Launch of Apparel, Textiles, and **Footwear Sector Guidance for Setting Science-based Targets**



June 22, 2017













In collaboration with



An initiative by

Meet the speakers



Nate Aden

Senior Fellow WRI



Cynthia Cummis

Director of Private Sector Climate Mitigation WRI



Jim Goddard

Director of Advanced Sustainability Analytics **Nike**



Kevin Moss

Director of Business Center WRI













Agenda

1. Who is WRI

2. Science Based Targets initiative overview
3. SBT sector guidance
4. Lessons learned from Nike
5. Technical issues to address
6. Guidance development process

(5 min) (15 min) (5 min)

(15 min) (20 min) (30 min)







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WRI'S MISSION | To move human society to live in ways that protect Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations











WRI'S Approach









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Business engagement addresses WRI's 6 global challenge areas









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Apparel, Footwear, and Textile Engagement at WRI

Science Based Targets initiative

Defines and promotes best practice in science-based target setting, offers resources and guidance to reduce barriers to adoption, and independently assesses and approves companies' targets.

Tomorrow's Markets

Examines how business models must change to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding global middle class within planetary boundaries over the coming decades

Corporate Consultative Group (CCG)

Brings together nearly 40 Fortune 500 companies to advance business practices that mitigate risks and support sustainable growth.

THE ELEPHANT IN THE BOARDROOM: WHY UNCHECKED CONSUMPTION IS NOT AMANTHA PUTCHECKED CONSUMPTION IS NOT ANA OPTION IN TOMORROW'S MARKETS SAMANTHA PUTT DEL PINO, ELIOT METZGER, DEBORAH DREW, AND KEVIN MOSS EVECUTIVE SUMMARY There has been a sea change in business leadership on environmental and sustainable development fissies over the past 20 years. Many CEOS speak "sustainability," and many multitational companies have invested records to build internal capacity on sustainability." It has become common for these companies to exhibits presentions and to address water risk and deforestation. Index gas and to address water risk and deforestation. Index and sustainable Development fissia could barve bene commented without the support of business. Description of Coorsumer Borability and Science and There Products in the Subility of		
There has been a sea change in business leadership on environmental and sustainable development issues over the past 20 years. Many CEOS speak "sustainability," and many multinational companies have invested resources to build internal capacity on sustainability. It has become common for these companies to establish greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and renevable energy goals and to address water risk and deforestation. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how the historic Paris Agreement on climate change or the United Nations' wide-ranging Sustainable Development Goals could have been cemented without the support of business.	(UNCHECKED CONSUMPTION IS OPTION IN TOMORROW'S MARKE	NOT TS
uncomfortable truth: Most businesses' growth is still Acknowledgments	as been a sea change in business leadership on mental and sustainable development issues over 1 zo years. Many CEOs speak "sustainability," and ultinational companies have invested resources in internal capacity on sustainability. It has become n for these companies to establish greenhouse gas as reduction targets and renewable energy goals address water risk and deforestation. Indeed, it all to imagine how the historic Paris Agreement at change or the United Nations' wide-ranging able Development Goals could have been cemented the support of business. ar, underneath this welcome progress lies an ortable truth: Most businesses' growth is still	Executive Summary
predicated on more people buying more goods. The world will have more than 9 billion people by 2050, and the middle class will have swelled by 3 billion by 2030. On top of this, consumer expectations for yet more are being stoked by trends such as faf shision. The rapid expansion of consumption-river markets in the coming decade is the anticipated engine for continued business growth. The problem is that the planet's natural systems and finite resources cannot keep up. Studies cited in this paper show that we are already at or close to the limits of the planet's ability to provide. A continuation of business as usual would mean to just a sight additional strain, but three times as much consumption of the planet's already	e more than a billion people by 2050, and the class will have swelled by 3 billion by 2050. On this, consumer expectations for yet more are being by trends such as fast fashion. The rapid expansion amption-driven markets in the coming decades is icplated engine for continued business growth. below is that the planet's natural systems and finite es cannot keep up. Studies cited in this paper at we are already at or close to the limits of the ability to provide. A continuation of business as ould mean not just a slight additional strain, but meas as much consumption of the planet's already	Jindings, and recommendations. They are circulated to stimulate function and are circular products, and to influence ongoing debate on emerging issues. Working papers may exentually be published in another form and their content may be revised. Suggested Classion: Pott del Pins, S. E. Metager, D. Drew, and K. Mone, "The Elephant in the Bourdonew Why Urchecked Communitors in No an Option in Tomorrow's Markets," Washington, D.C. World Resources Institute, March 207, Available colling a http://www.sci.eg.publicitation/deplant-in-













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Science Based Targets initiative

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) champions science-based target setting as a powerful way of boosting companies' competitive advantage in the transition to the low-carbon economy.



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What is a science-based target?

A greenhouse gas emissions reduction target aligned with the latest climate science.

Defines how much and how quickly companies need to cut their emissions to ensure they contribute their part to the global effort to prevent dangerous climate change.

Gives companies a clear vision of where they need to be in the future, challenging them to transform their business and help create a low-carbon economy where they can thrive.















SBTi's three-pillar strategy

STRATEGIES								
	rs to the adoption of ased targets	science-based e	Institutionalize the adoption of science-based emission reduction targets		Create a critical mass			
ACTIVITIES								
SDA method	Methods and tools	Target setting manual	Engaging amplifiers		Validating targets	Call to Action platform		







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SBTi Call to Action



The Science Based Targets initiative is calling on companies to demonstrate their leadership on climate action by publicly committing to science-based greenhouse gas reduction targets.







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SBTi Call to Action: A four-step process







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SBTi Call to Action eligibility criteria

1. Boundary

Covers company-wide scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and all GHGs as required in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

2. Timeframe

Commitment period must cover a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years from the date the target is submitted for an official quality check.

3. Level of ambition

At a minimum, the target will be consistent with the level of decarbonization required to keep global temperature increase to 2°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures, though we encourage companies to pursue greater efforts towards a 1.5° trajectory. Intensity targets are only eligible when they lead to absolute emission reductions in line with climate science or when they are modelled using an approved sector pathway or method (e.g. the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach).

All five criteria are mandatory







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SBTi Call to Action eligibility criteria

4. Scope 3

Companies must complete a scope 3 screening for all relevant scope 3 categories in order to determine their significance per the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

An ambitious and measurable scope 3 target with a clear time-frame is required when scope 3 emissions cover a significant portion (greater than 40% of total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) of a company's overall emissions.

The target boundary must include the majority of value chain emissions as defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

5. Reporting

Disclose GHG emissions inventory on an annual basis.



Download the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard: http://www.ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard





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SBTi Call to Action pipeline

Since officially launching in June 2015



Companies committed to set a SBT



Targets submitted for review by committed companies

51

Approved targets



Companies joining the initiative every week















SBTi target-setting methods



Based on sector-specific carbon budgets determined by mitigation/technology options and activity projections.

Based on absolute emissions reductions determined in climate reports (e.g. 49-72% reduction in IPCC 5th AR).

Based on the average emissions reductions determined in climate reports per projected economic output.













SBTi current priorities

Provide additional clarity to key sectors

- Apparel Sector Guidance
- SBT method development for financial sector
- Refine 2-degree pathways for chemical sector
- Refine 2-degree pathways for transportation sector
- Develop a 2-degree pathway for oil and gas sector

Scaling-up capacity in under-represented countries

- Focus is currently on expanding capacity in India
- Future efforts include Brazil, South Africa, and China

Well-below 2-degree pathways

• Emissions reduction ambition of companies will move toward well-below-2-degree pathways









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SBTi apparel sector approved targets





Kering commits to reduce scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and distribution, business air travel and fuel-and-energy related emissions 50% per unit of value added by 2025 from a 2015 base-year.

In addition, the company commits to reduce scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services 40% per unit of value added within the same timeframe. This is part of their overall goal to reduce environmental impacts upstream, such as air emissions, water use, water pollution, land use change and waste. Marks & Spencer commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2030 below 2007 levels and has a longer term vision to achieve 90% absolute emissions reductions by 2035, below 2007 levels.

Marks and Spencer also commits to reduce scope 3 emissions by 133 MtCO2e between 2007 and 2030.



Wal-mart Stores, Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 18% by 2025, from 2015 levels. Walmart will also work to reduce CO2e emissions from upstream and downstream scope 3 sources by one billion tonnes between 2015 and 2030.













SBTi apparel, footwear, and textile sector committed companies













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Q & A













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Why apparel, textiles and footwear?







The fashion industry is large and growing

Global clothing production doubled between 2000 and 2014.

Consumers keep almost every type of apparel only half as long as they did 15 years ago.

Sources: McKinsey & Company and The Economist















Purpose of the guidance

- ✓ Identify barriers for apparel companies to set SBTs and provide recommendations to address these barriers
- ✓ Create specificity and consistency in how apparel companies set SBTs, where possible
- \checkmark Define and provide examples of best practices
- ✓ Explore opportunities for companies to collaborate in reducing emissions









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Scope of the guidance

- I. Business case for apparel companies to set SBTs
- II. How to choose a SBT setting method
 - a. Pros and cons of each method
 - b. Criteria for choosing a method

III. How to set a SBT (scope 1 and 2 emissions)

- a. Determining the boundary
- b. Choosing a base-year and target year
- c. Absolute vs intensity targets
- d. Choosing a metric for intensity targets

IV. How to set a scope 3 target

- a. Options for types of scope 3 targets
- b. Determining an appropriate level of ambition
- c. Choosing a target boundary
- Collecting high quality data to enable performance tracking – activity data and emissions factors
- V. Best practices for setting emissions targets
- VI. Engaging with suppliers to effectively drive scope 3 emissions reductions









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What's not addressed by this guidance

- New 2- or 1.5-degree pathways
- Other impact areas (water, etc.)
- GHG accounting issues (e.g., biofuels)
- Regional differentiation
- New emissions factors
- Offsetting projects and avoided emissions









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Q & A













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NIKE SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS & INNOVATION

SCIENCE BASED TARGET(SBTs) NIKE CASE STUDY

JUNE 2017



MOONSHOT AMBITION

DOUBLE OUR BUSINESS, WHILE HALVING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

NIKE'S CARBON HISTORY



PATH TO SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR CARBON EMISSIONS

- A. WE DO NOTHING
- B. WE CONTINUE SETTING EFFICIENCY TARGETS
- C. WE INVEST IN DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION
 - LOW IMPACT MATERIALS
 - TRANSFORMING WASTE
 - NEW BUSINESS MODELS
 - RENEWABLE ENERGY



CONSIDERATIONS FOR FOOTWEAR AND APPAREL SECTORAL GUIDANCE

BOUNDARIES

DATA FACTORED DATA, LIMITED AVAILABILITY AND LACK OF TRANSPARENCY

ACCOUNTING METHOD SHOULD APPLY?

SME'S WHAT IS FEASIBLE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES? **Q & A**













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Sector-level issues



Scope

Lack of clarity on which supply chain categories and subsectors to include



Data Lack of sector-level pathways; sector and geographical disparities



Scope 3 Targets Insufficient ambition and undefined best practices

Company-level issues

Boundaries Uncertainty on how to address consumer use phase

Data Limited access to primary data, leading to low accuracy & reliability; supply chain fragmentation

Intensity Metrics Challenge of consistent denominators

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Source: http://www.ecofys.com/files/files/asn-ecofys-2013-world-ghg-emissions-flow-chart-2010.pdf





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Data: Global climate pathways



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Current 2-degree pathways don't extend to the apparel, textile, and footwear subsector level

Subsector emissions estimates vary

Source: IEA, ETP 2017







Data: company-level clarity

Apparel, footwear, and textile company emissions often occur at upstream points where company leverage and data are limited



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Source: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard



Source: The science of sustainable supply chains







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Hierarchy of SBT Scope 3 targets

- 1. % absolute emissions targets (in line with 2-degree pathway when possible) or intensity target based on the sector decarbonization approach (SDA)
- 2. Emissions-based intensity targets
- 3. Non-emissions targets in absolute or intensity terms such as reducing kWh or reducing energy use per product
- 4. Targets that influence behavior of suppliers or customers (e.g., request suppliers to set SBT, educate customers on cold water washing)

Most preferred

Least preferred











Existing resources and programs



Solidaridad Better Mill Initiative



NRDC'S Clean By Design



BlueSign







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Q & A













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Schedule of the guidance development process

Activity	Deliverable	Completion date
Scoping phase	Webinars to launch scoping phase and seek input on scope of guidance and development process	June 2017
	Complete project plan and guidance outline	August 2017
Development of guidance	Complete white papers with recommendations to address key issues	January 2018
	Host webinars and workshops to seek input from stakeholders	January 2018
	Develop first draft based on feedback and draft case studies	April 2018
	Release draft for review by stakeholders	April 2018
	Review feedback and integrate into second draft	June 2018
	Release second draft for feedback from stakeholders, SBTi team review, and WRI peer review	June 2018
Publication of guidance	Make revisions and finalize the guidance	September 2018
	Launch events, blog, and social media campaign to publicize the guidance	November 2018









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Governance structure

Guidance will be developed through an international and transparent multi-stakeholder process

WRI manages process and is primary author

Stakeholder Advisory Group of companies, NGOs, academics, consultants, and governments

An inclusive Stakeholder Advisory Group will provide input at key milestones throughout the process. Team of expert advisors

Expert advisors will be consulted on topics aligned with their expertise. Stakeholders and expert advisors offer their time on a voluntary basis.





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Opportunities for participation

- Sign up for project mailing list
- Join the Stakeholder Advisory Group to provide feedback on draft documents and participate in workshops (a commitment of approximately 4 hours per month)
- Express interest in joining team of expert advisors. We are looking for apparel sector experts in:
 - GHG accounting
 - GHG target setting
 - Supply chain management

Send an email to yakopian@wri.org indicating how you wish to participate.

Contribute case studies











Next steps

Complete scoping phase

- Develop detailed outline of guidance
- Develop project plan
- Identify topics for white papers
- WRI will distribute documents for feedback from Stakeholder Advisory Group









Thank You

Sponsors Nike, Inc. (founding partner) Lenzing AG Target Inc. Participants Arc'teryx eBay Inc. Gap Inc. Levi Strauss & Co.

Additional collaborators are welcome. Please consider funding and participating in the process.













Q & A













Nate Aden (NAden@wri.org) Cynthia Cummis (CCummis@wri.org)



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