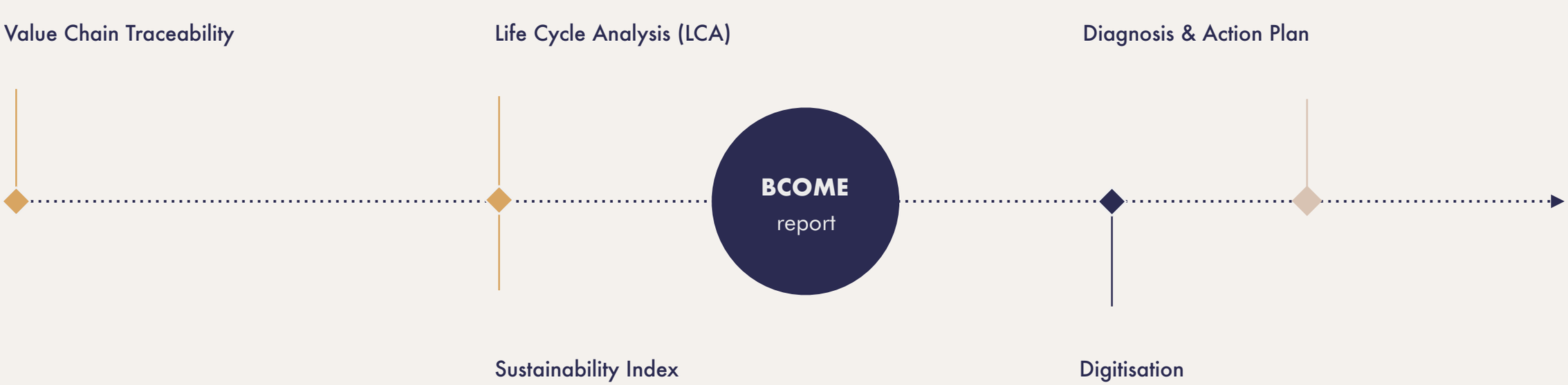
Kingly

Sustainability Report

Sustainability intelligence and trusted technology in one place

BCOME Products

360° solutions in one place

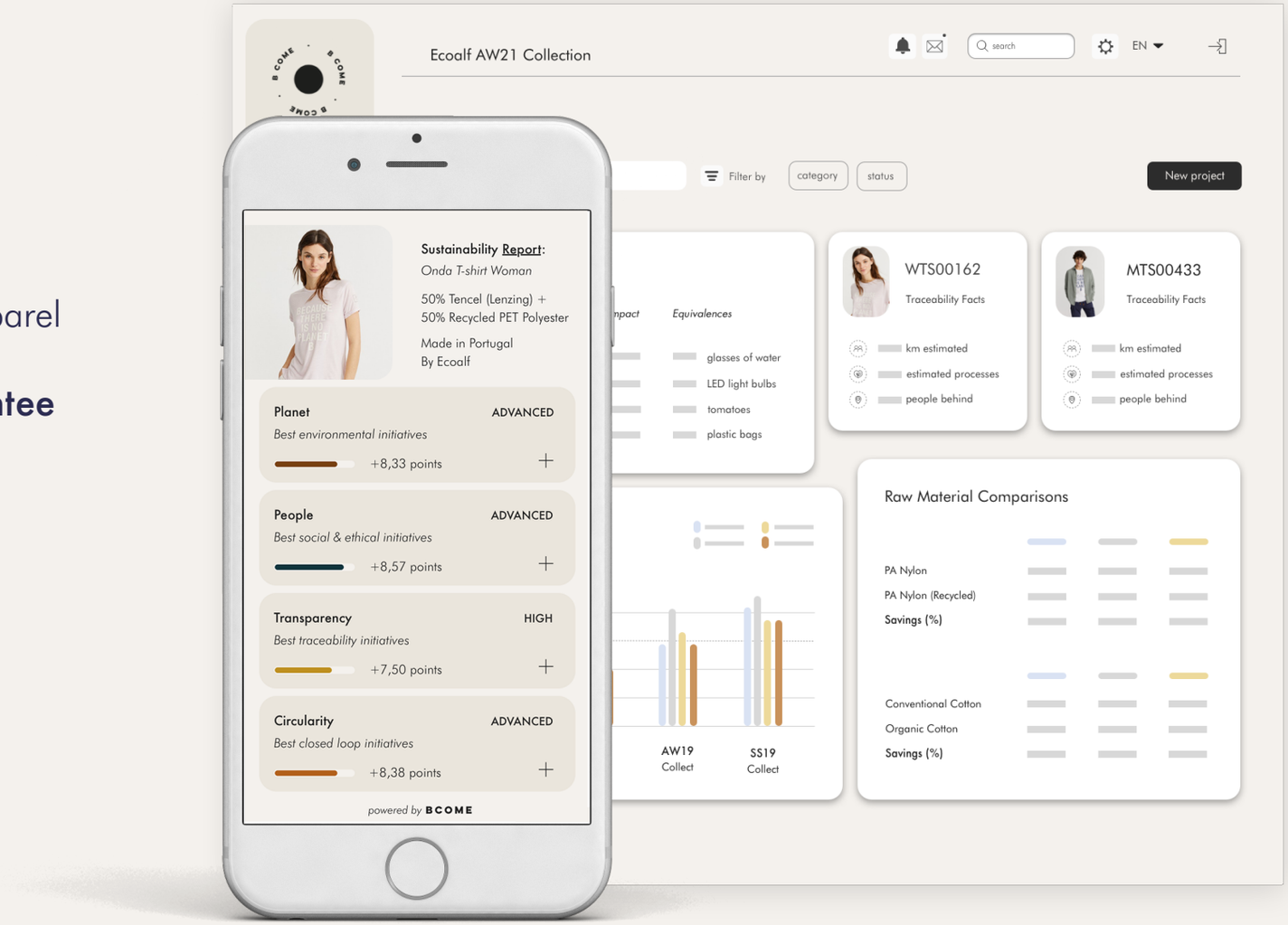


Answers for brands | Answers for people | Answers for tomorrow

The Platform

Sustainability starts with data

The Sustainability Platform that empowers textile and apparel businesses to **build responsible supply chains, guarantee transparency and bring it to the final customer.**



BCOME Methodology

Stepping up transparency

Definition and scope
Value Chain Traceability

Data Validation
24/7 Support

Efficiency assessment
Sustainability Index

Measuring impacts
Life Cycle Analysis

Brand

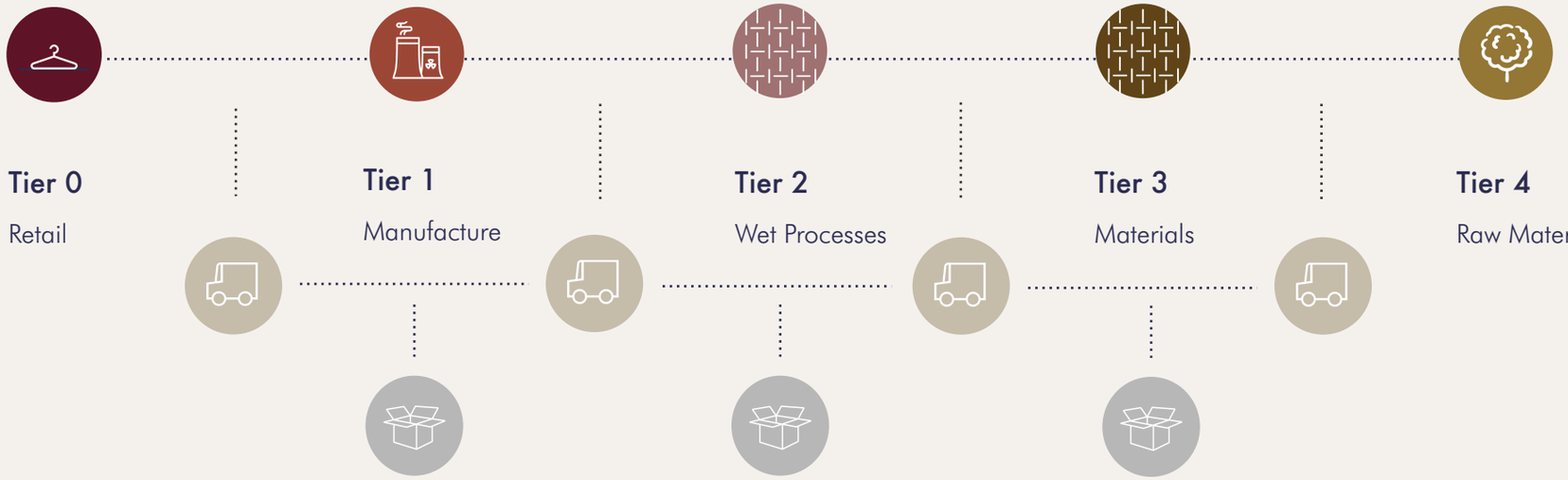
BCOME

BCOME Methodology

Stepping up transparency

The **traceability methodology** includes the procedures that make it possible to **know and validate the history, location, conditions and trajectory of a product** along the value chain. Recording of **value chain data** classified by degree of coverage from point of sale to km 0, through 4 forms, for the **validation** and **classification** of data for the subsequent production of the results: Sustainability Index and Impact Measurement.

Information for **each stage**:



This is done using **four forms**:

Article Declaration

- Design attributes
- Production attributes

Material Declaration

- Supplier
- Material attributes
- Traceability

Supplier Declaration

- Supplier
- Origin
- Certificates
- Transport
- Other initiatives

Corporative Declaration

- Corporate Information
- Corporate Initiatives

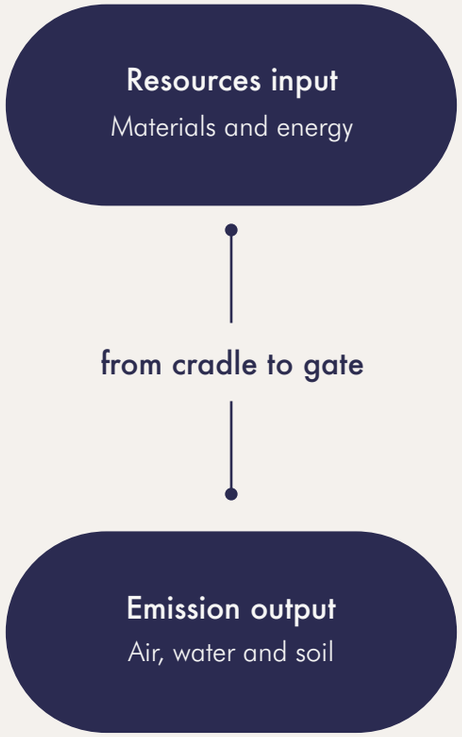
BCOME Methodology

Stepping up environmental assessment

BCOME's Impact Measurement **evaluates the environmental impact of a product** from the extraction of materials to manufacture, including the transport and packaging used, measuring the environmental impacts generated at each stage and aggregating them to obtain a final result based on the ISO 14044 standard. The objective is to obtain a better understanding of the environmental impact, in relation to the emissions emitted, eutrophication, water consumption and waste management at each of the stages considered.

What is assessed?

Where does the data come from?



Water consumption - L H_20	Consumption of available water in the ecosystem
Climate change - kg CO_2 eq	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)
Eutrophication - g PO_4 eq	Amount of sulphates and phosphates emitted to the environment
Waste - kg	Amount of waste generated

BCOME Methodology

Stepping up environmental assessment

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What is assessed? | Where does the data come from?

BCOME has developed the BCOME database, which enables us to provide our customers with quality data quickly and safely. The BCOME Database* is a private sector database that brings together more than 5,000 aggregate data from the textile and footwear sector. BCOME validates, classifies and verifies each of the sectoral data in its database in units of mass (kg).

- DataBase Source*

- Quality Asset*

depending on the scope of the primary or secondary sources checked, the data provided will be **categorised** *according to whether they are of high, medium or low quality.*

BCOME Methodology

Stepping up sustainability transformation

The methodology of the sustainability index includes procedures that make it possible to evaluate the **degree of sustainability of a product** from four areas of impact: planet, people, transparency and circularity. It is built from a **360° vision of sustainability**, understanding that behind each product there is a universe of development and processes with environmental, social, economic and ethical implications, and that they must be treated with equal importance.

Certificates and **guarantees** declared

- Materials certificates
- Supplier certificates
- Coorporate initiatives

areas of impact: **best initiatives**

Planet

Environmental efficiency in the management and responsible use of resources distributed by materials, suppliers and corporate.

People

Ethical and safe working, social and animal health and safety conditions distributed by materials, suppliers and corporate.

Transparency

Monitoring, definition and scope of the value chain and commitment distributed by materials, suppliers and corporate.

Circularity

Model and consumption with re-entry into the production circuit distributed by materials, suppliers and corporate.

score and ranking

Honors

Grade over 9/10

Advanced

Grade 8 to 9

High

Grade 7 to 8

Good

Grade 6 to 7

To improve

Grade below 6/10

BCOME Methodology

Stepping up the connection with the consumer

Tool for the **interpretation and graphical representation of the results obtained** to obtain a connection of the physical product with a digital experience through e-commerce integration and/or smart labelling:

Traceability

Composition
Materials comprising the product.

Made in
Manufacturing supplier origin.

Planet Index

Unitary Impact
Total impact associated with the production of a single item.

Total Impact
Total impact associated with all units produced for the same item.

Unitary Savings
Savings per item.

Daily Equivalences
More accessible and easier units for impact interpretation.

People Index

People
Average number of people involved along the entire product value chain.

Processes
Average number of processes that are carried out to produce the product.

Transparency Index

Km
Total route taken for the production of the garment from the raw material extraction stage to the manufacturing stage.

Certificates and guarantees
Document that accredits or guarantees compliance with a certain quality by the supplier or material.

Price Margins
Public information on price margins.

Circularity Index

Number of washes
Average number of washes performed on a garment over its lifetime.

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Know the story behind the products

Value Chain Traceability

Monitoring, defining and **scoping** the components of the value chain from km 0 to point of sale and their conditions through data collection.

Checklist

Traceability - materials

Traceability - suppliers

Sustainability Index

Rating of the **environmental, social** and **ethical performance** of a product according to its best sustainable initiatives along its value chain.

Results - Index

Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

Assessment of the **environmental impact** of a product, process or system throughout the stages of its life cycle.

Results - LCA Gate

Results - LCA Grave

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System assumptions and boundaries

The calculation system multiplies each associated impact by the weight of the product at each life cycle stage according to the set targets, assumptions and thresholds. Due to the nature and complexity of the apparel and footwear supply chain, the following detailed assumptions, thresholds and targets per life cycle stage, detailed by life cycle stage, are included:

Assumptions	Boundaries
Raw materials	Extraction of raw material and energy inputs from the environment.
Materials	Activities necessary to convert raw materials and energy into the desired material.
Wet processes	Activities necessary to convert raw materials and energy into the desired material.
Manufacture	Activities necessary to convert materials and energy into the desired product.
Retail	Activities necessary in the phase of buying and selling the product to the end customer. *(on demand)*
Use	Activities arising from the use of the finished product throughout its useful life. *(on demand)*
End of use	Final destination and emissions when the product and packaging reach end of life. *(on demand)*

Raw Materials

Measurement of the impacts associated with all activities necessary for the extraction of raw materials.

Water Use	Water required for the cultivation of vegetable raw materials, animal feed for animal fibres, and the extraction processes for synthetic, biosynthetic and inorganic fibres.	L H_20
Climate Change	Emissions associated with crops, animal farms or synthetic, biosynthetic and inorganic fibre extraction processes.	kg CO_2 eq
Eutrophication	Accumulation of by-products associated with the use of pesticides, fertilizers and derivatives in crop fields, farms or synthetic, biosynthetic and inorganic fiber extraction processes.	g PO_4 eq
Waste	Raw material losses in the processes evaluated.	kg

Assumptions:

- In the raw material extraction phase, it is assumed that 5% of the fibre weight is lost.

Boundaries:

- Not detected.

Materials

Measurement of the impacts associated and energy of all activities necessary to convert raw materials into the desired material.

In practice this stage is broken down into spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes.

Water Use	Water required in the spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes.	L H_20
Climate Change	Associated emissions from the machinery required in the spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes as well as electricity, heating and other infrastructure maintenance.	kg CO_2 eq
Eutrophication	Accumulation of by-products associated with the use of dyestuffs, detergents, pesticides and other chemicals in the spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes.	g PO_4 eq
Waste	Fabric losses in the spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes	kg

Assumptions:

- The losses are assumed to be 5% of the weight of the product for the spinning and weaving processes and 3% of the weight of the product in the dyeing process.
- The fabric is considered with a previous preparation and with direct or reactive dyes according to declared composition.
- Although the material category is a "Yarn" for the declared materials "COT-UPC", "COT-ORG", "COT", "BAMB", "RENEW" AND "COOLMAX" this category was changed to "Knit" as the category of the final fabric of the sock was considered. This information was consulted on Kingly's own website.
- According to the information provided, the suppliers Magina, Mersu and Bamen were considered Tier 4, Tier 3 and Tier 2 *(as they also carry out the yarn manufacturing)*. It should be checked that in the rest of the cases they are well declared, as we understand that Kingly does not make the yarn but buys it and uses it to make the final product.

Boundaries:

- Not detected.

Manufacture

Measurement of the impacts associated with all activities necessary to convert materials and energy into the desired product. In practice this stage is broken down into cutting, packaging and ironing if applicable.

Water Use	Not considered as a potential associated impact.	L H_20
Climate Change	Emissions associated with the machinery needed in the cutting, dressmaking and ironing processes as well as electricity, heating and other infrastructure maintenance.	kg CO_2 eq
Eutrophication	Not considered as a potential associated impact.	g PO_4 eq
Waste	Fabric losses in the cutting, sewing and ironing processes.	kg

Assumptions:

- It is assumed that the losses are 5% of the weight of the product in preparation.
- For the articles "Printed velour towels", "Printed Border towels", "Tea towels", although two Tier 1 suppliers "AGLYCA/Kingly" were declared, "Kingly" was assumed to be the Tier 1 supplier producing the most articles *(this can be changed)*.

Boundaries:

- Not detected.

Transport

Measurement of the impacts associated with all activities necessary for the transfer of the product between stages from the acquisition of raw materials to the final client.

Water Use	Not considered as a potential associated impact.	L H_20
Climate Change	Emissions associated with the transport of the product broken down by stages: - Transport of raw material: distance travelled from the country of production of the raw material to the country where the weaving takes place *(if applicable)* - Transport between factories: distance travelled between production factories. - Import transport: distance travelled to import the product from the country of production to the destination logistics centre.	kg CO_2 eq
Eutrophication	Not considered as a potential associated impact.	g PO_4 eq
Waste	Not considered as a potential associated impact.	kg

Assumptions:

- It is assumed that the transport between factories is 1,000 km and the transport from logistics centre to warehouse is 100 km. All by land.
- If the origin of a material or supplier is not known, it is assumed that 10,500 km have been travelled by boat.
- It is assumed that the journey of the materials is from the furthest recorded origin of the raw material to the Tier 1 origin. It is therefore considered that these 10.5 km between the official intermediate supplier would already be included in this journey to Tier 1.

Boundaries:

- Not detected.

Packaging

Measurement of the impacts associated with distribution and logistics packaging used throughout the product life cycle including retail and online.

Water Use	Water consumption for the production of distribution and logistics packaging including retail and online sales.	L H_20
Climate Change	Emissions associated with the production of distribution and logistics packaging including retail and online sales.	kg CO_2 eq
Eutrophication	Not considered as a potential associated impact.	g PO_4 eq
Waste	Amount of waste generated by packaging used in distribution and logistics including retail and online.	kg

Assumptions:

- It is assumed that the packaging used is cardboard and plastic considering 70% cardboard and 30% plastic.
- It is assumed that the amount of packaging in transport is equivalent to 12% of the weight of the product.
- It is assumed that the average online and retail packaging is 18% of the weight of the product.
- It is assumed that no waste is generated in the production of a cardboard box. Generally, the excess cardboard is recycled in the production process, so the amount of industrial solids is minimal.
- It is assumed that no waste is generated in the production of a plastic bag.

Boundaries:

- Not detected.

Upcycled Socks

KSU

General Information

Composition:

Fabric: 100% recycled cotton *(recover)*

Filling: 100% recycled PA nylon

Filling: 100% elastane

- **Tier 04 - Raw Material Extraction**
  Spain + Bulgaria
- **Tier 01 - Manufacture**
  Bulgaria

download QR

Planet Index

Best environmental initiatives

Score: ADVANCED

+ 8,04 points

Best initiatives considered:

Corporate	• Low emission logistics used
Material	• Carbon Neutral
	• Made with recycled raw material fibers
	• Pesticides and fertilizers are regulated
Supplier	• Controlled chemicals used in production

[1] compared to 85% conventional cotton + 12% PA nylon + 5% elastane transported by plane.

Unitary Impact

0,82 L of H_2O from cradle to gate

1,24 kg of CO_2 eq from cradle to gate

0,33 g of PO_4 eq from cradle to gate

0,22 kg from cradle to gate

Daily equivalences

3 num. of water glasses from cradle to gate

54 num. of led light bulbs from cradle to gate

17 num. of tomatoes from cradle to gate

5 num. of plastic bags from cradle to gate

Unitary Savings[1]

99% L of H_2O from cradle to gate

64% kg of CO_2 eq from cradle to gate

65% g of PO_4 eq from cradle to gate

0% kg from cradle to gate

People Index

Best social & ethical initiatives

Score: HIGH

+ 7,31 points

Best initiatives considered:

Corporate	• Corporate social programs
Material	• GMO Free
Supplier	• Ethical labour conditions

Additional details:

117 estimated people behind with safe work & better livelihoods

78 estimated processes from design to sale in a product ethically traded

Transparency Index

Best traceability initiatives

Score: ADVANCED

+ 8,60 points

Best initiatives considered:

Corporate	• Committed to sustainability
	• Public data
Material	• Supply chain traceability

Additional details:

4.306 estimated km behind committed to sustainability

GUARANTEES declared for environmental and ethical efficiency

Circularity Index

Best closed loop initiatives

Score: HIGH

+ 7,88 points

Best initiatives considered:

Corporate	• End of life product or waste collectors
	• Logistics packaging reuse
	• Programs for sampling and stock resale
Supplier	• Advocating the use of recycled content

Additional details:

110 liters of water wasted in a wash
Reduce water. Don't overwash

Never before has it been so easy to be sustainable and transparent

Your products transformed into data. Data transformed into value

Sustainability Department

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