As part of the methodology development process for the 2024 CSA, we kindly invite you to review a draft proposal for new and updated questions impacting your industry.

Please review this document and provide your feedback by completing the online survey.

The question texts and methodology presented may be subject to change at any time before the end of March 2024. In addition, questions may look different in the Online Assessment Tool in terms of question structure and layout.
Introduction

Criterion Rationale

Raw materials play a vital role in the production of a variety of goods for numerous industries across the globe. Population growth, industrialization, and decarbonization of transport and energy systems, along with new technologies are contributing to the growing demand for raw materials in the production of food, consumer products, machines and infrastructure.

At the same time, companies and stakeholders that depend on raw materials are exposed to numerous environmental, social, and governance risks. In agriculture, the industrialized production of agricultural commodities puts high pressure on the ecosystem and requires substantial resources. The sustainability of global fishery resources has declined from 90 percent in 1974 to 64.6 percent in 2019. Between 2015 and 2019, at least 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land were lost every year. In the textiles, apparel, and luxury goods industries, approximately 38% of industry-wide 2.1 billion tons of GHG emissions came from material production, along with significant impacts on water pollution, soil erosion, landfill waste and salient human rights risks. Several key raw materials for the automotive and electronics industries are considered conflict minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold), and other materials are highly associated with child labor, forced labor, corruption, high CO₂ emissions, and environmental damage from hazardous materials or chemicals. A growing number of companies are also experiencing operational disruptions, public scrutiny, investor interest, new regulatory requirements, and judicial actions related to the sustainability impacts of the raw materials used in their value-creation processes.

Through this criterion, we assess the policies, programs and standards companies have implemented to identify and minimize negative environmental and social impacts from the production of raw materials and to address operational, reputational, compliance and regulatory risks for their business.
Reason for update and summary of changes

This document contains the proposed changes to the existing criterion “Sustainable Agriculture Practices”. The proposed changes are to integrate new questions on Sustainable Raw Materials into the current criterion, move the question on Conflict Minerals from Supply Chain Management to this criterion and rename it “Sustainable Raw Materials”.

The demand for raw materials is increasing exponentially due to population growth and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Simultaneously, there is a growing awareness of potential environmental and social impacts as well as business risks stemming from raw materials production, leading to greater scrutiny from the public, customers and investors. Established regulations such as the Dodd-Frank Act in the US, UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (SCDDA) and emerging regulations like the European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive along with several third-party certifications of raw materials further strengthen this direction. As a result of this evolving interest from stakeholders, the criterion Sustainable Raw Materials is introduced into the Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) from the 2024 cycle.

The new questions being introduced are:

Raw Materials Policy, Raw Materials Programs, Plant and Animal-Derived Raw Materials, Plastic Raw Materials and Metal Raw Materials. The questions that currently form the Sustainable Agriculture Practices criterion remain the same. The industry application is reflective of the types of material within particular industries and is shown below on a per-question basis.
New Question

Question: Raw Materials Policy

INDUSTRIES IMPACTED:
ARO Aerospace & Defense
ATX Auto Components
AUT Automobiles
CMT Communications Equipment
ELQ Electrical Components & Equipment
IEQ Machinery and Electrical Equipment
ITC Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components
SEM Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
THQ Computers & Peripherals and Office Electronics
TEX Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods
RTS Retailing

QUESTION RATIONALE
Our society is heavily dependent on raw materials. However, human activities are increasing pressure on ecosystems and society when it comes to delivering raw materials. There are opportunities to drive positive change in the environment and communities across the world by committing to sustainable raw materials. It is important for companies to create and commit to comprehensive policies to help preserve the raw materials which we all rely on.

The purpose of this question is to ascertain how companies are actively committing to using raw materials in a sustainable manner. Choosing raw materials that minimize negative sustainability impacts, avoid operating in areas containing globally or nationally important biodiversity sites and committing to increase the use of third-party certified and recycled materials are meaningful steps towards a more sustainable future. Collaboration with stakeholders can further promote and amplify the positive impact of industry best practice.

KEY DEFINITIONS

Raw materials: Materials or feedstocks used that are either primary (cultivated/extracted from natural resources) or secondary (reused/recycled from pre-consumer or postconsumer waste streams).

For the purpose of this question, a company should not provide a commitment related to conflict minerals as this is covered in another question. Raw materials referred to must not be conflict related and should refer to primary production i.e. the extraction and production of raw materials

Minimize the negative sustainability impact of raw materials: The negative sustainability impact of raw materials can be seen in the natural environment and in society. Here we expect a company
to share their commitment to minimize these negative impacts related to raw materials. Commitments to minimize water usage, energy consumption and waste generation during production and sourcing are relevant as are those to avoid infringements on human rights, harming local communities and rural development.

**Collaborate with stakeholders on best practice for sustainable raw materials:** Collaboration and partnership with stakeholders such as industry bodies and NGOs as well as the company’s membership of industry groups that clearly aim to create or improve best practice for sustainable raw material are acceptable here.

**Increase the use of third-party verified raw materials:** This option requires an explicit commitment to increase the use of third-party verified raw materials.

**Increase the use of recycled raw materials:** This option requires an explicit commitment to increase the use of recycled raw materials.

**Avoid raw materials from sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity:** The avoidance of raw materials that originate from globally or nationally important biodiversity sites is often a key part of company’s approach to preserving biodiversity. Relevant sustainable raw materials commitments aim to avoid habitat destruction, reduce pollution, and avoid overexploitation of natural resources. The relationship between raw materials and biodiversity must be clear to be accepted for this option.

Sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity can include:

- Species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, endemic species.
- Internationally recognized areas: World Heritage sites, Ramsar Wetlands, UNESCO The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Biosphere Reserves, Biodiversity Hotspots
- Nationally important biodiversity can include legally protected areas, habitats, and species.

Companies are expected to have a position or commitment on biodiversity and the impact of their operations and supply chains, even if they do not currently operate in sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity.

**Policy Endorsement:** A statement that the commitment/policy is approved, overseen, reviewed, or adopted by the board of directors or executive management. A policy can also be signed by the respective executive directors.

**DATA REQUIREMENTS**

Please note that this is a public question and evidence must be available in the public domain. The information provided must either be a dedicated, stand-alone policy or commitment regarding raw materials, in your public reporting (e.g., strategy section of an annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications), or in a dedicated section of your corporate website. If there is no policy that refers to all raw materials, please refer to a policy on a specific raw material.
REFERENCES

- IISD. The Sustainable Use of Natural Resources: The Governance Challenge. *The Sustainable Use of Natural Resources*
- Food and Agricultural Organization. *Tracking progress on food and agriculture-related SDG indicators 2023 SDG Progress Report 2023*
- The OECD. Supply of critical raw materials risks jeopardizing the green transition *Supply of critical raw materials risks jeopardizing the green transition - OECD*
- Drive Sustainability Material Change Report *Material-Change_VF.pdf* *(drivesustainability.org)*
QUESTION LAYOUT

Notice: The question requires publicly available information.

Does the company have a policy in place for the use of sustainable raw materials and is it publicly available?

- Yes, the company has a policy on sustainable raw materials. Please indicate where this information is available in **public reporting or on the corporate website**.

  References (max 3 allowed, public URLs)

  - Minimize the negative sustainability impacts of raw materials
  - Collaborate with external stakeholders on best practice for sustainable raw materials
  - Increase the use of third-party verified raw materials
  - Increase the use of recycled raw materials
  - Avoid raw materials from sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity

Policy Endorsement

- Please select the highest endorsing decision-making body
  - Board of Directors
  - Executive Management

- No, the company does not publicly report on a policy for sustainable raw materials

- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
New Question

Question: Raw Materials Programs

INDUSTRIES IMPACTED:
ARO Aerospace & Defense
ATX Auto Components
AUT Automobiles
CMT Communications Equipment
ELQ Electrical Components & Equipment
IEQ Machinery and Electrical Equipment
ITC Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components
SEM Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
THQ Computers & Peripherals and Office Electronics
TEX Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods
RTS Retailing

QUESTION RATIONALE
The sourcing of raw materials incorporates the risks of every process involved in their extraction or production to every company where these substances are present across the supply chain. Developing and deploying sound Raw Materials Programs allows organizations to take ownership of their responsibilities on how raw materials are produced or extracted at their origin site, attenuating the negative impacts or amplifying the positive impacts that the company’s activity has on the environment and society.

This question evaluates whether companies have programs in place to ensure effective implementation of sustainable raw materials strategy to ensure that their business demands are in line with established ESG requirements. We are looking for the programs that organizations have in place to prioritize raw materials not just from a business continuity perspective but also considering ESG impacts. This could involve tracing the materials up to the extraction/production site and implementing measures to mitigate the negative environmental or social impacts or to increase the share of sustainable or recycled raw materials being used, among others.

KEY DEFINITIONS
Raw Materials: Materials or feedstocks used that are either primary (cultivated/extracted from natural resources) or secondary (reused/recycled from pre-consumer or post-consumer waste streams).
For the purposes of this question, a company should not provide programs related to conflict minerals as this is covered in another question. Raw materials referred to must not be conflict related and should refer to primary production i.e. the extraction and production of raw materials.

**Conducting an assessment to prioritize raw materials:** We expect companies to describe their approach for assessing sustainability risks of the raw materials used in their products. The assessment must analyze the risks of significant negative environmental or social impacts (e.g. destruction of biodiversity, environmental pollution, land degradation, GHG emissions, labor and human rights, community rights) in the extraction/production of the raw materials, which can result in material business risks for the company (e.g. strategic, operational, legal, reputational). Ideally, a list of priority raw materials resulting from the assessment is disclosed. Assessments focusing on conflict risks only are not accepted.

**Traceability of raw materials to their origin:** Systems and procedures that allow the company to track its raw materials across the supply chain upstream to the raw material production site, in order to obtain information on the environmental and social risks.

For the purposes of this question, a company should not provide programs related to the Responsible Minerals Assurance Program (RMAP) implemented by the Responsible Mineral Initiative (RMI) even if the coverage is extended beyond 3TG (Tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold), as RMAP’s audits are developed at Smelter or Refiner level, while in this option we expect that traceability refers to the extraction and production level of raw materials.

**Reduction of the environmental and social impact of raw material production:** Description of on-the-ground programs, either individually developed by the company or with the company being an active member in a multistakeholder initiative, that aim to mitigate the impact of raw materials at the production or extraction level from:

- An environmental approach, where a program can tackle negative impacts on the degradation of biodiversity, on natural resources like quality of the water, soil or air, etc.

- A social approach, where the program can address negative impacts on workers' labor rights like forced labor, working conditions or operation health and safety; on communities' rights on displacement, loss of land and livelihoods, health hazards, local employment, etc.

**Setting targets for the share of sustainable raw materials:** We expect companies to establish targets to increase the share of raw materials purchased or produced that are externally or internally developed and issued by an independent organization based on the company’s compliance with pre-defined social and environmental standards related to the sustainable production of a particular raw material. The certification must be at raw material level, so product certification won’t be accepted.
Setting targets for the share of recycled raw materials: We expect companies to establish goals to increase the share of materials used that are made from a recycled source, from either pre- or post-consumer stage. Recycled packaging materials will not be accepted for this question.

Training the company’s internal stakeholders on their roles in the sustainable sourcing of raw materials: It is critical for companies to provide skills and knowledge to internal stakeholders with sourcing responsibilities on how important their decisions are to reach the company's sustainable raw materials goals. For this question, we are looking at how companies train operational employees in their daily tasks and responsibilities concerning raw materials. Training of senior leadership on risks associated with raw materials is not acceptable here.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

This question requires public evidence. Please indicate where in your public reporting you disclose information about the selected options.

If a company selects that yes, they have programs in place but does not select any of the subsequent options then the answer will not be accepted.

REFERENCES

- The OECD. Supply of critical raw materials risks jeopardizing the green transition Supply of critical raw materials risks jeopardizing the green transition - OECD
- Drive Sustainability Material Change Report Material-Change_VF.pdf
- Critical raw materials. European Commission site
QUESTION LAYOUT

Notice:

*The question requires publicly available information.

Does the company have a program in place to ensure the sustainability of raw materials used and is it publicly available?

○ Yes, the company has implemented the following programs on raw materials. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or on the corporate website.

References (max 3 allowed, public URLs)

☐ Conducting an assessment to prioritize raw materials
☐ Traceability of raw materials to their origin
☐ Reduction of the negative environmental impacts of raw material production
☐ Reduction of the negative social impacts of raw material production
☐ Setting targets for the share of sustainable raw materials
☐ Setting targets for the share of recycled raw materials
☐ Reporting progress on sustainable raw materials sourcing targets
☐ Training the company's internal stakeholders on their roles related to sustainable raw materials

○ No, the company does not publicly report on any programs to improve the sustainability of raw materials

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
New Question

**Question: Plant and Animal-Derived Raw Materials**

**INDUSTRIES IMPACTED:**

RTS Retailing  
TEX Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods

**QUESTION RATIONALE**

The Textiles, Apparel and Luxury Goods industry is one of the most polluting worldwide, and at its current pace is set to take an even greater share of the world’s carbon budget by 2050. In 2019, the global fashion industry produced around 2.1 billion tons of GHG emissions, representing 4% of the global total or the equivalent of the combined annual emissions of France, Germany and Great Britain, according to a McKinsey and Global Fashion Agenda report. Noticeably, out of 2.1 billion tons of GHG emissions, approximately 38% came from material production. Beyond its carbon emissions, the fashion industry has a significant impact on water pollution, soil erosion and landfill waste. To follow the 1.5-degree pathway and align with the world’s ambitions of net-zero emissions by 2050, the global apparel industry needs to fundamentally change the way it operates. Fashion leaders worldwide have already come together at COP24 to sign the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, renewed at COP26, and committed to significant action. At a commodity level, the most widely used materials are known for their environmental and social impacts, such as cotton.

This question will focus on key performance indicators of plant and animal-derived raw materials in the Textiles, Apparel, Luxury Goods, and Retail industries, including the volume of materials used, certification of third-party standards, and volume of recycled materials.

**KEY DEFINITIONS**

- **Raw materials**: Materials or feedstocks used that are either primary (cultivated/extracted from natural resources) or secondary (reused/recycled from pre-consumer or post-consumer waste streams). The list of materials included in this question is aligned with the Material Portfolio disclosure (plant and animal-derived fibers/materials) outlined in the Materials Terminology Guide of Textile Exchange.

- **Amount used**: Refers to the amount of raw materials used by the company in a fiscal year. The amount is reported in metric tons.

- **Standard**: Refers to voluntary standards that can be externally or internally developed and issued by an independent organization requiring compliance with a pre-defined list of criteria related to the sustainable production of raw materials. Some acceptable certifications include but are not

**Share of materials certified:** Refers to the percentage of a material purchased or produced that was certified against an externally or internally developed standard. This standard is issued to the company by an independent organization based on compliance with a pre-defined list of criteria related to the sustainable production of raw materials.

**DATA REQUIREMENTS**

**Scope of this question:** This question applies to the design, retailing and manufacturing of textiles, apparel and luxury goods products that contain textile raw materials (plant and animal-derived raw materials).

**Disclosure requirements for a partially public question:** Additional credit will be awarded for publicly available information for any of the following:

- Amount used (metric tons)
- Share of material used that is certified and the third-party certifications/standards. Please note that private documents of standards obtained are not required for this question. A statement in public reporting on the share of material certified and the standard name is sufficient.
- Share of recycled material

**Standard:** In case the company obtains multiple certifications for one material, please provide the breakdown of the percentage of material certified by each certification in a confidential comment and add up the total for that material in the column “Share of materials used that are certified”

**Share of materials recycled:** Refers to the percentage of a material used that comes from a recycled textile source, from either pre-or post-consumer stage. Recycled non-textile materials will not be accepted for this question. Recycled materials for packaging will not be accepted for this question either.

**Not applicable/No exposure to material:** Please provide an explanation in the comment box or public reporting on why a raw material is marked as “Not applicable/No exposure”

**Not applicable for the question:** Companies in the retailing industry whose product portfolio contains less than 10% of textile products (plant and animal-derived raw materials) can mark this question as ”Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

**REFERENCES**

- Textile Exchange – Terminology Guide
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI):
  - 301-1: Materials used by weight or volume
  - 301-2: Recycled input materials used gri-301-materials-2016.pdf (globalreporting.org)
- Sustainability Accounting Standard (SASB):
  - CG-AA-440a.4 Apparel_Accessories_Footwear_BFC_2022.pdf (sasb.org)

**QUESTION LAYOUT**

**Notice:** Additional credit will be granted for relevant public information.

Do the products (designed, manufactured or retailed) by your company contain plant and animal-derived raw materials? For each material, please report the amount used, the share of materials that are certified and recycled with supporting documents.

- Yes, our products contain plant and animal-derived raw materials, and we report on the following materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw materials</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Standard name(s)</th>
<th>Share of materials used that are certified</th>
<th>Share of materials used that are recycled</th>
<th>Supporting documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicate the amount used for each material disclosed</td>
<td>Indicate the third-party (environmental or social) standards obtained for each material</td>
<td>Indicate the % of the total amount of the material used that is certified by a third-party (environmental or social) standard</td>
<td>Please provide supporting evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount (metric tons)</td>
<td>Standard name(s)</td>
<td>% of material that is certified</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled</td>
<td>References max. 3 allowed</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td>Text box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td>□ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Amount (metric tons)</td>
<td>Standard name(s)</td>
<td>% of material that is certified</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled</td>
<td>Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable / No exposure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
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<td>Text box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable / No exposure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td></td>
<td>Text box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable / No exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashmere</td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td></td>
<td>Text box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable / No exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Rubber</td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td></td>
<td>Text box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable / No exposure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount (metric tons)</td>
<td>Standard name(s)</td>
<td>% of material that is certified</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled</td>
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<td>Text box</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Not applicable / No exposure**
- **Documentation regarding the item available is public**
- **References max. 3 allowed**

### For Man-made cellulotic fibers (MMCF)

- **Not applicable / No exposure**
- **Documentation regarding the item available is public**
- **References max. 3 allowed**

- No, we do not report on any plant and animal-derived raw materials
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known
New Question

Question: Plastic Raw Materials

INDUSTRIES IMPACTED:

ARO Aerospace & Defense
ATX Auto Components
AUT Automobiles
CMT Communications Equipment
ELQ Electrical Components & Equipment
IEQ Machinery and Electrical Equipment
ITC Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components
THQ Computers & Peripherals and Office Electronics
TEX Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods
RTS Retailing

QUESTION RATIONALE

Due to its versatility, plastic is crucial for various industry applications, from packaging, to manufacturing, from construction to consumer goods. However, its persistence poses many challenges to the environment and human health. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimated that today 400 million tons of plastic waste are produced every year while only 10% is recycled, exacerbating waste issues especially in countries with a lack of recycling infrastructure. Approximately 8 million tons of plastic enter the oceans every year, impacting marine life and ecosystems. Large plastic items break down into smaller fragments, forming microplastics - tiny particles harmful to aquatic organisms. These microplastics absorb toxins and enter the food chain, posing risks to human health. Improved recycling practices and reduced single-use plastic use are essential for mitigating these environmental and social challenges. This question attempts to capture the scale of plastic material use and the companies’ ability to integrate recycled feedstock.

KEY DEFINITIONS

**Plastic materials:** Plastic materials or feedstocks used that are either primary extracted (virgin plastic) or secondary (reused/recycled from pre-consumer or post-consumer waste streams). Plastic materials can be either renewable (derived from natural sources such as corn) or non-renewable (extracted from fossil fuels).

**Thermoplastic materials:** Polymers that can be softened through heating before being processed and then left to cool and harden. Once cooled, they show no changes in chemical properties, meaning they can be re-melted and re-used several times which make them very adaptable for different industry applications (automotive industry, electrical and mechanical application, textile
industry). Thermoplastic materials include but are not limited to: Polystyrene, Polycarbonate, Polyethylene, Polyester, Polyamide, Polyurethane, Acrylic.

**Amount used:** Refers to the amount of plastic material used by the company in the latest fiscal year. The amount is reported in metric tons.

**Share of materials recycled:** Refers to the percentage of a material used that was made from a recycled plastic from either pre- or post-consumer stage. Recycled materials for packaging will not be accepted for this question.

**DATA REQUIREMENTS**

**Scope of this question:** This question is applicable to all operations – from the design and manufacturing to retailing of products that contain thermoplastic materials. This question does not include plastic materials used in products’ packaging. Disposable items such as disposable plates, cutlery, cups, straws, etc. are not to be included in the scope of this question either.

**TEX/RTS industries:** This question captures all synthetic textile materials (fiber and non-fiber materials) in the products designed, manufactured, or retailed by the company. Share of recycled materials should only include pre and/or post-consumer textile materials (closed loop recycling). Recycled materials from other sources such PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles should not be included.

**Disclosure requirements for a partially public question:** Additional credit will be awarded for publicly available information for any of the following:

- Amount of plastic materials used (metric tons)
- Share of recycled material

**Not applicable for the question:** Companies in the retailing industry whose product portfolio contains less than 10% plastic products can mark this question as "Not applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box.

**REFERENCES**

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI):
  - 301-1: Materials used by weight or volume
  - 301-2: Recycled input materials used [gri-301-materials-2016.pdf](globalreporting.org)
- Sustainability Accounting Standard (SASB):
  - Amount of priority raw materials purchased [Apparel_Accessories_Footwear_BFC_2022.pdf](sasb.org)
Do the products (designed, manufactured, retailed) by your company contain plastic raw materials? Please report the amount used and the share of material that is recycled with supporting documents.

- Yes, our products contain plastic materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plastic materials in products (thermoplastic materials only, not packaging)</th>
<th>Amount used</th>
<th>Share of materials used that are recycled</th>
<th>Supporting documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic materials in products</td>
<td>Amount (metric tons)</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled</td>
<td>Please provide supporting evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td>References max 3 allowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No, we do not report on any plastic raw materials.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known
New Question

Question: Metals Raw Materials

INDUSTRIES IMPACTED:

ARO Aerospace & Defense
ATX Auto Components
AUT Automobiles
CMT Communications Equipment
ELQ Electrical Components & Equipment
IEQ Machinery and Electrical Equipment
ITC Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components
SEM Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
THQ Computers & Peripherals and Office Electronics

QUESTION RATIONALE

Metals are fundamental raw materials in the production of goods, playing a key role in the expansion of industrial sectors, decarbonization of transport, development of new technologies and energy systems. The transition from traditional hydrocarbon resources to clean energy technologies will be crucial to successfully progress towards net-zero targets that companies are adopting. The International Energy Agency (IEA) says that “since 2010 the average amount of minerals needed for a new unit of power generation capacity has increased by 50% as the share of renewables in new investment has risen”, e.g., an onshore wind farm demands nine times more metals resources than a gas-fired plant. In addition, an average electric vehicle requires around six times more minerals compared to an internal combustion energy vehicle.

Companies that depend on raw materials to fulfil these demands are increasingly exposed to the negative environmental and social impacts of metals production. The increasing demand for metals to fulfil these requirements is placing pressure on raw materials. The Material Change Report issued by Drive Sustainability, a partnership between 16 leading automotive companies, revealed in 2018 that metals raw materials that are key for electronics and automotive industries are highly associated with child labor, forced labor, damage from hazardous materials or chemicals degradation of the biodiversity or high CO2 emissions. This question captures the volume of metal materials used and the companies’ ability to integrate recycled material.

KEY DEFINITIONS

Raw materials: Materials or feedstocks used that are either primary (extracted from natural resources) or secondary (reused/recycled from pre-consumer or post-consumer waste streams).
**Amount used:** Refers to the amount of raw materials used by the company in the latest fiscal year. The amount is reported in metric tons.

**Share of materials recycled:** Refers to the percentage of a material used that was made from a recycled metals source. Recycled materials for packaging will not be accepted for this question.

**DATA REQUIREMENTS**

**Scope of this question:** This question is applied to all manufacturing stages from processing, smelting, refining, assembly, transportation and distribution that contain metals. This question does not include metals materials used in products’ packaging. Recycled materials from packaging will not be accepted for this question either.

**Disclosure requirements for a partially public question:** Additional credit will be awarded for publicly available information for any of the following:

- Amount used (metric tons)
- Share of recycled material

**Not applicable/No exposure for each material:** Please provide an explanation in the comment box or public reporting on why a raw material is marked as “Not applicable/No exposure”

**REFERENCES**

- Global Reporting Initiative:
  - 301-1: Materials used by weight or volume.
  - 301-2: Recycled input materials used.

- Sustainability Accounting Standard (SASB):

- The OECD. Supply of critical raw materials risks jeopardising the green transition [Supply of critical raw materials risks jeopardising the green transition - OECD](https://www.oecd.org)
- The Dragonfly Initiative. Material Change Report [Material-Change_VF.pdf](https://drivesustainability.org)
- IEA. The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions (2021)
- Drive Sustainability. [The Material Change report](https://drivesustainability.org)
Do the products (processed, refined, assembled, transported and distributed by) your company contain metal raw materials? For each material, please report the amount used and the share of material that is recycled with supporting documents.

- Yes, our products contain metals and minerals-derived raw materials and we report on the following materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw Materials</th>
<th>Amount Indicate the amount used for each material disclosed</th>
<th>Share of material used that is recycled Indicate the % of the total amount of the material used that comes from recycled sources</th>
<th>Supporting documents Please provide supporting evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>Amount (metric tons) Numeric box Not applicable/ No exposure</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled Percentage box</td>
<td>References max.3 □ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>Amount (metric tons) Numeric box Not applicable/ No exposure</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled Percentage box</td>
<td>References max.3 □ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Amount (metric tons) Numeric box Not applicable/ No exposure</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled Percentage box</td>
<td>References max.3 allowed □ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron/Steel</td>
<td>Amount (metric tons) Numeric box</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled Percentage box</td>
<td>References max.3 allowed □ Documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount (metric tons)</td>
<td>% of material that is recycled</td>
<td>regarding the item available is public</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nickel</strong></td>
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<td>References max.3</td>
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<td>Numeric box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td>□ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable/ No exposure</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lithium</strong></td>
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<td>References max.3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td>□ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable/ No exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Titanium</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>References max.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Numeric box</td>
<td>Percentage box</td>
<td>□ Documentation regarding the item available is public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Not applicable/ No exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No, we do not report on any metal or minerals-derived raw materials
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known
Contact Us

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+41 44 529 5160

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