, clear and unambiguous, accurate and specific, substantiated and verifiable, not over-using visual or sound natural or nature-like elements, and clearly detail independent certifications.

Applying these principles and definitions as a benchmark, the Kering Guidance for sustainability claims has been designed to provide support to its Houses and to avoid any risk of potential greenwashing statements.

SCOPE

The Kering Guidance for sustainability claims is aimed at Houses, suppliers, retailers, and consumers and refers to product claims of products sold in-store or on the House's e-commerce site. The Guidance covers claims related to all environmental and social issues, written information on the website, labeling, advertising, etc. It does not cover mandatory information that is legally required on product labels. It does not relate to packaging or corporate communications.

In terms of the Guidance's scope, a sustainability claim is a representation of the environmental and/or social impacts of a product's raw materials, production, distribution, use and disposal. Claims can be made in many forms, including both words and pictures and they can be either expressed or implied.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Be sincere and accurate when describing the product's environmental or social benefits

The use of broad, generic sustainability-related statements such as "eco-friendly", "environmentally friendly" or "green" must be banned. Such vague claims are already forbidden in some countries (e.g. France passed a decree in 2022 with an immediate ban of vague environmental claims such as "eco-friendly", "respectful of the environment", "protects nature") and will be banned in all European countries by 2026 (*see BOX 1*).

Visuals shall not mislead the consumer and present a product as being "more sustainable" than it is. Without excluding their use all together, the use of visual or sound elements associated with nature or evoking nature must not mislead the consumer about the environmental properties of a product.

A product's properties shall be described using factual and accurate details. Specific information should also be given when making comparisons. Any statement about a lower environmental impact or an increase of efficiency must be precise and detailed figures and data, indicating the baseline for the comparison immediately provided. Any products that are compared to show the sustainability benefits of one over the other should meet the same needs or be intended for the same purpose.

Great care should be taken when emphasizing the absence of a component, especially when it relates to biobased/plastic materials ("no plastic", "fossil-fuel free"). An environmental claim should not emphasize the absence of a component, ingredient, characteristic, or impact (typified by formulations such as "without …", or "no …" or "…-free") when it has never been associated with the product, process or activity. According the European Commission, all chemically modified polymers are considered plastics. Biodegradable plastics are considered plastics just like other plastic resins (PLA). Coating varnish and laminates are considered plastics. If a product contains some plastic, even a very limited amount, it cannot be considered "plasic-free".

Provide clear and understandable evidence to support claims

In order to make a sustainability claim, a product has to align with the requirements outlined by the Kering Standards and with the law applicable. All information declared must be proven and verified: in the case of claims or inspections, documentations must be available on request. Examples of evidence requested:

- Proof of certification (GOTS, RCS, GRS, OCS…)
- Documentation proving the relative percentage of recycled content of the material
- The Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) report
- The Product Carbon Footprint report

Clearly differentiate what is related to a component or the overall product

Kering recommends that its Houses and Houses suppliers clearly differentiate the component-related sustainability claims from the product-related claims. In addition, to make a sustainability claim, components and products shall comply with the following recommendations:

- When making a claim about a product, the product's less impactful materials represent at least 80% of the product's weight;
- When making a claim of a component, this component has to represent at least 50% of the product's weight.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Strictly follow the rules for claims associated with certified materials

Kering doesn't encourage the use of certifications not on its list of preferred certifications schemes and labels as outlined in the Raw Materials and Manufacturing Processes sections of Kering Standards; as they are not as robust as the Kering approved Standards.

Rules, conditions and guidelines for product claims and labelling associated with certified materials are defined by individual certifying bodies, protocols or programs. These guidelines:

- Regulate how Houses and suppliers shall communicate
- Provide guidance on technical aspects (such as minimum percentage of certified material in the product), and accepted blending conditions for the remaining conventional/non-certified materials

Product labelling or claims around certifications, standards or protocols is generally only permitted by certified/authorized entities. The conditions and processes to become a certified/authorized entity are set out by each certification organization and executed by accredited auditing bodies.

Houses have to be careful with labelling and claims associated with certified materials.

When labelling and communicating on products and components comprising certified materials, Kering's Houses shall first consult each certification, protocol or programs' labelling guideline. Generally, Houses need to be certified in order to use a certification's logo (registered trademark) or mention certifications on the product and they need to follow protocols within the certification scheme for product labelling. Examples of product labelling schemes include:

- Textile Exchange for OCS, GRS, RCS, RDS, RWS, RMS, RAS. All Textile Exchange Standards apply the Content Claim Standard as the chain of custody requirements used to track materials from the source to the final product.
- GOTS: The Licensing and Labelling Guide specifies the licensing conditions for companies participating in the GOTS.

There are various certification stipulations, for instance:

- Houses cannot claim to be RWS certified or label a product as RWS certified (e.g. "this jumper is RWS certified") neither they can communicate the use of RWS certified wool in a product (e.g. "this product is made with RWS certified wool") without being RWS certified and consulting Content Claim Standard (CCS)-section RWS.
- If Houses would like to claim specific percentages of sustainable certified content on products (e.g. recycled content, organic wool content, etc.), they should verify the related trans
  ction documentation (e.g. GRS, RWS, etc.) on materials received by direct suppliers and determine the correct percentage of certified material in relation to the total materials used.
- Additionally, there may be country specific regulations to follow. For instance, in China, no product can be called "organic" without having the Chinese certification from the China National Standards for Organic Products.

Suppliers must provide all evidence to support claims for certified materials

Thorough evidence must be collected across the supply chain to substantiate any product sustainability claim. Suppliers shall align with the following recommendations:

- Direct suppliers must provide all necessary documentations to demonstrate their eligibility to manufacture and sell certified materials (e.g. Textile Exchange Scope Certificate).
- Suppliers have to provide documentation (physical or digital) that validates direct transactions of sustainable materials, preferably verified by third parties (e.g. Textile Exchange Transaction Certificate). Note that supplier self-declarations without additional verification should not be considered a valid verification document for certified sustainable materials, given the high risk of counterfeiting.
- Suppliers are requested to issue verification documents for each sustainable material transaction.

If the direct supplier is not certified and cannot issue verification documents, it is strongly advised to communicate externally only if there is strong evidence of verification (chain of custody) at the fabric/yarn stage. It is not advised to communicate any claims if the evidence exists only for the raw material.

When it comes to sustainability-related statements or claims, Kering expects compliance with the following principles:

Regenerative agriculture

No raw material, material or product can be described as "regenerative" in itself or has having a positive impact on the environment or the planet (over-promising claims). It's allowed to talk about regenerative agriculture practices (with a science-based methodology and proof). Here is an example of an acceptable claim: "In this product, the raw material comes from regenerative practices following Kering's strict standards in this area and monitored with science-based tools and methodologies.", with an additional link to Kering Regenerative Fund for Nature page.

Recycled content

A recycled material is a material that has been reprocessed from reclaimed material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or into a component for incorporation into a product. The reclaimed material would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and reclaimed as a material input, instead of a new primary material, for a recycling or a manufacturing process. (ISO 14021)

Only recycled content derived from post-consumer feedstock recycling or House's external pre-consumer feedstock recycling can be considered for recycled content claims (ISO 14021). This means that Houses' internal pre-consumer feedstock is excluded from the scope of the recycled content claim, specifically material derived from the recycling of unsold products and/or leftover materials.

Where a claim of recycled content is made, the percentage of recycled material shall be stated.

The use of the Mobius loop symbol is optional and if used, it shall include the recycled content percentage value stated as "X %". If the percentage recycled content is variable, it may be expressed with statements such as "at least X %", or "greater than X %".

Upcycled content

Products made from upcycled content are often referred to as "upcycled product" or "made from upcycled materials." However, this designation is not standardized because there is currently no adequate definition for materials derived from upcycling processes, such as deconstruction, recoloring, and reprinting. Based on the ISO 14021 definition of recycled content, Kering expects adherence to the following principles:

- Only upcycled content derived from post-consumer feedstock or House's external pre-consumer feedstock can be considered for upcycled content claims. This means:
    - House's Internal pre-consumer feedstock is excluded from the scope of the upcycled content claim, in particular material obtained from the dismantling of unsold products.
    - Kering does not consider the use of a House's unused materials (from previous collections) as upcycling or "upcycled content". Optimizing stock is considered good business practice for Houses before sourcing new materials.
- The origin of the material should be specified: scraps, semi-finished products, used uniforms; for example: "Made from used leather garments".
- The percentage of upcycled material should be specified.

The use of the Mobius loop symbol is optional and if used, it shall include the recycled content percentage value stated as "X %". If the percentage recycled content is variable, it may be expressed with statements such as "at least X %", or "greater than X %".

To distinguish upcycled content from recycled ones, upcycling is often represented with an open Mobius loop. Please note that this logo for upcycling or upcycled content is not official or standardized, and Kering doesn't support its use.

See the table in BOX 3 for a comprehensive overview of the above topics, considering that if Houses use their internal pre-consumer feedstock as secondary-raw materials, the claim recycled/upcycled cannot be used, alternatives such as, for examples, "made with brand's unused materials" or "made with brand's recovered materials" are recommended.

Beware of end-of-life statements

End-of-life claims are always complex: how can we take into account the local waste management, which varies from region to region? how can we prove the end-of-life of a product in practice and on a large scale? how can we combine this claim with Kering's ambition to design long-lasting products in terms of physical longevity, repairability and the possibility of a second life?

Thus, these claims or any allegation of a similar nature are not authorized by Kering:

- Biodegradable product / material
- Compostable product / material
- Recyclable product / component

When it comes to end-of-life statements or claims, Kering expects compliance with the following principles:

- **Biodegradable**: a biodegradable material is capable of being naturally decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms within a specified time and at a specified rate. “Biodegradable” claims are illegal in several countries/states such as France, Belgium for packaging and California. Compliance with these regulations is mandatory. In other countries, Kering advises against making claims around biodegradability because it can be misleading.
- **Compostable**: a compostable material is a material that can break down in an industrial facility or at home (if facilities exist). All compostable materials are biodegradable, but not all biodegradable materials are compostable. The “compostable” claim is prohibited by law in some countries (e.g. France) unless the material is certified “home compostable”. In all cases, Kering advises against using this claim because it is not in line with Kering’s ambition for product durability.
- **Recyclable**: a recyclable product or component can be diverted from the waste stream and collected through existing processes and programs and reused as raw materials or products. A general “recyclable” claim is not recommended because recyclability varies from country to country and because there is currently no harmonized methodology for ensuring that a product is recyclable. Please note that this does not cover the mandatory information required in France by Article 13th of the AGEC law. Refer to the Guidance for Circularity for more details.

When it comes to climate action, mention specific emission reduction efforts and contributions to carbon offset programs rather than claiming product “carbon neutrality”

Kering has chosen a scientific approach to develop an impactful climate strategy and drive forward a real paradigm shift. For this reason, the Group has decided to align its climate policy and structure its targets using the Science-Based Target (SBT) standards. Particular attention needs to be paid to claims relating to climate action on products so as not to discredit Kering's overall approach and mislead consumers.

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). It firmly opposes the use of any “carbon neutrality” claims, as it can be counterproductive and bring reputational and legal risks. Companies should focus on drastic decarbonization efforts as a priority, ahead of any actions to offset their emissions outside their value chains.

Claims of “carbon neutrality” of products or services are strictly regulated in Europe (*see BOX 4*).

In Europe and in all other countries, Kering recommends avoiding the use of “dry” carbon neutrality claims and respecting the “mitigation hierarchy”.

- It is essential to go beyond the purely mathematic approach to “neutrality”, and to avoid communicating the alleged “carbon neutrality” of any product or service
- Kering recommends communicating, in a clear and transparent manner, about the complementary levers that contribute to collective carbon neutrality, especially the reduction of the product’s carbon emissions and the contribution to high-quality and certified carbon offset programs with positive outcomes

Please refer to the Kering Guidelines for high quality carbon offsets for recommendations on carbon offsetting programs and to the Environmental Profit and Loss [EP&L] Appendix for recommendations on greenhouse gas emissions calculations.

BOX 1: HARD LAW REGULATION

France

Anti-waste Law (2020)

- Prohibition of the term “biodegradable”, “environmentally friendly” or any equivalent term on product or packaging
- When the recycled nature of a product is mentioned, the percentage of recycled material used must be specified

Climate and Resilience Law (2021)

- Greenwashing is recognized as a misleading commercial practice
- The use of the "carbon neutral" claim for a product or service is regulated

European Union

Empowering Consumers Directive (2024 – Members states have 18 months to bring it into force)

- Prohibition of generic environmental claims whenever no recognized excellent environmental performance can be demonstrated
- Prohibition of environmental claims, in particular climate-related claims, when they are not supported by clear, objective, publicly available and verifiable commitments and targets and are not set out in a detailed and realistic implementation plan.
- Ban on displaying sustainability labels which are not based on a certification scheme, or which have not been established by public authorities.
- Prohibition of claims, based on greenhouse gas emissions offsetting, that a product has a neutral, reduced, or positive impact on the environment in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

Green Claims Directive (Project on hold)

- In March 2023, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on Green Claims setting minimum norms on how they substantiate these claims and how they communicate them (press release, web page). But the last round of negotiations, due to take place at the end of June 2025, has been cancelled. The proposal is still in place but confusion reigns over the future of this directive and its content.

Canada

Bill C-59 (2024)

This new law amends the Canadian Competition Act to introduce provisions against greenwashing, in particular: Companies must ensure their environmental claim is substantiated in accordance with “internationally recognized methodology”; The proof lies on the business making the representation.

BOX 2: SOFT LAW – GREEN CLAIMS CODES – ISO STANDARDS

Consumer protection codes

UK

- Competition and Market Authority

Green Claims Code (Revised in 2021)

It sets out 6 key points to check that environmental claims are genuinely 'green'.

USA

- Federal Trade Commission

Green Guides (published in 2012)

They are designed to help marketeers avoid making environmental related claims that mislead consumers.

Canada

- Competition Bureau

Environmental claims and greenwashing webpage

It outlines good practices and the regulatory setting for environmental claims.

Australia

- Australian Securities and Investments Commission

How to avoid greenwashing guide (published in 2022)

It outlines the current regulation for communications about sustainability-related products issued by funds (green bonds).

New Zealand

- Commerce Commission

Environmental Claims Guidelines

These guidelines aim to help traders understand their obligations when making environmental claims, sometimes known as 'Green Marketing'.

France

- General Directorate for Competition Policy, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control

A Practical Guide to Environmental Claims (Revised in 2023 – in French)

It defines the conditions of use of seventeen environmental claims and highlights the French legislation for combatting greenwashing.

Self-regulation rules

International Chamber of Commerce

- Advertising and Marketing Communications Code (revised in 2018)
- It is a globally applicable self-regulatory framework, developed by experts from all sectors worldwide.

France

- Advertising self-regulatory organization
- Sustainable Development Code (revised in 2020)

It applies to all advertisements that either directly mention sustainability or include elements that are not aligned with the objectives of sustainable development, even if they don't explicitly reference them, and so on.

ISO Standards

An ISO standard is an official document that unifies quality procedures and criteria on an international scale. Certification is a voluntary process. Such standards are also seen as good benchmarks for developing internal practices.

- ISO 14021:2016. Environmental labels and declarations. Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) (2016). This norm specifies requirements for self-declared environmental claims, including statements, symbols and graphics, regarding products.

Feedstock		Process	Can Be Certified As Recycled ? ISO 14021	Detailed Claim For Secondary Raw
Used products Used non-merchandising, i.e. used uniforms		Recycling	✓	Recycled material
		Upcycling	✓	Upcycled material
		Reuse		2nd hand product / vintage
Scraps Semi-finished products	External	Recycling	✓	Recycled material
		Upcycling	✓	Upcycled material
		Reuse		NA
	Internal	Recycling		Recovered material
		Upcycling		Recovered material
		Reuse		NA
Unsold products, unused uniforms		Recycling		Recovered material
		Upcycling		Remanufactured material
		Reuse		NA
Unused materials		Recycling		Recovered material
		Upcycling		Remanufactured material
		Reuse		NA

BOX 4: Carbon Communication Guidance

International

Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative (VCMI)

Claims Code of Practice (2022)
A guide for companies on how to make transparent and credible claims about their progress towards a longer-term Net-Zero commitment.

France

Climate and Resilience Law (2021)

Since January 2023, an advertiser making a claim that a product or service is "carbon-neutral", "zero carbon", "zero carbon footprint", "climate neutral", "fully offset", "100% offset", or any other claim of equivalent meaning or significance, shall comply with the following recommendations:

- generate a carbon footprint for the product or service concerned covering its entire life cycle;
- publish a summary report describing the carbon footprint of the product or service and the process by which the greenhouse gas emissions are first avoided, then reduced, and finally offset. This report includes three appendices:
    1. An appendix presenting the result of the carbon footprint, along with a summary of the methodology used to conduct the carbon footprint analysis
    2. An appendix setting out the greenhouse gas emission reduction trajectory associated with the advertised product or service, with quantified annual progress targets, covering at least the ten years following the publication of the report under this section
    3. An appendix detailing the steps taken for offsetting residual emissions, including the nature and description of the offsetting projects. This appendix also provides information on their cost. This publication must be updated annually. The company must withdraw the claim if it appears that the unit emissions associated with the product or service before offsetting have increased between two successive years.

French Environmental Agency (ADEME)

Use of the « carbon neutrality » argument in communications (2022)
This document is intended to be used by all communication and marketing professionals who seek to promote their organization's stance against climate change. It includes examples of terminology to be avoided and recommendation by ADEME, along with examples of best practice. ADEME recommends that all stakeholders:

- get rid of the purely arithmetic approach to carbon neutrality and not focus their communication on the alleged carbon neutrality of their activity or product,
- communicate in a transparent, proportionate and distinct manner on the different levers contributing to collective carbon neutrality, in particular, the massive reduction of their carbon footprint and the financing of offset projects.

European Union

Measures related to climate communication claims in the Empowering Consumers Directive (2024):

- Prohibition of climate-related claims when they are not supported by clear, objective, publicly available and verifiable commitments and targets and are not set out in a detailed and realistic implementation plan.
- Prohibition of claims, based on greenhouse gas emissions offsetting, that a product has a neutral, reduced, or positive impact on the environment in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Examples of such claims are 'climate neutral', 'CO2 neutral certified', 'carbon positive', 'climate net zero', 'climate compensated', 'reduced climate impact', 'limited CO2 footprint' among others. Such claims can only be allowed when they are based on the actual lifecycle impacts of the product in question, and not based on greenhouse gas emissions offsetting outside the product's value chain. This should not prevent companies from advertising their investments in environmental initiatives, including carbon credit projects, as long as they provide such information in a way that is not misleading.

KERING

GLOSSARY

ANIMAL WELFARE APPROVED

Animal Welfare Approved (AWA) is a worldwide, independent, non-profit farm certification created by A Greener World (AGW). It guarantees the highest standards of animal welfare at the farm level across the globe. It applies to all commonly domesticated farmed animals raised on pasture or range, with strict requirements on humane treatment, responsible management, and environmental stewardship.

https://agreenerworld.org.uk/certifications/animal-welfare-approved/

ANIMAL WELFARE CERTIFIED

Global Animal Partnership is an animal welfare food labeling program in the US, Canada and Australia. Animal Welfare certified ensures that animals are raised according to specific welfare standards, focusing on humane treatment, proper housing, nutrition, and health care. It is designed to improve animal well-being while allowing for a range of farming practices, including some confinement systems, as long as welfare criteria are met.

https://globalanimalpartnership.org/

ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE MINING (ARM)

The Alliance for Responsible Mining was established in 2004 and is a leading global expert on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM). They work to transform the ASM sector into a socially and environmentally responsible activity, while improving the quality of life of artisanal miners, their families and communities. ARM created the CRAFT code of practice

ARTISANAL SMALL-SCALE MINING (ASM)

Informal mining activities carried out using low technology or with minimal machinery. Practiced by individuals, groups, or communities often in developing nations.

ASC

The Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) is an independent, international certification organization that promotes responsible aquaculture practices. Its standards address environmental impacts, animal welfare, social responsibility, and transparency across the aquaculture supply chain. ASC certification provides assurance to buyers and consumers that farmed seafood is produced in line with rigorous sustainability and ethical requirements.

AVSF SUSTAINABLE CASHMERE CERTIFICATION

The Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (ie Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders - AVSF) Sustainable Cashmere Certification is an independent, third-party certification scheme ensuring that cashmere goat herders and herders' cooperative prepare and supply cashmere in an environmentally friendly, socially responsible and economically viable way.

BETTER COTTON INITIATIVE (BCI)

A non-profit organization that aims to make global cotton production better for the environment, people who produce it and the future of the industry by bringing together cotton's supply chain from farmers to retailers. However, as BCI cotton allows GMO seeds, this is not a preferred certification Kering Houses' suppliers.

www.bettercotton.org

BETTER LEVEN

Better Leven is a Dutch animal welfare certification program that focuses on improving the living conditions of farm animals. It uses a star-rating system to indicate different levels of welfare, with higher stars representing better treatment and more natural living environments.

BIO-BASED FIBERS

Bio-based fibers consist of polymers made from renewable resources such as sugars, starches, or lipids (i.e., sugar, corn, castor beans).

BIO-BASED POLYMERS

Polymers derived from living organisms or polymers synthesized from renewable resources. They can be found in nature. Bio-based polymers must not be confused with synthetic biodegradable polymers which need additives to be biodegradable.

Bio-based polymers are derived from biomass (native or modified organic waste). There are 3 types:

- Bio-based polymers derived from living organisms:
  - Plants, algae, fungi such as agar-agar, sodium alginate, starch, cellulose...
  - Animals, such as collagen proteins or casein
- Bio-based polymers produced by chemical polymerization: this family includes PLA, (polylactic acid).
- Bio-based polymers produced by micro-organisms (genetically modified or not, are known as "wild type"), e.g. PHA, PHV, PHBV.

BIODEGRADABLE

A biodegradable material is capable of decomposing by bacteria or other living organisms in a determined time and rate of decomposition. Elements resulting from the decomposition should not damage the environment. Bio-based plastics are not all biodegradable; some petrol-based plastics are biodegradable.

BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC

A plastic that can be broken down by microorganisms (bacteria or fungi) into water, gases (carbon dioxide and methane) and biomass. Biodegradability depends strongly on the environmental conditions in which they are placed such as temperature, presence of microorganisms, presence of oxygen and water. Please note that the French regulation bans the use of the claim “biodegradable plastic”.

Biobased plastics are not all biodegradable. Some petrol-based plastics are biodegradable.

All compostable plastics are biodegradable, but not all biodegradable plastics are compostable.

BIODIVERSITY

Also known as biological diversity, is the variety of all life on earth. It is the living part of Nature. Biodiversity can also be studied within a particular ecosystem.

BIO-FEEDSTOCKS

A feedstock is a raw material used to supply or fuel a machine or industrial process. A “bio-feedstock” refers to any unprocessed natural material (e.g. not manmade) used to supply a processing technology. Bio-feedstocks come from biomass and are transformed from their unprocessed state to create fuel or to support a chemical reaction to create a material or process. Any natural resource might be considered a bio-feedstock. For example, petroleum is a bio- feedstock for most plastic and polyester. Algae is starting to be used as a feedstock for textiles and dyes. Corn is a popular bio-feedstock for bio-based plastics. When determining whether a feedstock is “sustainable” or not, it is important to understand the bio- feedstock and how it is procured. Generally, feedstocks are classified as follows (although there are currently differences in industry definitions):

- Feedstock from non-renewable resources: these are obtained by mining or extracting fossil resources from the soil which is very costly in energy. Such resources cannot be replenished at the same speed at which they are consumed. Examples are earth minerals, metal ores, coal, crude oil, and natural gas. The use of such resources produces multiple impacts on the environment during the extraction phase, the refining treatment, and the end of life. For these reasons, the use of these resources should be limited by: choosing recycled feedstocks whenever possible, and as secondary option renewable resources, or developing more efficient processing that reduces the need and waste of non-renewable resources. It is interesting to consider that land, when referring to its availability, can be considered a nonrenewable resource and its use also considered.
- Bio feedstock from renewable resources: these are natural resources which will grow again over time.
  - First-Generation: Sourced from food or feed crops, such as corn, wheat, sugarcane, potato, sugar beet, rice, plant oil and fruit. Unintended consequences of using a First-Generation bio-feedstock could be: competition with food crops, land use change, use of pesticides and GMO, reliance on industrial monoculture, soil degradation, reduced biodiversity
  - Second Generation: bio-feedstocks that do not compete directly with food and feed crops because they derive from biomass such as waste and agricultural residues of nonfood crops such as wheat straw, fruit waste, or wood waste. These are an improvement over First-Generation and are becoming available on the market today. However, they do still hold potential negative consequences such as pesticide and GMO use, land use change and reliance on industrial monoculture farming.
  - Third Generation: These bio-feedstocks are sourced from non-land-based crops such as biomass derived from algae, fungi, and bacteria. These are more difficult to find at a commercialized scale at the moment, although it is a growing area. Potential negative impacts are methane production, destruction of natural habitats in harvesting, and potential environmental contamination or leaks.

- Fourth Generation: This involves sourcing carbon from greenhouse gas emissions released by industrial or waste management processes. This is the most promising type of feedstock in terms of impact as it removes harmful gases from the atmosphere. However, it is also the most experimental and not widely available. Potential negative consequences also exist such as how to handle the end-of-life of such feedstocks as well as supply chain stability and energy efficiency.

Sources: Fashion For Good, Textile Exchange (2017), McClellan, James E., III; Dorn, Harold (2006). Science and Technology in World History: An Introduction. JHU Press. ISBN 978-0-8018-8360-6

BIOPLASTICS

Bioplastics refer to two types of plastics:

- Plastics with bio-content, also called bio-based polymers can be partially made from renewable biomass such as cornstarch, woodchips, vegetable oil, food waste, etc. The resulting polymers can be starch-based, cellulose-based, protein-based, etc.
- Biodegradable plastics

Some plastics can be both bio-based and biodegradable.

Although some suppliers may use this designation, Kering advises against the use of this designation as it may be confusing.

BIOMATERIALS

Biomaterial is a general term used to describe any material that is in some way biologically derived. Biomaterials also cover materials such as leather and cotton. The biomass is the dry mass of a living thing. Commonly, biomass waste is taken from other industries for new purposes. For example, agricultural biomass is the dry mass of plant waste left over from farming.

- The below is a classification of biomaterials and you can also see the relation between the different biomaterials:
- Biobased materials are derived partly or wholly from biomass, such as from plants, animals or microorganisms.
- Biosynthetics are synthetized raw materials comprised in whole or in part of bio derived ingredients. These can either be made with biomass and/or using a biological process such as with a living organism.
- Biomanufactured materials are produced by living cells (e.g. mammalian) and microorganisms, such as algae, bacteria, yeast, and mycelium.
- A bioassembled material is grown from living microorganisms such as mycelium or bacteria. The organism either makes up the material (e.g. mycelium) or may still be present in the material (e.g. bacteria), but the materials are stabilized so the organisms cannot continue growing.

Warning concerning the biological risk potentially associated with biosynthesis and bioassembled materials: any microorganisms still present in the biomaterials must be neutralized before being released from the laboratories to avoid the risk of spreading germs, viruses, or other pathogenic microorganisms.

BtoB

Business-to-business (BtoB) is a transaction or business conducted between one business and another, such as a wholesaler and retailer.

BtoC

Business-to-consumer (BtoC) refers to commercial transactions between a company and consumers without going through retailers or other intermediaries.

CANOPY

An award winning environmental not-for-profit organization dedicated to protecting the world's forests, species and climate.

www.canopyplanet.org

CAPTIVE BREEDING

For species that are born and raised entirely in captivity, with no direct interaction or genetic contribution from wild populations. This method ensures complete control over the breeding process and is often used to maintain and increase population numbers of certain species within a controlled environment.

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) EMISSIONS

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions are caused by the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) primarily from energy and transportation. CO2 emissions can also be caused by industrial processes and burning forests and peatlands. CO2, one of a suite of greenhouse gases, is the major emitter from human activity.

CELLULOSE

Cellulose is a starch-like carbohydrate obtained from the bark, wood or leaves of plants. Manufactured cellulosic fibers are fibers structured from cellulose. Cellulosic fibers are created by dissolving natural materials such as cellulose or wood pulp, which are then regenerated by extrusion and precipitation.

CERTIFIED HUMANE

Human Farm Animal Care is a non-profit certification organization operating internationally and dedicated to improving the lives of farm animals in food production from birth through slaughter. Certified Humane is a certification that ensures animals are raised and handled according to high animal welfare standards throughout their lives. It verifies that livestock used for leather are managed with proper housing, nutrition, veterinary care, and humane handling, without unnecessary stress or cruelty.

https://certifiedhumane.org/

CHAIN OF CUSTODY (CoC)

Chain of Custody (CoC) refers to a process by which inputs and outputs and associated information are transferred, monitored, and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain.

A chain of custody system refers to a set of measures designed to implement a chain of custody, including documentation of these measures

Kering relies on CoC's systems used by Standards and Certifications present in Kering Standard for Raw Materials.

CIRCULAR SOURCING

Circular sourcing aims to reduce reliance on conventional virgin materials and avoid waste generation. On the one hand, for virgin materials, this refers to materials sourced from regenerative agricultural practices that comply with the Kering Standards (see the relevant guidelines in the relevant chapters). On the other hand, this includes the recovery of post-consumer clothing or pre-consumer feedstocks such as scraps, semi-finished products, damaged products, and production leftovers that are reintegrated into the supply chain through various transformation processes, resulting in upcycled or recycled content.

CIRCULARITY

Waste is designed out of the system at the start of the creative process and business activities are decoupled from the consumption of finite resources. The aim is for resources in the system to cycle multiple times within and across industries depending on their use and value. Ideally, in this system, materials are constantly reused or recycled and waste is eliminated. The system is restorative and regenerative by design, creates shared value, and enhances equality and society wellbeing.

CITES – CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

CITES is an international agreement between governments that regulates international trade of wild animals and plant species to ensure trading does not threaten their survival. The list of species protected by CITES is regularly amended, the latest version can be found on their website. www.cites.org

CITES APPENDIX I

Endangered species that are prohibited from being bought or sold internationally.

CITES APPENDIX II

Species that are not threatened with extinction now but could be if trading is not closely monitored.

CITES APPENDIX III

Species where the trade is already being regulated and needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent illegal exploitation.

CLASSYFARM

ClassyFarm is an Italian animal welfare assessment and monitoring system developed to improve the health and welfare of farm animals. It evaluates farms based on various criteria, including animal welfare, biosecurity, environmental impact, and management practices.

https://www.classyfarm.it/

CLEAN PRODUCTION

In clean production processes, waste and pollution are eliminated. This includes saving water and energy, and reducing chemical inputs, while also improving overall efficiency. A clear methodology to achieve this has been provided by the “Clean by Design” program.

CLOSED-LOOP SCHEME

This refers to a program established by brands that allow customers to return their used products. The end-of-life of these collected pieces is then handled by the brand, depending on their condition, through reuse, repair, upcycling, and recycling.

CNC

Computer Numerical Control – automated manufacturing tools used for milling acetate.

COMPOSTABLE PLASTIC

A plastic that can break down in composting conditions. The disintegration of the plastic must take place in a composting process for organic waste within a certain time period. The result of the decomposition must be indistinguishable in the compost and cannot leave any toxic material behind. Composting is a specific form of recycling, sometimes referred to as ‘organic recycling’.

CONFLICT AFFECTED AND HIGH-RISK AREAS (CAHRAS)

Conflict-affected and high-risk areas are identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence or other risks of harm to people. Armed conflict may take a variety of forms, such as a conflict of international or non-international character, which may involve two or more states, or may consist of wars of liberation, or insurgencies, civil wars, etc.

CONFLICT MINERAL

Conflict minerals, such as tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, are extracted in politically unstable areas, where armed groups often use forced labor to mine minerals. They then sell those minerals to fund their activities, for example to buy weapons. Those minerals can find their way into finished products such as mobile phones, cars and jewelry. Downstream companies often refer to the extracts of these minerals as 3TG.

DEADSTOCK

Deadstock products are defined as products that could not be sold through traditional sales channels, or through discount sales or private sales (according to the SAC PEFCR V1.3).

DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is when forests are cut down in order to make the land available for other uses such as animal grazing. This is a major contributor to global warming.

DURABILITY (EXTRINSIC AND INTRINSIC)

The durability of a product is its ability to resist changes caused by the environment, both in the intrinsic and extrinsic dimensions. Intrinsic refers to wear, tear, material decay or other physical aspects. Extrinsic dimension refers to changes in user preferences resulting from changes in personal needs, such as fit, or external influences, such as fashion trends.

EPHEA

A leather-like material based on mycelium: https://ephea.bio/

E-WASTE

Electronic waste (or e-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. It is also commonly known as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or end-of-life (EOL) electronics.

ECOSYSTEM

An ecosystem is a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms within their physical environment (e.g. tropical forests, wetlands, and grasslands).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFIT AND LOSS (EP&L) ACCOUNT

The EP&L is a tool developed by Kering to help measure and understand a businesses impact on natural capital across the supply chain. The EP&L is a new way to measure and monetize the cost to society of the changes in the environment as a result of business activities. www.kering.com/en/sustainability/measuring-our-impact/our-ep-l/what-is-an-ep-l/

EN 16258

EN 16258 is a standard that sets out requirements for calculating and reporting on their GHG emissions.

EOV – ECOLOGICAL OUTCOME VERIFICATION

Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV) is a monitoring and verification framework developed by the Savory Institute. It is used to measure the real ecological impacts of land management practices. It focuses on observable outcomes—such as soil health, biodiversity, water infiltration, and ecosystem function—rather than on prescribed practices alone. EOV helps land managers, companies, and policymakers assess whether agricultural or grazing systems are genuinely improving ecosystem health over time.

https://savory.global/eov/

EUDR

European Union Deforestation Regulation.

https://green-forum.ec.europa.eu/nature-and-biodiversity/deforestation-regulation-implementation_en

EU Organic

The EU Organic standard is a regulatory framework that sets strict requirements for organic farming and food production across the European Union. It promotes environmentally friendly practices such as avoiding synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, maintaining soil health, and supporting biodiversity. The standard also emphasizes animal welfare and prohibits the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), ensuring products are produced sustainably and transparently.

EURO 6

EURO 6 is a European environmental norm in force since 2015 requiring car and trucks constructors to ensure their vehicles respect certain limits of GHG emissions.

EURO 7

EURO 7 is the new European norm on vehicles emissions in force since 2024.

FAIRMINED

Fairmined is a certification label that verifies the origin of gold from artisanal and small-scale mines which adhere to the world's leading standards for responsible practices.

https://fairmined.org/

FAIRTRADE COTTON

The cost of cotton may decrease even though the price of its production may increase resulting in many farmers struggling to survive. Fairtrade Cotton ensures farmers are paid a fair price for the cotton they have grown. www.fairtrade.org.uk

FEEDSTOCK

A feedstock is a raw material that supplies or fuels an industrial process. Polyester based polymers predominately use petroleum (i.e., paraxylene and mono-ethylene glycol (MEG)), while recycled polyester currently uses PET bottles as feedstocks. Biobased polymers use starch/sugar-based feedstocks (e.g. corn, sugar cane, etc.). Polyamide based polymers predominately use lipid/oil-based feedstocks.

FRANCE AGEC LAW

France's anti-waste and circular economy law.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC)

The FSC is an organization that sets their own global standards to promote environmentally sound, socially beneficial, and economically prosperous management of the world's forests. They have a subsidiary called Accreditation Services International (ASI) which is a member of the International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance (ISEAL). www.fsc.org

FSC LABELS

- FSC 100%: Containing nothing but fiber from FSC certified forests. FSC certified forests have been independently audited to meet FSC's 10 Principles and Criteria for Forest Management.
- FSC MIX: The timber or fiber in the product is a mixture of some/all of the following: Timber or fiber from an FSC-certified forest; Reclaimed timber or fiber; Timber or fiber from other controlled sources
- FSC RECYCLED: All the timber or fiber in the product is reclaimed material. This represents both pre- and post-consumer recycled material.

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED / GENETICALLY MODIFIED

Genetically modified usually refers to a process whereby genes are altered by humans (this is different to traditional breeding practices to create different varieties of plants or animals). In the case of cotton, the genetic modification is "transgenic" which means genes from one species (bacteria) are inserted into the genome of another species (cotton plant). This practice is controversial.

GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS)

GOTS is an international standard aiming to ensure organic textile production from the raw material through to the labeling to provide credible assurance to the end customer. www.global-standard.org

GLOBAL RECYCLED STANDARD (GRS)

The Global Recycled Standard was released in 2014 and is owned by Textile Exchange. It is a voluntary product standard for tracking and verifying the content of recycled materials in a final product. The standard applies worldwide to the full supply chain and addresses traceability, environmental principles, social requirements, chemical content and labeling.

https://textileexchange.org/recycled-claim-global-recycled-standard/

GE

Genetic engineering

GMO

Genetically Modified Organisms

GOOD CASHMERE STANDARD (GCS)

The Good Cashmere Standard is an independent standard for sustainable cashmere, developed by the Aid by Trade Foundation (AbTF), that aims to improve the welfare of cashmere goats, the working conditions of herders and to protect the environment. https://thegoodcashmerestandard.org/

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)

GHGs are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. They include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. They are responsible for the greenhouse effect, leading to global warming.

ICEC

The Institute of Quality Certification for the Leather Sector is a certification institute based in Italy focused on leather. ICEC has certified since 1994 all the types of firms worldwide in the leather industry.

www.icec.it/en

ICFA

The ICFA certification is an international standard developed by the International Crocodilian Farmers Association to verify responsible and sustainable crocodilian farming practices. It is based on independent audits against the ICFA 1001 standard, covering animal welfare, environmental management, traceability, and farm governance. The certification provides assurance to buyers and stakeholders that crocodilian products come from farms respecting animal welfare, the environment, people and local communities at all stages of production.

https://internationalcrocodilian.com/

HVAC

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning , systems that regulate indoor climate and air quality.

IDLING

Idling refers to the situations where a machine or vehicle engine is running even though it is not operating or moving for some time.

ISCC PLUS (International Sustainability & Carbon Certification PLUS)

International voluntary certification for circular and bio-based materials, including chain-of-custody systems.

https://www.iscc-system.org/certification/iscc-certification-schemes/iscc-plus/

ISO 14001

ISO 14001 is a standard that sets out criteria for an environmental management system.

ISO 14083

ISO 14083 is a standard that sets our criteria for calculating and reporting on their GHG emissions.

ISO 26000

ISO 26000 is a standard that sets out criteria for social responsibility.

IUCN RED LIST

The Red List provides tax, conservation and distribution information on plants, fungi and animals evaluated using IUCN criteria. The system determines the rate of extinction. The list is maintained by the charity International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

https://www.iucnredlist.org/

KERING CODE OF ETHICS

The Kering Code of Ethics sets out the Group's principles on ethical business conduct and the behavior expected from its employees and business partners; including with regard to human rights, fundamental freedoms, human health and safety and the environment.

KERING MATERIALS INNOVATION LAB (MIL)

The Kering Materials Innovation Lab is focused on providing support to promote the integration of materials aligned to Kering Standards and/or innovative ones into Kering Houses' supply chains.

KERING SUPPLIERS & BUSINESS PARTNERS' CHARTER

Kering Suppliers' and Business Partners' Charter sets out in detail Kering's specific expectations of its business partners on ethics, social and environmental issues.

KPI/E-KPI

Key performance indicators or environmental key performance indicators are metrics used to track progress towards Kering's sustainability targets.

LABEL ROUGE

Label Rouge is a French certification that guarantees superior quality for food products compared to standard market offerings. It focuses on traditional production methods, high animal welfare standards, and strict controls throughout the supply chain. The label assures consumers that products bearing it meet rigorous criteria for taste, quality, and authenticity.

https://www.labelrouge.fr/

LARGE-SCALE MINING (LSM)

Refers to capital-intensive, legal mineral extraction usually performed by companies or associations with high and steady rates of production.

LEATHER WORKING GROUP

The Leather Working Group is a multi-stakeholder group that monitors and assesses the environmental compliance and performance of leather tanneries and promotes sustainable business practices within the leather industry. www.leatherworkinggroup.com

LEED Certification

The LEED certification offers a framework for healthy, efficient, and cost-effective green buildings.

https://www.usgbc.org/leed

LE VEAU SOUS LA MERE

Le Veau sous la Mère is a French certification that guarantees veal comes from calves raised naturally with their mothers, focusing on traditional farming methods and high animal welfare standards. This certification ensures that calves are fed on maternal milk rather than formula, promoting better health and ethical treatment.

MAKE AND BUY

"Make" production refers to the manufacture of products internally within Kering's own operations, whereas "Buy" production refers to obtaining products from an external party (the process is outsourced rather than performed in-house)

MAN-MADE FIBERS

A type of fiber that is made artificially, such as polyester or rayon, rather than occurring naturally like cotton or wool.

MAN-MADE CELLULOSIC FIBER (MMCF)

MMCFs are regenerated fibers produced by chemically processing natural cellulose, most commonly from wood pulp.

MAN-MADE NON-FIBER MATERIALS

According to Textile Exchange (Textile-Exchange_PFMR_2022.pdf (textileexchange.org)), "while leather is a by-product of the meat and dairy industry, some brands prefer emerging manmade non-fiber materials. While most manmade non-fiber materials are fossil-based synthetics, a rapidly growing number of partially (and rarely fully) recycled and biobased manmade non-fiber materials are being developed. Many are still in development as it is not easy to achieve some of the quality attributes of natural leather, such as its durability. While partially or ideally fully substituting fossil-based with biobased or recycled content is a start, continuous improvements and a holistic approach including material health and circularity are important".

MANUFACTURING RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (MRSL)

The Manufacturing Restricted Substances List outlines the chemicals that cannot be used intentionally in the manufacturing of Kering's Houses' products.

MBR

Membrane Bioreactors.

MSC

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is an international, independent, non-profit organization that sets standards for sustainable fishing. Its certification ensures that wild-capture fisheries are environmentally sustainable, well-managed, and maintain healthy fish stocks and marine ecosystems. The MSC label provides credible assurance to consumers and markets that seafood comes from responsible and traceable sources.

https://www.msc.org/

MICROFIBER

Microfiber is commonly intended as a synthetic fiber with a linear density of less than 1 denier; in this specific context it is intended as a short piece of textile fiber, broken from the main textile construction or through its subsequent breakage in the natural environment (source: “The Microfibre Consortium” glossary).

These fiber fragments shed (microfiber shedding) from clothing during production, consumer use, or end of life, and end up as pollution in the environment. This is also referred to as fibre fragmentation. It can originate from all textiles and therefore can be comprised of both synthetic and natural materials.

MICROPLASTIC

A small piece of plastic debris measuring 5mm or less, found in the environment from the disposal or breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste. Synthetic fibre fragments are considered microplastics (source: “The Microfiber Consortium” glossary).

NANOTECHNOLOGY

Science, engineering, and technology conducted at the nanoscale, which is about 1 to 100 nanometers, and involving the ability to see and control individual atoms and molecules.

OHSAS 18001/2

The OHSAS 18001/2 is an internationally applied British Standard for occupational health and safety management systems. It evolved into ISO 45001 in March 2018.

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Organic Agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people and relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Additionally, it combines tradition, innovation, and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved.

ORGANIC CONTENT STANDARD

The Organic Content Standard was created by the Textile Exchange and relies on third-party verification to confirm the accurate amount of organically grown material in the final product.
https://textileexchange.org/organic-content-standard/

ORGANIC PRODUCT

Certified organic products are those which have been produced, stored, processed, handled and marketed in accordance with precise technical specifications (standards) and certified as “organic” by a certification body

PASTURE FOR LIFE

Pasture for Life is a UK non-profit organization started in 2009 by farmers. It ensures livestock are raised exclusively on pasture throughout their lives, promoting natural grazing and high animal welfare standards. It supports sustainable farming practices that protect soil health, biodiversity, and the environment.

https://pastureforlife.org/

PLASTIC

Plastic is a chemically modified polymer. According to this definition: biodegradable plastics and bio-based plastics are considered plastics just like the other plastic resins (PLA,...), coatings varnishes and laminates. However, NOT considered plastic are:

- Paints, inks and adhesives
- Natural polymers that have not been chemically modified (e.g. lyocell, viscose)

Types of plastics: PET, PP, HDPE, LDPE, PS, PVC, PVOH, PHA, PLA, recycled or biobased PET, PP and PE etc. (non-exhaustive list)

PLATINUM GROUP METALS (PGM)

The PGM are platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh), ruthenium (Ru), osmium (Os) and iridium (Ir). The six metals are generally found together.

PRECIOUS METALS PLATFORM (PMP)

The Kering Precious Metals Platform has been developed to create an innovative and smart way to source gold and other precious metals in an ethical, responsible and transparent manner at a business-acceptable cost for the brands. It includes a list of approved refiners that have been meticulously vetted, audited and selected by the group through due diligence procedures. The PMP is administrated by a Responsible Gold Steering Committee, composed of collaborators from Kering and from the Houses, who meet at least once a year.

POLYMERS

A polymer is a repetition of an elementary motif called a monomer. It is a large chain-like molecule made up of smaller molecules that repeat to form the chain.

POST-CONSUMER FEEDSTOCK

Post-consumer feedstock refers to materials generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of materials from the distribution chain. (ISO 14021)

PPWR

European Union Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The Precautionary Principle is a strategy to cope with possible risks where scientific understanding is yet incomplete, such as the risks of nanotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and systemic insecticides.

PRE-CONSUMER FEEDSTOCK

Pre-consumer feedstock (waste or material) refers to materials diverted from the waste stream during a manufacturing process. Excluded is the reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it. (ISO 14021). This feedstock can originate from internal sources, such as production waste from our own facilities, which cannot be claimed as recycled content because it is excluded under ISO 14021, or from external sources, such as production waste from another industrial facility.

PRODUCT RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (PRSL)

The Product Restricted Substances List outlines the chemicals which cannot be detected or must meet certain limits on Kering's Houses' finished products.

PSV

Plastica Seconda Vita, an Italian environmental certification managed by IPPR (Istituto per la Promozione delle Plastiche da Riciclo).

https://www.ippr.it/plastica-seconda-vita/

RANCHING

This term refers to a system where wild eggs or juveniles are collected and then raised on farms. This practice is often designed to support wild populations by providing economic incentives to landowners to conserve the habitats where these animals live. Ranching helps maintain a connection between farmed species and their wild counterparts.

RAW MATERIAL

Raw materials are an unprocessed first input (for example, cotton, hide, gold, etc.) which will be transformed into the finished product through the various stages of processing, manufacturing, and assembly.

RECOVERED CONTENT

Proportion, by mass, of recovered material in a product (product intended as the output of a production, a fabric is a product, as well as a packaging). Only the brand's internal pre-consumer feedstock materials will be considered as recovered content. This definition is proposed by Kering to qualify this feedstock. Please note that recovered material and repurposed material are considered synonymous.

RECYCLABLE

A characteristic of a product, packaging or associated component that can be diverted from the waste stream through available processes and programs and can be collected, processed, and returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

RECYCLABE PLASTIC

A plastic that can potentially be reprocessed after the initial use phase into new materials and objects. Nearly all types of plastics are in theory recyclable, but in reality, only a few types are recycled as recycling in different regions depends on economic, logistics and technical factors.

RECYCLING

Transforms a product or component into its basic materials or substances and reprocesses them into new materials. Embedded energy and value are lost in the process. In a circular economy, recycling is the last resort action (Ellen MacArthur Foundation).

RECYCLED CONTENT

Proportion, by mass, of recycled material in a product or packaging. Only brand’s external pre-consumer and post-consumer feedstock recycled materials shall be considered as recycled content, consistent with the following usage of terms. (NF EN ISO 14021)

A product containing recycled materials is not automatically recyclable.

RECYCLABLE PACKAGING

The packaging design is proven recyclable ‘in practice and at scale’ achieving a 30% post-consumer recycling rate in multiple regions and collectively representing at least 400 million inhabitants (Source: Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation, New plastics economy global commitment, 2020). Its main components, together representing more than 80% of the entire packaging weight, are recyclable according to the above definition and if the remaining minor components are compatible with the recycling process and do not hinder the recyclability of the main components. Main recyclable packaging materials: paper & cardboard, aluminum, steel, glass and certain types of plastic resin (see below). More information on https://www.circpack.veolia.com/make-your-packaging-recyclable/design-guidelines.

RECYCLABLE PAPER PACKAGING

To be recyclable, paper & cardboard packaging must be:

- Designed to be recycled, following ecodesign guidelines, such as Circpack by Veolia, or CEREC by Citeo. Furthermore, certification can be obtained on “Design for recyclability”:
  - Perform paper & cardboard packaging recyclability tests, with CTP according to EN 13430: https://www.webctp.com/en/packaging-recyclability-test
  - Or Circpack by Veolia certification
- Collected & recycled in practice and at scale, achieving a 30% post-consumer recycling rate.

RECYCLABLE PRODUCT

A characteristic of a product, packaging or associated component that can be diverted from the waste stream through available processes and programs and can be collected, processed, and returned to use in the form of raw materials or products. A recyclable product does not necessarily contain recycled content

RECYCLABLE PLASTIC PACKAGING

Plastic packaging is not automatically recyclable. Composition, format & design might impact the packaging's recyclability. This is the reason why, to be recyclable, plastic packaging must be:

- Designed to be recycled, following eco design guidelines, such as Recyclass, or COTREP by Citeo. Furthermore, certification can be obtained on "Design for recyclability" from organizations such as: COTREP or Recyclass.
- Collected & recycled in practice and at scale, achieving a 30% post-consumer recycling rate

REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

Regenerative Agriculture is a way of growing crops and rearing animals that – by working with natural ecosystems – ensures the long-term viability and resilience of the land thereby continuing to provide for generations to come. Key principles and outcomes used to define regenerative agriculture include: (1) increasing carbon in the soil and other improvements to soil health; (2) protecting and restoring native habitat and biodiversity; (3) eliminating the use of unnecessary, synthetic harmful chemicals; (4) improving farmer livelihoods, and (5) enhancing animal welfare. The context-specific nature of practices and outcomes in regenerative agriculture makes it challenging to certify or verify a production system as "regenerative." However, Kering has developed tools and methodologies to evaluate whether projects within specific production systems meet the key stakeholders' expectations for "regenerative agriculture."

REMAKING

Operation by which a product is created from existing products or components. This operation can include disassembling, re-dyeing, restyling, and other processes to improve emotional and physical durability.

REPAIR

Operation by which a faulty or broken product or component is returned to a usable state.

RESPONSIBLE DOWN STANDARD (RDS)

Responsible Down Standard is an independent, voluntary global standard to ensure that down and feathers come from ducks and geese that have been reared according to good animal husbandry practices.
www.responsibledown.org

RESPONSIBLE WOOL STANDARD (RWS)

Responsible Wool Standard is an independent, voluntary global standard to ensure that wool has been produced ensuring good animal welfare, land management and social standards.

https://textileexchange.org/responsible-wool-standard/

RESPONSIBLE MOHAIR STANDARD (RMS)

Responsible Mohair Standard is an independent, voluntary global standard to ensure that mohair has been produced ensuring good animal welfare, land management and social standards.

https://textileexchange.org/responsible-mohair-standard/

RESPONSIBLE ALPACA STANDARD (RAS)

Responsible Mohair Standard is an independent, voluntary global standard to ensure that alpaca has been produced ensuring good animal welfare, land management and social standards.

https://textileexchange.org/responsible-alpaca-standard/

REUSE

Operation by which a product or component is used repeatedly and for long periods of time, for its original purpose, without being significantly modified, remade, or recycled. Products might need to be 'prepared for reuse', which often involves cleaning, repairs, or small modifications so that they can continue to be used.

RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY COUNCIL CHAIN OF CUSTODY (RJC COC)

RJC is the world's leading standard-setting organization for the jewelry and watch industry. The COC standard, defines the requirements for creating a COC of precious metals that are responsibly produced, processed and traded through jewelry & watch supply chains.

ROC – REGENERATIVE ORGANIC CERTIFIED

Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC) is an international certification program overseen by the Regenerative Organic Alliance (ROA), a group of US experts. It has been founded by the Rodale Institute, Dr. Bronner's and Patagonia. ROC goes beyond organic standards by verifying farming practices that actively regenerate soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem resilience. Its key advantages include measurable improvements in soil carbon, strong animal welfare protections, and enforceable social criteria that support fair and safe working conditions.

https://regenorganic.org/

RRSS – RESPONSIBLE REPTILE SOURCING STANDARD

The Responsible Reptile Sourcing Standard (RRSS) has been developed by IMARC (International Multistakeholder Association for Reptile Conservation). It is a certification framework designed to ensure that reptile skins are sourced in a responsible and ethical manner. It sets requirements across the supply chain, including animal welfare, legality, traceability, environmental protection, and respect for local communities. The standard provides assurance to Houses and consumers that reptile products come from well-managed sources aligned with internationally recognized best practices.

https://www.imarcreptile.org/responsible-reptile-sourcing

RSPCA Assured

The RSPCA Assured standard is a leading animal welfare certification developed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA). It sets strict requirements for the humane treatment of farm animals, including proper housing, nutrition, health care, and freedom from unnecessary suffering.

RSB – ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE BIOMATERIALS

Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials is a global non-profit organization working to advance the just transition to a sustainable bioeconomy. It covers feedstock production, entire supply chains and novel technologies – including biomass and material products from bio-based and recycled carbon.

https://rsb.org/

SA8000

SA8000 is a standard for that sets out criteria for fair and decent work.

SCIENCE BASED TARGET INITIATIVE (SBTi)

Science-Based Target Initiative provides a clearly defined pathway for companies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, helping prevent the worst impacts of climate change and future-proof business growth.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS NETWORK (SBTN)

SBTN is a network of 45+ organizations developing methods and resources to enable companies and cities to set science-based targets for climate and nature.

SFM

Sustainable Forest Management

SLIMF (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests)

FSC category enabling simplified certification for smallholders/low-intensity operations.

SOABC

The SOABC (South African Ostrich Business Chamber) certification is a quality and sustainability scheme for the ostrich sector in South Africa. It ensures that ostrich farming, slaughtering, and processing comply with strict standards on animal welfare, traceability, food safety, and environmental management. The certification is widely recognized internationally and guarantees responsible and transparent production across the entire ostrich value chain.

https://ostrichsa.co.za/

SPCA

The SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) is an organization dedicated to promoting animal welfare and preventing cruelty through education, advocacy, and enforcement of animal protection laws. It works to ensure humane treatment of animals across various sectors, including farming, pets, and wildlife. The SPCA often develops standards and certification programs to improve animal care and welfare practices globally.

https://www.spcai.org/

SUPPLIERS

Suppliers are the entities that touch the raw material in its transformation from its natural state to finished product including those that are involved in the processing, manufacturing, and assembling of the item.

SUB-SUPPLIER

A sub-supplier is a supplier to a Kering Tier 1 House's supplier; a second-tier supplier.

STRATEGIC SUPPLIERS

Strategic suppliers are those needed to ensure business continuity due to their production volumes and/or their specific know-how.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Synthetic fibers are man-made fibers from high polymers which are produced by polymerization, polycondensation or polyaddition. Original substances are simple organic chemicals based mainly on mineral oil or natural gas.

TERTIARY PACKAGING

This the combining of products used most often by warehouses for shipping, storing and hauling secondary packaging, often also referred to as bulk or transit packaging. This type of packaging makes it easier to transport large and/or heavy loads safely and securely. An example of tertiary packaging is a stretch-wrapped pallet containing a quantity of cardboard boxes.

THIRD-PARTY LOGISTICS

In logistics and supply chain management, third-party logistics is an organization's use of third-party businesses to outsource elements of its distribution, warehousing, and fulfillment services.

TRACEABILITY (MATERIAL)

Material traceability is a set of activities and tools able to build up by evidence (trace) the processing and trading history of a product starting from the raw material production stage.

Materials to be traceable need to be physically segregated and each phase of processing history need to be recorded when it occurs. For these reasons, the following are all required to enable the traceability of products related materials:

- Chain of custody documentation
- Digital platform based on traceability data protocol

Verification programs with tracer technologies (forensic tracer, additive tracer or any other kind of physical marking system) can be considered complementary activities to improve traceability consistency.

Improving traceability requires strong collaboration across the entire supply chain.

TRANSPARENCY (MATERIAL)

Material transparency is a set of activities and tools able to provide relevant information which allows visibility, in a standardized way, of materials' supply chain up to primary production stage of raw materials (material supply chain mapping). Verification programs with tracer technologies (forensic tracer, additive tracer or any other kind of physical marking system) can be considered complementary activities to improve the consistency of information related to material supply chain mapping.

TDS - GLOBAL TRACEABLE DOWN STANDARD

The Global Traceable Down Standard was created by Patagonia as an approach to sourcing down to prevent unnecessary harm to the animals involved. www.patagonia.com/traceable-down.html

UPCYCLING

A process in which materials that are not of use anymore, are turned into ‘new’ products of a higher value so they can re-enter the textile supply chain (closed loop). Various techniques like dismantling, redyeing, and reprinting can be used. Internal stocks of fabrics or garments are excluded from this definition.

VIRGIN MATERIAL

Materials that have not yet been used in the economy. These include both finite materials (e.g. iron ore mined from the ground) and renewable resources (e.g. newly produced cotton) (Circular Design for Fashion, Ellen MacArthur Foundation).

VOC

Volatile Organic Compound , organic chemicals that easily become vapors or gases, often emitted from materials or processes.

WASTE

Materials or substances that are discarded and no longer used, typically end up in landfill, being incinerated, or leaking into the environment (Circular Design for Fashion, Ellen MacArthur Foundation).

WFTO

The World Fair Trade Organization.

WILD

Refers to species that are captured directly from their natural habitats. The capture of wild individuals must be strictly regulated to ensure it does not negatively impact wild populations.

WRAP – WORLDWIDE RESPONSIBLE ACCREDITED PRODUCTION

Formerly Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production, WRAP has been established in 2000 by the American Apparel and Footwear Association. It is an independent nonprofit team of social compliance experts. WRAP is a standard that sets out criteria for safe, lawful, humane, and ethical practices in manufacturing.

https://wrapcompliance.org/en/

ZDHC

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

ZDHC RZP

The Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Roadmap to Zero Programme is a global initiative aimed at eliminating hazardous chemicals from the textile, apparel, and footwear value chain

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AND THEIR USE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SUSTAINABILITY@KERING.COM

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CREATIVITY IS OUR LEGACY