CLIMATE REPORT
EDELRID 2025

EDELRID

EDELRIDs Commitment to Climate Action

At EDELRID, we're all about the outdoors! We craft gear that connects people with nature's most stunning and challenging landscapes. And just as much as we love exploring these places, we're equally committed to protecting them. This Climate Report captures our journey over the past year, focusing on real and lasting reductions in emissions across all areas of our operations.

But we're not just ticking boxes; we're on a mission to lead the way in low-carbon practices within the personal protective equipment sector of the outdoor and work safety industry. In 2024, we cut our direct emissions and emissions from electricity sourcing by 66% and pushed the boundaries of innovation with alternative materials that reduce resource depletion or carbon footprints. Still, we know there's more work to do—especially when it comes to tackling indirect emissions within the value chain, which represents the largest share of our impact.

Our strength lies in knowledge, innovation, and collaboration. It's essential to join forces to explore avenues we could never uncover alone. As we gear up for this adventure, it's crucial to talk about what we know and what's still on the table. Think of data gaps like glacier crevasses—the more you understand them, the easier it is to overcome and cross them. That's why we, at EDELRID, have decided to be open about both what we know and what we still have to learn. Addressing these gaps is a key part of our roadmap, guiding us on our honest path to reduce carbon emissions and paint a complete picture of our efforts. Together, we can navigate this path and create a lasting impact for the planet.

LEADERSHIP Statement:

At EDELRID, our commitment has always been rooted in the outdoors. Since our founding, we‘ve drawn inspiration from the rugged terrains that challenge and inspire us, crafting gear that enhances every adventure.

But as we gaze upon these landscapes today, we see undeniable changes. Our natural environments are increasingly impacted by climate change, and we recognize the urgent need for action. In response, we are dedicated to playing our part in contributing to limit global warming to 1.5°C. To get there, we believe in science-driven approaches to set our goals and act accordingly.

We’re committed to being transparent about our emissions and the data gaps we face because we know that sharing this information is key to building knowledge and understanding. I believe that real change happens when we come together and learn from one another. That’s why I invite our partners, customers, and the entire community to join us on this mission. I encourage everyone to check out our report. It’s packed with insights on what we’re doing and how each of us can make a difference.

News of 2024: We’ve had our climate goals approved!

EDELRID has set science-based targets (SBTs) in line with global climate action to contribute to limit global warming to 1.5°C, based on the Paris Agreement. The specific targets focus on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which are the direct greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from company-owned or controlled sources (Scope 1) and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, such as electricity or heating (Scope 2). See chapter “Background” for a description of the scopes.

For EDELRID, the SBTs aim for a significant reduction in these emissions by 2030. As a key aspect of its strategy, EDELRID commits to:

1) reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% by 2030 in comparison to the base year 2020,
2) complete the transition to 100% renewable electricity consumed in all facilities owned by the company, and
3) assess and report its indirect, i.e., scope 3, emissions.

Introduction:

EDELRID is a renowned German company specializing in the production of climbing and mountaineering equipment. Founded in 1863 by Julius EDELmann and Carl RIDder, the company has a long history and is well-regarded for its innovation and high-quality products in the outdoor and work safety industry.

Currently, more than 250 employees contribute to EDELRID‘s success, with the majority based at the headquarters, i.e. the production site in Isny, Germany (ED HQ, 214 employees + 12 employees in the distribution center in Neukirch). The company also operates a production facility in Slovakia (ED SK, 36 employees) and a distribution center in Redmond, North America (ED NA, 6).

In 2020, EDELRID completed its first corporate carbon footprint (CCF) assessment for its HQ in Isny. Since then, we have calculated our emissions annually to ensure consistent data availability. With the acquisition of the former Gilmonte, now EDELRID Slovakia (ED SK), in October 2023, we have extended our carbon accounting to include this production site, calculating its emissions retroactively for the base year of 2020 and the following reporting years.

In 2023, we established science-based targets (SBTs) for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, reflecting our commitment to reducing our environmental impact. These targets received official validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in early 2024, marking a significant milestone in our journey to take responsibility for our actions.
This report outlines the emissions for the period from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, and highlights the following key points:

- **Reduction in Scope 1 and 2 Emissions:** EDELRID achieved a significant 66% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, equivalent to 593 tons compared to the base year 2020.
- **Renewable Energy Usage:** The company sourced 2,028,574 kWh of electricity from renewable sources (specifically hydropower from Norway) for its operations in 2024.
- **Increase of Overall Emissions:** At first glance, our total carbon footprint (CCF) went up by 27% or 2,084.9 tons of CO_2 compared to 2020. But that number doesn’t tell the full story. In 2024, we were able to close some important data gaps—especially in Scope 3. If we adjust the 2020 data to the same level of detail we have now, the increase is actually only around 2%. This shows that the rise is mostly due to better data—not higher emissions.
- **Future Plans:** EDELRID is focused on fully calculating its Scope 3 emissions and identifying potential areas for further reduction in line with its climate protection goals

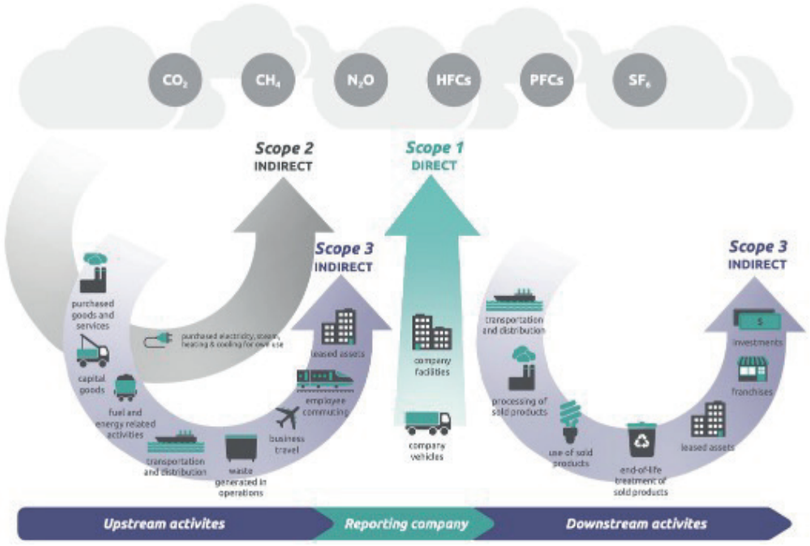


Figure 1: *Overview of Greenhouse Gas Emission divided by Scopes according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This diagram illustrates the different scopes of greenhouse gas emissions as outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.*

Background

Methodology and Consolidation approach

EDELRIDs carbon footprint is calculated using the internationally recognized Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP), which provides the framework for measuring and managing GHG emissions. The GHGP categorizes emissions into three scopes:
Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company, such as company vehicles and on-site fuel combustion.
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling.
Scope 3: All other indirect emissions that occur in the company’s value chain, including upstream and downstream activities like product transportation, material sourcing, and employee commuting.

Our calculations adhere to the IPCC 2021 GWP 100a method and are based on data collected from EDELRIDs headquarters in Germany (ED HQ), the production site in Slovakia (ED SK), and the distribution center in North America (ED NA). The emission factors used in the calculations come from the ecoinvent 3.6 database and myclimate. The calculation of EDELRID’s GHG emissions is based on the GHGP Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, the Scope 2 guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard. The CCFs of 2020-2023 have been calculated by a third party, myclimate Deutschland gGmbH, Kurrerstr. 40/3, 72762 Reutlingen, Deutschland. Since 2024, EDELRID calculates the Corporate CCF

internally. This step has significantly value in deepening our understanding of emission drivers within our operations and value chain. By taking ownership of the calculation process, we can react more quickly to new data, update methods as standards evolve, and better identify reduction potentials. It also strengthens internal collaboration across departments, builds in-house expertise, and helps anchor climate responsibility throughout the organization. Most importantly, it empowers us to make informed, data-driven decisions that align with our strategy–and to do so continuously and independently.

Organizational Boundaries

For the purposes of our CCF assessment, we follow the „operational control“ approach. This means that all facilities where EDELRID has full operational control are included in the calculation. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported for ED HQ and SK while ED NA contributes less than 5% to total emissions and was thereof excluded from goal setting.

Operational boundaries

EDELRID reports on all relevant scopes and subcategories. Scope 1 and 2 emissions thereof include the emissions from mobile combustion (Scope 1.01), stationary combustion (Scope 1.02), refrigerant losses (Scope 1.04) and electricity (Scope 2.01).

While Scope 3 emissions present the largest share of EDELRIDs carbon footprint, data for all Scope 3 categories is not yet fully available. Current reporting includes key categories like purchased goods and services, transportation, and business travel, while data for other categories, such as the end-of-life phase of products, are still being collected. According to a hot-spot analysis, the company (partially) assesses and reports on the following categories of scope 3. The following categories have been identified as relevant and for which data are (partially) available:

- Category 1: Purchased goods & services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities
- Category 4: Transportation and distribution, upstream
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 6: Business travels
- Category 7: Employee commuting

We are aware that the emissions of scope 3 are not complete. Emissions from hard goods, harnesses, shoes, and other product groups are not yet included nor emissions related to downstream processes of sold products. However, we adopted a climate protection guidance and committed ourselves to fill the data gaps. This is an ongoing process. Our progress on that development will be reported via this format.

Categories which are also deemed as relevant, but yet no data available

- Category 9: Transport & distribution, downstream
- Category 12: End-of-Life phase of sold products

The hot-spot-analyses revealed that the following category have been identified as not relevant for the company and have therefore been omitted from the report:

- Category 8: Leased assets, upstream
- Category 10: Processing of sold products
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 13: Leased assets, downstream
- Category 14: Franchises
- Category 15: Investments

Base year:

EDELRID has chosen 2020 as its base year for emissions comparison and climate goals because it marks the first year we comprehensively calculated our emissions. This base year specifically applies to Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as data for Scope 3 emissions are not yet fully available.

Setting this base year is important as it provides a clear benchmark for assessing future emissions reductions and tracking our progress over time. By using 2020, we can analyze trends in Scope 1 and 2 emissions and adjust our climate protection strategy accordingly, ensuring our targets are both ambitious and realistic.

We recognize the importance of addressing Scope 3 emissions and are actively working to close data gaps. Once we have gathered sufficient data, we will set a base year for Scope 3 targets, too

Decarbonization Roadmap: EDELRIDs Path to a Low-Carbon Future

At EDELRID, our decarbonization roadmap is a strategic framework that guides us in systematically reducing our GHG emissions across all aspects of our operations. This roadmap is not only central to achieving our climate targets but also reflects our commitment to a future in line with global climate goals, such as the Paris Agreement’s aim to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

What is a Decarbonization Roadmap?

A decarbonization roadmap is a detailed plan that outlines how an organization will transition to a low-carbon business model. For EDELRID, it represents our long-term strategy to reduce emissions across all scopes. It includes measurable reduction targets, timelines for implementation, and the identification of areas where we can have the most significant impact on reducing our carbon footprint (materiality or hot-spot analysis). By focusing on practical steps, from transitioning to renewable energy to increasing the use of responsible materials, we are embedding decarbonization into different facets of our business operations.

Emission Baseline and Targets

The starting point for our roadmap was the creation of EDELRIDs carbon footprint in 2020. This initial assessment provided a clear understanding of our emissions across the company and our supply chain. Starting from this data, we conducted a hot-spot analysis and identified the following focus areas:

Key areas of reduction potential:

- Scope 1.01: stationary combustion: Transition from fuel oil to natural gas or biogas.
- Scope 1.02: Transition from diesel-fueled cars to engines run by alternative energies.
- Scope 2.02: Transition of using a conventional electricity mix towards electricity produced from renewable sources.
- Scope 3.01: Purchased goods and services.
- Scope 3.04: Upstream transport and distribution
- Scope 3.07: Employee commuting

Implementing the Roadmap

As already explained above, we focus on the reduction of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions first. Therefore, we perform a hot-spot analysis assessing the reduction potential and feasibility of potential measures.

From a 2020 perspective, emissions at our headquarters could have been reduced by transitioning from fuel oil to natural gas and then to biogas, switching from conventional electricity to renewable electricity, replacing fossil-fuel-powered vehicles with those using alternative energy sources, changing to eco-friendly cooling agents, using solar thermal energy for water heating, and replacing fossil-fuel-powered steamers with electric steamers in rope production. Based on this, we formulated actions targeting those measures with the greatest reduction potential and highest feasibility.

HQ_101: Renewable electricity. Transitioning from a conventional electricity mix to electricity generated from renewable sources significantly reduces emissions in both Scope 2.01 and Scope 3.03. In Scope 2, this shift has the potential to reduce emissions by 558 tons of CO2e. The goal is to achieve the purchase of 100% renewable electricity usage in all EDELRID-owned facilities, with further exploration of opportunities to switch to renewable electricity in rented or leased facilities.

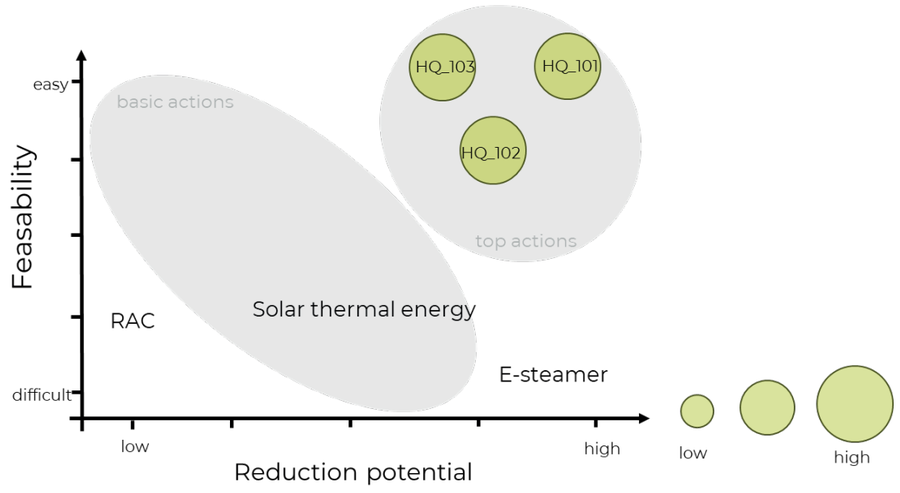
*The transition for company-owned was **successfully completed in 2022**. Since then, we have exclusively utilized electricity from renewable sources, solidifying this commitment as a permanent step in our journey to low-carbon business operations.*

HQ_102: eco-friendly carfleet. Replacing fossil-fuel-powered cars in the fleet with vehicles powered by alternative energies could save 67 tons of GHG emissions in Scope 1 and an additional 45 tons in Scope 3.03 at headquarters. This transition shall be implemented in phases, with a target for full completion by 2035. Starting from the 2024 reporting year, no new fossil-fuel-powered vehicles will be added to the fleet.

In 2024, 18% of the car fleet is powered by electric vehicles (e-cars), marking a significant step towards reducing emissions and promoting low-emission transportation.

HQ_103: Transitioning from heavy fuel oil to biogas for heating and production processes. This measure presents a significant opportunity to reduce carbon emissions, with an estimated reduction potential of 175t of GHG emissions in Scope 1.01 as well as 32t in Scope 3.03. To facilitate this transition, the use of natural gas can serve as an effective bridging solution. Natural gas is considered more climate-friendly than heavy fuel oil because it produces significantly lower carbon dioxide emissions and fewer harmful air pollutants when burned.

In 2022, operations at the headquarters transitioned away from heavy fuel oil, relying exclusively on natural gas for their energy needs. While this shift represents a significant step toward cleaner energy, the transition to biogas has not yet been implemented, and no due date has been established for this change. As we continue to explore options for further reducing our carbon footprint, the eventual adoption of biogas remains a goal for the future



Other potential, albeit less effective, measures could include the use of eco-friendly cooling agents, solar thermal energy, or electric steamers. While these alternatives may not yield the same level of emissions reductions as the primary transition strategies, they can still contribute to overall efforts to low carbon business operations. These measures could be prioritized based on their feasibility and impact, as determined through a materiality analysis, and formulated as supplementary strategies to enhance energy efficiency and reduce environmental footprints following the implementation of high-priority measures.

Addressing Scope 3 Challenges

While we have made impressive strides in reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the largest share of our carbon footprint lies in Scope 3, which covers emissions from the entire value chain, including purchased goods, transport, and waste. Data collection in these areas is ongoing, and filling these gaps is a priority as we work towards setting comprehensive Scope 3 targets. Our long-term vision includes increasing collaboration with suppliers to reduce the carbon intensity of the materials we use and optimizing our logistics to lower transport emissions.

Our journey to cut carbon emissions is all about knowledge, innovation, and collaboration. By partnering with research institutes, we're diving into the world of alternative materials, including recycled and biobased options, for our products. We're carving out solutions even in the challenging landscape of personal protective equipment (PPE), where quality can't take a hit. At EDELRID, we've invested significant resources and time to show that PPE can be crafted from alternative materials, helping us create lower-emission products or products that tackle resource depletion head-on.

The following chapter describes examples where alternative materials are used in our key products, the Kernmantelseil.

Cutting Down Scope 3 Emissions by Pioneering Alternative Material Use

EDELRID is making significant strides in cutting down Scope 3 emissions related to raw material use by focusing on innovative products that promote responsibility throughout our production processes. One standout product is the Neo 3R, made from mechanically recycled pre-consumer waste generated from our own production. This approach minimizes waste and significantly lowers the carbon footprint linked to raw material extraction and processing.

Recent developments have allowed us to increase the recycling content in our ropes to an impressive 100%. Thus, the Neo 100 3R 9.8 mm is fully made from recycled content, a feat achieved through a clever combination of materials from both mechanical and chemical recycling methods.

With the Parrot 9.8 mm or Swift 48 2R 9.6 mm, we also use yarn leftovers in our ropes, repurposing material that would otherwise go to waste. This helps reduce our environmental impact and supports a circular economy while ensuring our products still perform at a high level.

Another key product, the Birdlime 1R features alternative materials sourced from the castor bean plant. These materials help address the resource depletion associated with fossil-based products, reducing our reliance on non-renewable resources.

In addition, we're all about extending the lifetime of our products. By incorporating aramid fibers in our cut-resistant ropes, we enhance durability and strength, so they last longer and need fewer replacements. Plus, by optimizing the diameter of our ropes, we can use less material overall, leading to lower CO2 emissions during the production of ropes.

The calculation of life cycle assessments (LCAs) will help us to quantify the actual benefit of these measures and the reduction potential coming with each of the different methods.

Beyond Offsetting: EDELRIDs Commitment to Research and Innovative Solutions for the Personal Protection Equipment Sector

Some of these projects only came to life because EDELRID chose to invest in research instead of relying on (controversial) carbon offsetting schemes for climate neutrality. By collaborating with research institutions and other stakeholders, we've been able to establish the use of recycled and alternative materials in our personal protection equipment. We believe that by sharing knowledge, we can drive breakthroughs that benefit the entire sector.

While carbon reduction projects are important, we think that directing resources toward investigation and innovation can yield more effective and lasting results in the long run. Research empowers us to explore new materials, technologies, and processes that can

lead to significant emissions reductions, maybe not now but over time. Although carbon reduction initiatives often result in short-term improvements, they may not fully address the deeper issues of resource use and material efficiency. By prioritizing research, we aim to uncover transformative solutions that not only reduce our carbon footprint but also foster a circular economy and responsible material sourcing.

Future Targets for Scope 3 Emissions

To track our progress and ensure accountability, we will establish key performance indicators (KPIs) specifically focused on Scope 3 emissions. Some potential KPIs may include:

- Percentage Reduction in Scope 3 Emissions: Setting specific targets for reducing overall Scope 3 emissions over defined timeframes.
- Percentage of Recycled and Alternative Materials Used: Measuring the proportion of recycled and alternative materials used in our products, with goals to increase this percentage year over year.
- Supplier Engagement Rate: Tracking the percentage of suppliers who commit to adopting practices supporting the 1.5°C goal and reporting their own emissions data.
- Customer Education and Participation: Monitoring the engagement of our customers in responsible product use and disposal practices, aiming to provide resources and tools that encourage participation in circular initiatives.
- Lifecycle Assessments: Conducting regular lifecycle assessments for different products to measure their environmental impact, with goals for all key products to have an assessment completed by 2028. Doing so, we can include the emissions related to the End-of-life of our products as well.

Continuous Improvement and Adaptation

EDELRID understands that achieving meaningful reductions in Scope 3 emissions will be an ongoing process. As we implement our decarbonization roadmap, we will continually review and adjust our strategies based on new outcomes, technological advancements, and changing industry standards. By remaining flexible and committed to innovation, we can respond effectively to emerging challenges and opportunities in the realm of responsibility.

In conclusion, addressing Scope 3 emissions is a critical component of EDELRIDs decarbonization roadmap. While we'd ideally like to have already anchored this area more firmly, it's unfortunately not yet the case at this time. But by recognizing this gap, we're ready to compile our resources push our own boundaries to establish a new basecamp, setting us up to launch low-carbon business practices.

Progress on our path to a low carbon future: the 2024's CCF

In 2024, the company reported total greenhouse gas emissions of 9,692.9 tCO_2e, covering direct (Scope 1), indirect electricity-related (Scope 2), and other indirect emissions (Scope 3). The majority of emissions came from Scope 3, totaling 9,387.0 tCO_2e, reflecting the significant impact of activities such as purchased goods and services (7,807.2 tCO_2e) and upstream transport and distribution (778.2 tCO_2e).

Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions from company operations) amounted to 266.4 tCO_2e, with the largest contributions from stationary combustion (162.4 tCO_2e) and mobile combustion (103.9 tCO_2e).

Scope 2 emissions, which cover emissions from purchased electricity, remained low at 39.5 tCO_2e.

While emissions at the headquarters (HQ) made up the bulk of the total (8,500.3 t CO_2e), the Slovakia site (SK) also saw a notable increase in reporting detail, contributing 1,192.7 t CO_2e. This year marked improvements in data collection, especially for Scope 3 categories at the production site, which were previously unavailable or excluded.

Data are presented in table 1.

Table 1: *Emissions per Scope for the base year 2020 and year of reporting 2023. HQ: headquaters, SK: production site in Slovakia*

Scope	2020			2023			2024		
	HQ	SK	SUM	HQ	SK	SUM	HQ	SK	SUM
S1: direct emissions	**265.5**	**74.3**	**339.8**	**189.3**	**41.4**	**230.6**	**226.1**	**40.2**	**266.4**
S1.01: stationary combustion	193.9	56.3	250.2	123.6	23.0	146.54	136.9	25.5	162.4
S1.02: mobile combustion	71.6	18.0	89.6	65.7	18.4	84.1	89.2	14.7	103.9
S1.03: chemical processes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S1.04: cooling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2: indirect emissions, electricity	**505.5**	**53.2**	**558.7**	**0.87**	**36.4**	**37.3**	**0.8**	**38.7**	**39.5**
S2.01: electricity	505.5	53.2	558.7	0.87	36.4	37.3	0.8	38.7	39.5
S2.02: steam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2.03: heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2.04: cooling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S3: indirect emissions	**6,666.6**	**43.2**	**6,709.8**	**9,440.8**	**26.0**	**9,460.8**	**8,273.3**	**1,113.7**	**9,387.0**
S3.01: purchased goods & services	5,764.72	nd	5,764.72	7,869.1	nd	7,869.1	6,727.0	1,080.1	7,807.2
S3.02: capital goods	45.4	nd	nd	55.1	nd	55.1	55.62	nd	55.62
S3.03: fuel and energy related	256.3	43.2	299.5	80.6	26.0	106.6	89.2	26.5	115.8
S3.04: transport and distribution, upstream	367.6	nd	367.6	704.0	nd	704.0	772.8	nd	778.2
S3.05: waste generated in operations	44.8	nd	44.8	19.9	nd	19.9	20.6	7.1	27.6
S3.06: business travels	4.1	nd	4.1	51.6	nd	51.6	42.1	nd	42.1
S3.07: employee commuting	183.7	nd	183.7	660.4	nd	660.4	565.9	nd	565.9
S3.08: leased assets, upstream	excluded, not relevant								
S3.09: transport and distribution, downstream	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
S3.10: processing of sold products	excluded, not relevant								
S3.11: use phase of sold products	excluded, not relevant								
S3.12: End-of-Life of sold products	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
S3.13: leased assets, downstream	excluded, not relevant								
S3.14: franchises	excluded, not relevant								
S3.15: investments	excluded, not relevant								
SUM	**7,437.6**	**170.7**	**7,608.3**	**9,631.0**	**103.8**	**9,734.7**	**8,500.3**	**1,192.7**	**9,692.9**

We've reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 66%

EDELRID has made significant strides in reducing its Scope 1 and 2 emissions, achieving a 66% reduction compared to the 2020 base year. This success is largely due to the transition to 100% renewable electricity at the ED headquarters (HQ).

As a result of these efforts, EDELRID has already achieved two of its climate targets:

- A reduction of 593 tons (66%) of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e) in Scope 1 and 2 emissions – far surpassing the original goal of a 42% reduction from 2020.
- Powering all company-owned facilities entirely with renewable electricity, totaling more than 2.02 million kWh from renewable sources during the reporting year.

The remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions are primarily due to:

- Natural gas consumption at both ED HQ and the ED Slovakia (SK) facility
- Diesel use in company-owned vehicles
- The use of a conventional electricity mix at the rented and shared ED SK facility, which limits EDELRID's control over electricity sourcing
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For detailed breakdowns, refer to Table 1.

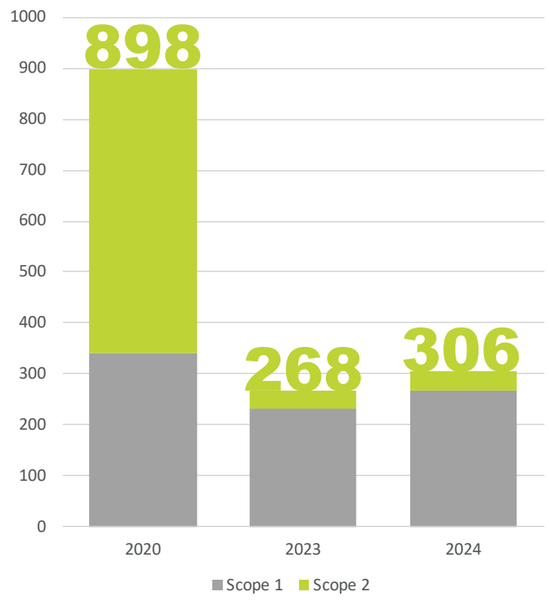

Figure 2: *Development of Scope 1 and 2 emissions.*

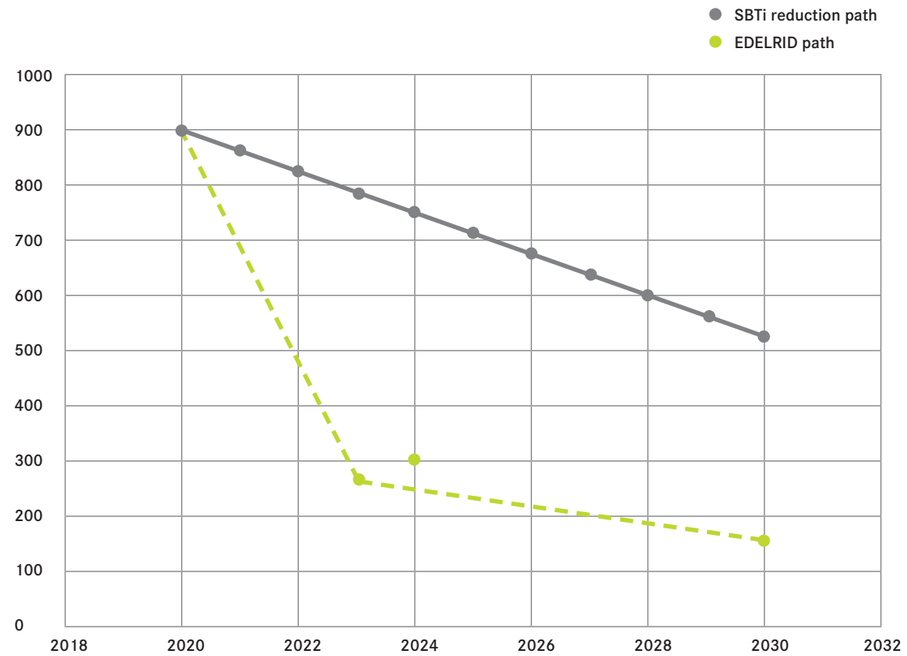

Figure 3: *Reduction pathway: The black line shows the path requested from the SBTi while the green line shows EDELRIDs actual performance on reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions.*

In line with the GHG Protocol, Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based and market-based methods. The location-based approach reflects the regional grid's average emissions intensity, while the market-based approach accounts for specific electricity purchases, such as renewable energy contracts.

Where market-based data was unavailable, location-based emission factors were applied. However, for comparing emissions between 2020 and the reporting year, EDELRID used the market-based method, emphasizing its direct purchases of renewable electricity from Norwegian hydropower. This approach provides a clearer picture of the positive impact of EDELRID's energy sourcing decisions and allows for more accurate tracking of progress in reducing its carbon footprint. See table 2 for calculated emission factors.

Table 2: Comparison of Scope 2 emissions calculated using the market-based and location-based methods for our headquarters and the ED SK production site. During the years covered by the Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF) calculations, a conventional electricity mix was used at both ED HQ and ED SK (in 2020). Since 2022, ED HQ has switched to renewable energy, specifically hydropower from Norway.

	2020	2023	2024
Market-based, conventional, DE	1,758,002 kWh	-	-
	505.491 t	-	-
Market-based, conventional, SK	179,491 kWh	122,780 kWh	130,481 kWh
	53.24 t	36.42 t	38.70 t
Market-based, renewable, DE	-	2,155,934 kWh	2,028,574 kWh
	-	0.86 t	0.81 t
Location-based, conventional, DE	1,758,002 kWh	-	-
	505.491 t	-	-
Location-based, conventional, SK	179,491 kWh	122,780.30 kWh	130,481 kWh
	53.24 t	36.42 t	38.70 t
Location-based, renewable, DE	-	2,155,934 kWh	2,028,574 kWh
	-	17.38 t	16.36 t

Addressing the Challenge: Progress and Future Focus on Scope 3 Emissions

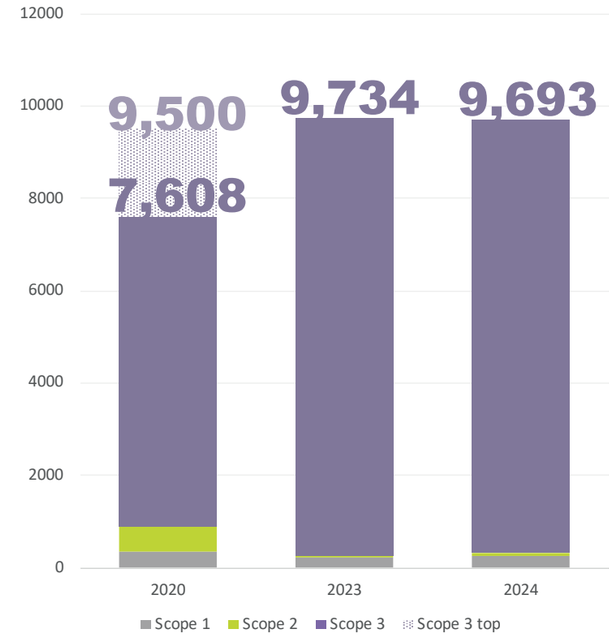

***Figure 4:** Development of Scope 1 (grey), Scope 2 (yellow-green), and Scope 3 (purple) emissions from 2020 to 2024. The dotted extension of the 2020 Scope 3 bar (light purple) represents modelled emissions from parameters that were not included in the original 2020 calculation but have since been identified and integrated. These additions primarily stem from newly closed data gaps in categories such as Scope 3.01 (purchased goods and services). In 2024, more emission sources were calculated compared to 2020, leading to a more comprehensive emission profile. The comparison illustrates both the actual development of emissions and the impact of improved data completeness.*

Although we successfully reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 66%, the overall corporate carbon footprint (CCF) increased by 27%, or 2,084.9 tons of CO_2e. However, this increase is not fully conclusive, as we were able to include additional parameters in the Scope 3 calculation for the 2024 CCF that were previously missing.

Currently, 78% of the 2024 Scope 3 emissions are based on data that is comparable with 2020. In 2024, Scope 3 emissions equal 9,387 tons of CO_2e, of which 7,337.2 tons are based on parameters that were already calculated in 2020. The increase is partly due to closed data gaps–particularly in the category “purchased goods” (3.01) at EDELRID SK, which now accounts for 1,080.1 tons.

If we rescale the 2020 data to reflect the improved data quality from 2024, the adjusted footprint of the year 2020 would account for approximately 9,500 tons. This would mean the actual increase is only around 2%.

This increase was driven primarily by Scope 3 emissions, which account for the largest share of the company‘s carbon impact–common in manufacturing industries. To address this, EDELRID is working diligently to close data gaps and fully calculate its Scope 3 emissions for both its headquarters in Germany and its facilities in Slovakia and North America. Identifying reduction potentials in these areas is now a priority as the company continues its efforts to lower its overall environmental impact.

The following chapter describes the emissions that have been respected and which data are missing in the individual categories.

Category 3.01, “Purchased goods and services,” is anticipated to be the most significant source of emissions for a manufacturing company like EDELRID. The current analysis includes emissions from raw materials purchased at the headquarters, such as Polyamide 6 (the primary component for ropes), PES, Aramid, biobased Polyamide (PA6.10) as well as mechanically or chemically recycled Polyamide, packaging materials, office supplies, used software, printed materials, and food and beverages. Materials purchased for the production at the ED SK site have also been included. Emissions from raw materials used in other product groups, aside from ropes, have not yet been calculated. EDELRID is actively gathering data for all product groups, prioritizing them based on increasing complexity and their contribution to turnover. In this category, 13.68 tons of printed matter were produced in a climate-neutral manner, resulting in the offsetting of 36.25 tons of emissions.

Category 3.02, „Capital goods“ integrate the emissions occurring from the maintenance of the ED HQ and SK vehicle fleet. Besides that, no emissions have yet been calculated. However, tools and processes have been established to collect the necessary background data, which will expand the determination of emissions in this category in the coming years. This groundwork ensures that emissions from capital goods will be measured and reported as part of EDELRIDs ongoing efforts to improve data collection and emission tracking.

Category 3.03 covers fuel- and energy-related emissions. This category is fully accounted for both production sites (ED HQ and SK) and includes the Scope 3 emissions that arise from the provision of energy and fuel. Specifically, it includes emissions from fuel oil (2020), natural gas (2020 and 2024), petrol (2020), diesel (2020 and 2024), and both conventional (2020, 2024) and renewable electricity sources (2024).

Category 3.04 reports on emissions from “upstream transport and distribution”. The emissions for the headquarters’ operations have been fully reported, covering inbound and outbound transport by air, sea, and road, as well as parcels sent nationally and continentally. This category also includes data related to the transport and distribution operations of the distribution center.

Category 3.05 addresses emissions from “waste generated during operations”. These emissions have been fully calculated for the headquarters and ED SK. A detailed breakdown of the different waste disposal types is available in the „Environmental Report“ for the respective year, providing transparency on how various waste streams contribute to the overall emissions. This comprehensive calculation ensures that waste-related emissions are accurately tracked as part of EDELRIDs environmental performance.

Category 3.06 summarizes emissions from “business travels”, which includes mandatory emissions from transportation modes such as cars, trains, and flights, as well as optional emissions related to overnight stays during business trips. Data are only available for the headquarters, yet. Notably, the emissions from flights have been fully compensated. In 2024, a total of 34.68 tons of CO2e will be offset through Gold Standard compensation projects.

Category 3.07 covers mandatory emissions from “employee commuting” for ED HQ, specifically those generated by car and bicycle travel and additionally includes optional emissions associated with teleworking. No data are yet available for the ED SK production site.

The proportional emissions occurring across different scopes are shown in table 1 and figure 5: Scope 1 is shown in grey, Scope 2 in green, and Scope 3 in purple. The middle ring of the figure breaks down emissions by category, while the outer ring further differentiates the emissions originating from operations at the headquarters versus those from the production site in Slovakia. This visual representation helps to clearly convey the distribution of emissions across various scopes and operational locations, providing insight into EDELRIDs overall carbon footprint.

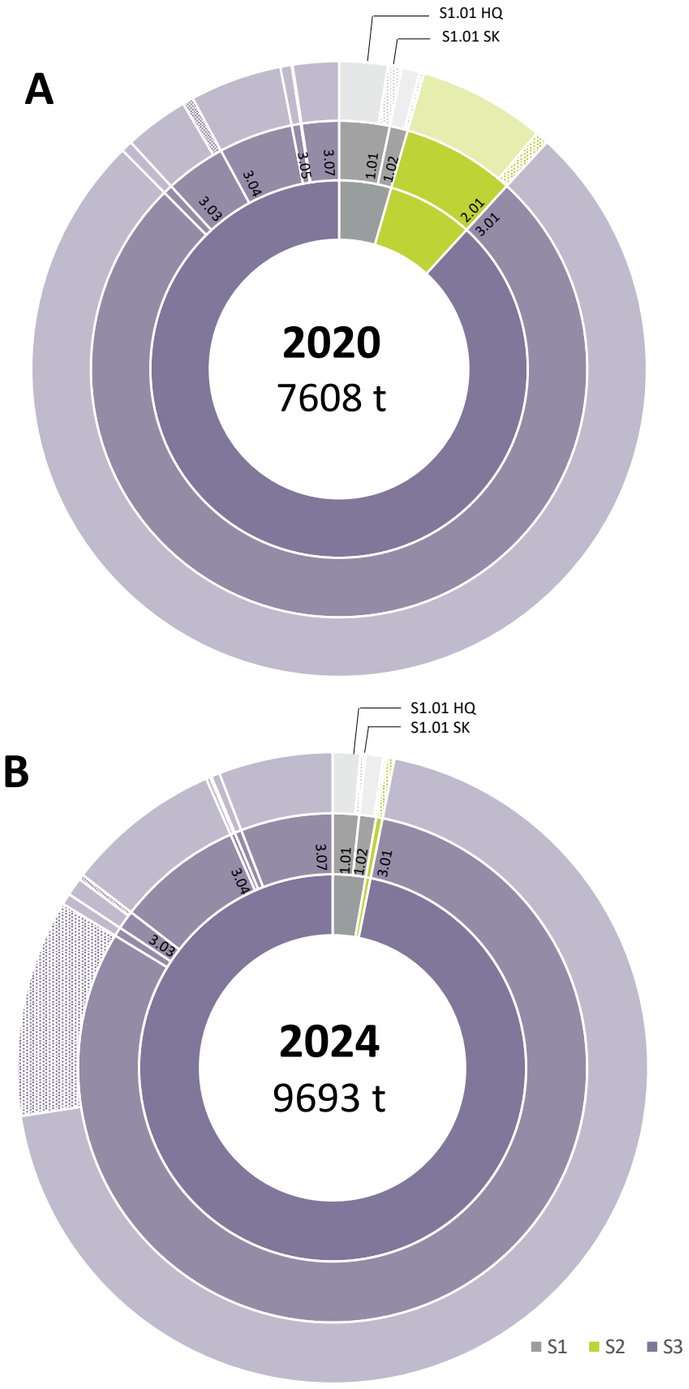

Figure 5: *Corporate Carbon Footprint for the years 2020 and 2023. Shown are the emissions per year and scopes. Scope 1 is shown in grey, scope 2 in green and scope 3 emissions in purple. The middle ring shows the scopes divided by category and the outer ring shows the categories further divided by the different production sites (solid: HQ, scratched: SK).*

In 2024, out of a total of 9,693 tons of emissions, 70.93 tons have been compensated for. This underscores EDELRIDs strategy, which prioritizes reducing real emissions associated with its business operations rather than relying on carbon offsetting to achieve climate neutrality.

A statement outlining EDELRIDs perspective on supporting the journey to net zero through carbon offsetting projects can be found in our climate strategy and at the end of this report. The following chapter will summarize our decarbonization roadmap and details EDELRIDs strategy to reach climate neutrality by a target year that has yet to be defined.

Prioritizing Genuine Change: EDELRID's Approach to Carbon Neutrality

At EDELRID, our commitment to carbon neutrality goes beyond traditional offsetting schemes. While recognizing that carbon offsets have a role in certain contexts, we believe that real climate responsibility starts with reducing emissions directly at the source. Rather than relying on offsets as our primary strategy, we invest in innovative research and alternative materials, focusing on meaningful reductions across all emission scopes, especially Scope 3, which includes our supply chain and product lifecycle.

Our approach is rooted in the belief that genuine emission reduction comes from addressing the root causes of our carbon footprint. By prioritizing recycled and alternative materials, collaborating with research institutions, and actively engaging our suppliers and customers, we are dedicated to creating transformative solutions that make a measurable impact. When direct reduction isn't feasible, we reserve the option of high-standard, Gold Standard-certified climate projects. Additionally, we support educational initiatives and regional climate protection projects, knowing they contribute to broader climate goals, even if they don't fulfill formal offset criteria.

Conclusion

At EDELRID, we're serious about making real progress on climate protection. From cutting emissions and switching to 100% renewable electricity in our company-owned facilities to innovating with low-impact materials, we're committed to creating lasting, responsible change. Our goal isn't just to meet targets—it's to lead the way in the outdoor industry, proving that responsibility is key in every adventure.

Ultimately, this journey goes beyond emissions—it's about setting a higher standard and inspiring a shift in how our industry operates. We're excited to keep pushing forward, climbing toward a cleaner, low-carbon future with every step.

This report is drafted by the CSR-department at EDELRID GmbH & Co. KG.

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