

NN. 07

2025 IMPACT REPORT

Intro.

Two words sum up 2025 for NN.07: growth and expansion. We reached more markets, opened more concept stores and brought our garments to more wardrobes around the world. That's exciting.

But more garments means more materials, more transport, more energy. We can't talk about growth without talking about that, too. The bigger we get, the more carefully we need to move. So, making clothes the right way matters more than ever.

Our ambition remains the same: to make high-quality garments that last, create value for the people behind them and offer an alternative to fast fashion and needless overconsumption. We want to prove that a well-made garment can have a long life without putting our shared future aside. Growth only makes that work more important.

Progress is not one clean line upwards. It happens step by step, with good decisions, wrong turns and the occasional rethink. This report looks at all three: what worked in 2025, what did not and what comes next.





Highs & Lows of 2025.

Before we get into the details, we'll start with a short version of 2025: the achievements we celebrated and the places where we missed the mark, and a neat status overview of NN.07's ESG ambitions and commitments.

Both matter. One shows that the work is moving. The other shows us where to go next.

The Highs.

We like to start on a high note. So, let's. Here's a quick look at what we celebrated in 2025.

We upped responsible production.

We kept moving towards better materials this year: more organic cotton, more recycled polyester, more ECOVERO™ viscose. More of our clothes now meet our standards for craft, too. And we made sure our production didn't outpace our growth.

We started a new partnership with Retraced.

We took the next step in making our supply chain more transparent. We teamed up with Retraced, a platform that helps us map where things come from and work more effectively with our suppliers.

We started a new partnership with Carbonfact.

We got better at tracking our carbon footprint this year, thanks to our new partnership with Carbonfact. Their know-how in garment production gave us the clearest picture yet of our impact. Now we've got a solid base to keep pushing for lower emissions.

We lowered our product footprint.

The average carbon footprint of our garments dropped by 1,4%. Small steps are still steps. We're glad to be moving the right way, but we know total emissions went up—more on that in a second.

The Lows.

Now for the less comfortable part. Progress comes with setbacks. We'd rather say them plainly than wrap them in better-looking words.

We didn't phase out all banned materials.

We didn't manage to get rid of all banned fibres this year. We used more ECOVERO™ viscose, but some conventional stuff is still in the mix. Same goes for mohair. And while we used more recycled materials overall, we fell short on recycled polyamide.

We increased our total emissions.

Lower product footprints weren't enough to stop our total carbon footprint from rising. The increase mostly matched company growth, so emissions didn't outpace the business. Still, up is up. We can't call it a win. The challenge is clear: grow without emissions growing just as fast.

We're missing CO2 reduction targets.

Making strong, realistic reduction targets shouldn't be rushed and depends on a solid foundation. As we changed our carbon accounting partner, we first had to recalculate all historical numbers and re-establish a reliable baseline. With that job done, we're ready for setting reduction targets in 2026.

Commitment Status Overview.

INCREASE PREFERRED & RECYCLED FIBRES, ESPECIALLY SYNTHETICS.

STATUS: PARTLY MET.

Preferred materials reached 64%, up from 59% in 2024. Recycled materials rose from 7,8% to 8,4%. Preferred polyester increased from 41% to 47%, while preferred polyamide fell from 23% to 18%.

REPLACE THE REMAINING CONVENTIONAL VISCOSE.

STATUS: PARTLY MET.

Preferred viscose went from 61% to 81%, but we're still using some conventional filament viscose.

We'll revise our material sourcing strategy in 2026 to set a plan to phase out conventional viscose.

REPLACE THE REMAINING CONVENTIONAL MOHAIR.

STATUS: MISSED.

We're still using some conventional mohair, as our small use is difficult to certify. We've pushed its removal to 2026.

We'll revise our material sourcing strategy in 2026 to set a plan to phase out conventional mohair.

LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR FUTURE REPAIR SOLUTIONS.

STATUS: MET.

We kept going with the Closing Loops repair network. The service is set for a test run in Denmark in 2026.

We'll run the pilot in 2026. After that, we'll share what we learned, how many repairs we did, how well and how long it all took.

DEVELOP GARMENT CARE & MAINTENANCE GUIDES.

STATUS: MISSED.

We put our energy into building a new repair service and updating the website. That meant the care and maintenance guides didn't happen this time.

Now that the website's fresh and the repair service is on the way, we're planning to add care and maintenance guides right there. All in one place.

TEST 3D DESIGN SOFTWARE TO REDUCE PHYSICAL SAMPLING.

STATUS: MISSED.

We didn't run a testpilot using CLO3D in our design process.

Next year, we'll give 3D software a proper try and train the design team. If it works, we'll start tracking how it changes our sampling.

IMPROVE CARBON DATA QUALITY & INCREASE PRIMARY-DATA USE.

STATUS: PARTLY MET.

We changed accounting partner, worked with Carbonfact and recalculated the historical footprint.

We'll keep working with Carbonfact to improve our data quality and use more primary data in 2026. We'll also look at how to measure and report on data quality each year.

SOCIAL AUDITS ON ALL RISK-CLASSIFIED TIER 1 SUPPLIERS.

STATUS: MISSED.

27 of 29 tier 1 suppliers in risk-classified countries held a social audit. That's 93% of risk suppliers, which accounted for 99,9% of all risk-country production, but not quite the 100% we aimed for.

By early 2026, every supplier in a risk-classified country will need a social audit. That's going to be mandatory for working with us from now on.

EXPLORE WAGE TRACKING & AUDITS AT TIER 2 SUPPLIERS.

STATUS: MISSED.

We saw we didn't have the right system to include Tier 2 suppliers in our wage analysis or social audit scope either. That's why we teamed up with Retraced.

We'll use the Retraced system to start collecting social audits and conduct wage measurements on Tier 2 suppliers.

EXPLORE REDUCTION & INSETTING STRATEGIES.

STATUS: PARTLY MET.

We used a bit of regeneratively farmed cotton for the first time. Air shipments dropped from 9,0% to 8,9%. We don't have a set insetting strategy or reduction programme to report yet.

We'll develop a decarbonisation plan with Carbonfact, set and report on specific projects, including regenerative raw materials.

SET CLEAR, CREDIBLE CARBON-REDUCTION TARGETS.

STATUS: MISSED.

We didn't finish a decarbonisation plan or set targets for 2025. Changing carbon accounting partners and redoing all our old carbon reports slowed things down.

We'll complete the decarbonisation and reduction plan and approve time-bound targets in 2026.

INCLUDE EVERY PARTNER IN THE WAGE ANALYSIS.

STATUS: PARTLY MET.

We got wage data from 35 out of 38 suppliers. That covers 92% of suppliers and 99,9% of all production.

With Retraced, wage checks will be part of how we bring on new suppliers and review all suppliers each year. By the end of 2026, we expect to have every supplier included in our wage analysis.

BEGIN MAPPING OF TIER 3 SUPPLIERS.

STATUS: PARTLY MET.

We kept full mapping for Tier 1 and 2 suppliers. But we didn't have the right system to track Tier 3. So we partnered with Retraced to help us out here too.

We'll use Retraced to map Tier 3 suppliers and start reporting on them as part of our supply chain mapping.

NN.07 In Short.

**We reimagine
timeless design
to create future
classics.**

NN.07 stands for No Nationality and was founded in 2007. With the world as our playground and source of inspiration, we reimagine timeless designs to create future classics. For us, the perfect wardrobe evolves without changing.

Our curious minds seek new experiences to shape our collections, whether that is a regional print, the shape of an artwork or a fabric from another era. We care about the story, the craft and every small detail. Sometimes too much. Never too little.

That same care shapes our approach to responsibility. We want to make products responsibly and make them last, challenge fast fashion, work within the planet's limits and create value for everyone involved.

For us, a future classic is not just something that looks right today. It is something worth keeping tomorrow, and years after that.

This is how we'll build a wardrobe of future classics, from timeless essentials to expressive pieces: carefully considered, responsibly made and designed to stay relevant beyond the season.

43

PEOPLE MAKE UP THE NN.07 TEAM.

4

COLLECTIONS ARE WHAT WE PRESENT EACH YEAR.

11

STORES ARE OPERATED BY US ACROSS THE WORLD.

40

COUNTRIES ARE WHERE WE OFFER OUR PRODUCTS.

Our Three Pillars.

Making a positive impact isn't simple. The work stretches from a cotton field to a sewing line, a warehouse, a wardrobe and, eventually, what happens when a garment can no longer be worn.

To keep things clear, we organise it all around three pillars: People, Product and Planet. They overlap often. A material choice can affect all three. But the pillars help us ask the right questions and keep moving in the same direction.

People.

HUMAN RIGHTS, FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS & SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY.

We work to protect human rights and make sure working conditions are fair all through our supply chain. That starts with knowing our partners, visiting them, and building real relationships. It also means independent checks, honest talks, and corrective actions when something needs to improve.

Our aim is simple to say, even if it's not always simple to do: every NN.07 piece should be made under good conditions and create value for the people behind it.

Product.

LONG-LASTING GARMENTS WITH A LOWER FOOTPRINT.

We design products to be worn, re-worn, and looked after. That starts long before a garment lands in a wardrobe. It means picking better materials, testing for quality, making only what we need, and building services that help clothes last longer.

Quality is key if we want to challenge fast fashion and slow things down. If something's worth wearing for years, buying less starts to make sense.

Planet.

CLIMATE ACTION, LOWER EMISSIONS AND COLLABORATION.

We measure our carbon footprint, cut emissions where we can, and work with experts to protect the ecosystems we touch. Some of this gets pretty technical. But the goal is simple: make better choices, use fewer resources, and lower emissions.

We can't do it alone. Better data, careful choices, and working with others in the industry all help us get better.

Product.

Product first.
Always.

It is the heart of what we do. We aim to deliver the highest quality at a fair price, with no compromise on either. That means caring about the obvious things, like fit and fabric, and the less obvious things, like fibre origin, dyeing methods and what happens after years of wear.

Securing today’s winners matters. So does finding tomorrow’s. We’re curious about every step—design, materials, production, how things are used, and what happens at the end. Where can we use less? What can we make better? How do we help a garment last longer?

These are the questions that shape how we use resources and how we help the NN.07 community look after their clothes. So we start this report where we always start: with what we make, how we make it and how each detail can improve.

Tomorrow’s winners need a tomorrow.



705.480

NN.07 GARMENTS WERE
PRODUCED IN 2025.

58%

MET OUR CONSIDERED
CRAFTSMANSHIP CRITERIA.

284

TONNES OF MATERIALS WERE
USED.

64%

WERE PREFERRED MATERIALS.

705.480 Garments Produced.

We want NN.07 to grow and reach more people, but we don't want growth to mean piles of unnecessary stock. Our approach is simple to describe: make better products for more people, but only make what we genuinely expect to sell.

In 2023, better forecasting and the use of existing stock helped us cut production significantly. Since then, we've kept a more efficient flow and kept a closer eye on demand. As NN.07 grows, production will not stay flat. Pretending otherwise would not be very honest. The important thing is that volumes grow in line with the business, rather than running ahead of it.

PRODUCTION VOLUME.

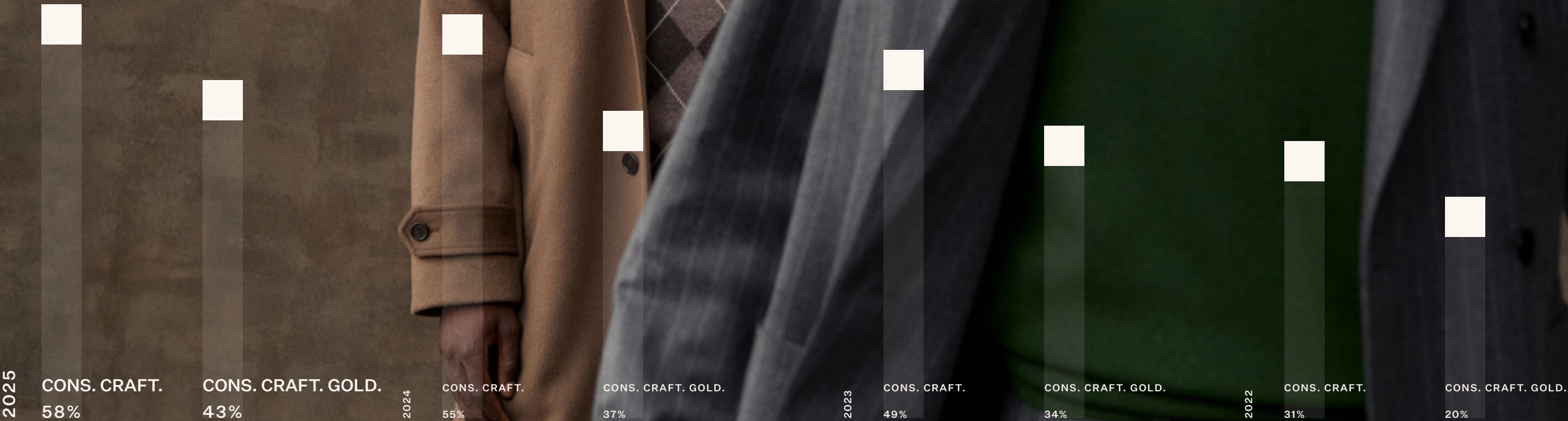


HISTORICAL PRODUCTION VOLUMES HAVE BEEN RESTATED FROM PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES AS A RESULT OF IMPROVED DATA ACCURACY. SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 1, PAGE 40, FOR DETAILS ON PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES.

58% Met Our Considered Craftsmanship Criteria.

As production grew, we applied higher requirements to more garments. In 2025, 58% met our Considered Craftsmanship criteria (that is, the combined amount of Silver and Gold products), with Gold—the top level—growing the most. That number isn’t the finish line. It just shows the framework is working: turning big ambitions into real choices for each product. We’re not at 100% yet, but we’re heading the right way as the business grows.

PRODUCTS MEETING OUR CONSIDERED CRAFTSMANSHIP CRITERIA.





Considered Craftsmanship Criteria.

OUR RESPONSIBLE DESIGN FRAMEWORK.

So, what are the Considered Craftsmanship criteria? First, here's what they're not. They don't say a garment is "sustainable." That word gets thrown around too much and doesn't really say much anymore. Every garment uses resources and has an impact, so it's not that simple. They're not a label or a marketing trick, either. You won't see us turning a complex topic into a tidy green badge.

These criteria are just our way—behind the scenes—for design, buying, and production teams to make better choices and keep ourselves accountable. We look at products at three levels, each one raising the bar.

Core.

THE FOUNDATION.

Core is the baseline. Every garment we make has to meet it.

It means the basics: built to last, made from good hand-picked materials, and put together by people we trust.

Silver.

THE IMPROVEMENT.

Silver is for garments that take a step toward lowering their impact:

At least 75% of the materials used are Grade A or B.

Gold.

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Gold is the top tier. These are the garments with a clear, proven lower impact:

They're made from at least 90% Grade A materials, with proof to back it up—like strong certification or chain-of-custody.

Preferred Materials Framework.

OUR GRADING SYSTEM FOR RESPONSIBLE SOURCING.

Materials come with different strengths, risks and documentation. The Preferred Materials Framework helps us compare them consistently and guides us towards lower-impact options.

The A-to-D grading system keeps the conversation practical. Which materials meet leading standards? Which are better but not fully documented? Which conventional options still need replacing? And which should not be used at all? We update the answers as knowledge, standards and available options evolve.

This year, we noticed something missing: clear targets for each material we use. So our next step is to take a fresh look at everything and set proper, time-bound goals. That's the plan for the coming year as we rethink our whole sourcing strategy.



Grade A.

DOCUMENTED.

These are the materials that tick all the boxes: they meet leading responsibility standards and are supported by certification or chain-of-custody protocols.

- Acetate**
BIOBASED, NAIA™
- Acrylic**
RECYCLED.
- Alpaca**
RAS CERTIFIED, RECYCLED
- Cashmere**
GCS CERTIFIED, RECYCLED, SAF CERTIFIED
- Cotton**
ORGANIC, RECYCLED, REGENERATIVE
- Down**
DOWNPASS, RDS CERTIFIED, RECYCLED
- Elastane**
RECYCLED
- Hemp**
ORGANIC, RECYCLED
- Leather**
LEATHER WORKING GROUP GOLD
- Linen**
ORGANIC, RECYCLED
- Lyocell**
TENCEL™
- Modal**
TENCEL™
- Mohair**
RECYCLED, RMS CERTIFIED
- Polyamide**
RECYCLED
- Polyester**
RECYCLED
- Silk**
ORGANIC, RECYCLED
- Viscose**
ECOVERO™
- Wool**
ORGANIC, RECYCLED, REGENERATIVE, RWS CERTIFIED

Grade B.

TRANSITIONAL.

These might not have all the paperwork, but they’re still a step up, offering a lower environmental footprint or positive social impact.

- Alpaca**
PERUVIAN-SOURCED
- Cotton**
IN-CONVERSION
- Elastane**
BIOBASED
- Hemp**
DEW-RETTE
- Leather**
LEATHER WORKING GROUP SILVER
- Linen**
DEW-RETTE, EUROPEAN
- Lyocell**
CONVENTIONAL
- Polyamide**
BIOBASED
- Polyester**
BIOBASED



Grade C.

CONVENTIONAL.

These are the usual suspects: conventional materials that remain necessary for some products but should be replaced over time.

- Acrylic**
CONVENTIONAL
- Cotton**
CONVENTIONAL
- Hemp**
CONVENTIONAL
- Linen**
CONVENTIONAL
- Polyamide**
CONVENTIONAL
- Silk**
CONVENTIONAL
- Cashmere**
CONVENTIONAL
- Elastane**
CONVENTIONAL
- Leather**
CONVENTIONAL
- Polyester**
CONVENTIONAL
- Wool**
MULESING-FREE

Grade D.

BANNED.

These are off the table: Materials banned from our products because of their harmful impact.

- Acetate**
CONVENTIONAL
- Down**
CONVENTIONAL
- Fur**
ALL TYPES
- Mohair**
CONVENTIONAL
- Viscose**
CONVENTIONAL
- Angora**
ALL TYPES
- Exotic Skins**
ALL TYPES
- Modal**
ALL TYPES
- Polyvinylchloride**
ALL TYPES
- Wool**
CONVENTIONAL

WE ONLY ACCEPT PREFERRED MATERIALS, SUCH AS ORGANIC, IF THEY ARE DOCUMENTED AND CERTIFIED. SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 2, PAGE 40, FOR DETAILS ON CERTIFICATE STANDARDS.

284 Tonnes Materials Used.

2024: 212 TONNES. 2023: 216 TONNES. 2022: 320 TONNES.

We used more material as we made more clothes, and the jump was bigger (34% to be exact) than in 2024, when the total weight actually dropped. The main reason? Heavier products—more leather and wool in coats, tailoring, and our new accessories.

Weight doesn’t tell the whole environmental story, but it does show us what’s changing. In 2025, it wasn’t just about making more. What we made changed, too.

12% Animal- derived.

2024: 14%. 2023: 13%. 2022: 13%.

We’re not a vegan brand. Wool, down, and leather have their place—they’re durable, perform well, and sometimes just work better. But they also come with animal welfare concerns, land use, chemicals, and a bigger carbon footprint. That trade-off deserves more than a quick yes or no.

So, we use them carefully, require animal-welfare standards, and move towards preferred, documented alternatives. If we use animal materials, we have responsibility for where they come from.

6% Manmade cellulose.

2024: 7%. 2023: 8%. 2022: 11%.

When responsibly made, manmade cellulose fibres combine strong performance with a renewable source. They can sit comfortably alongside cotton, wool, and other familiar fibres while helping us diversify the mix.

Their share fell by 1 percentage point in 2025. That isn’t the direction we want. We see real potential in using more, as long as forests and chemical processes are properly managed.

61% Plant- derived.

2024: 57%. 2023: 64%. 2022: 58%.

Plant-based fibres—especially cotton—are still at the heart of what we make. There’s a reason they’re wardrobe regulars: comfort, versatility, function and renewability.

But natural doesn’t always mean low impact. Farming can be tough on land, water, and ecosystems. Plant fibres will stay our main material, but we want to balance them with fibres that use less land and come from better farming.

21% Synthetic.

2024: 21%. 2023: 16%. 2022: 18%.

Synthetics are a real dilemma. They’re durable, water-resistant, stretchy, easy to wash. Sometimes, no substitute performs as well. But they’re fossil-based, can shed microplastics, and don’t break down in nature.

We still need them for some technical products, but we try to keep their use low. In 2025, we kept their share the same as 2024.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL USE HAVE BEEN RESTATED FROM PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES AS A RESULT OF IMPROVED DATA ACCURACY. SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 3, PAGE 40, FOR DETAILS ON PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES.

Material Split.



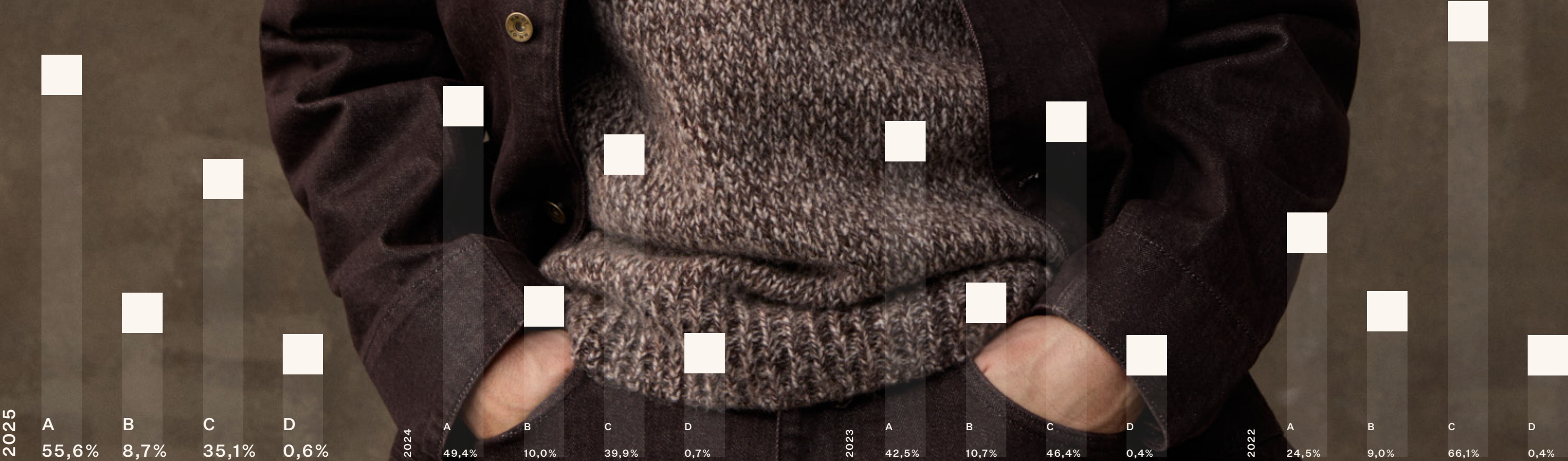
 36,58% ORGANIC COTTON	 16,54% COTTON	 8,12% LINEN	 7,81% POLYESTER	 6,79% RECYCLED POLYESTER	 5,15% WOOL	 4,78% RWS WOOL
 3,25% POLYAMIDE	 2,47% ECOVERO VISCOSE	 1,78% TENCEL MODAL	 1,37% TENCEL LYOCELL	 1,10% ACRYLIC	 0,71% RECYCLED WOOL	 0,71% RECYCLED POLYAMIDE
 0,60% VISCOSE	 0,52% ELASTANE	 0,45% POLYURETHANE	 0,41% ALPACA	 0,22% LEATHER	 0,15% LWG GOLD LEATHER	 0,15% RECYCLED COTTON
 0,09% RDS DOWN	 0,07% LWG SILVER LEATHER	 0,07% BIO-BASED POLYESTER	 0,05% CASHMERE	 0,02% MIXED FIBRES	 0,02% RECYCLED ACRYLIC	 0,02% SILK
 0,01% MOHAIR	 0,002% REGENERATIVE COTTON	 0,002% RECYCLED MIXED FIBRES	 0,001% HEMP	 0,0003% ACETATE		

MATERIAL SPLIT IS CALCULATED BASED ON THE FOLLOWING: PRODUCT NET WEIGHT, MULTIPLIED BY VOLUME PRODUCED, DIVIDED BY THE COMPOSITION FIBRE PERCENTAGES OF MAIN FABRIC, LINING AND FILLING.

64% Materials Were Preferred.

We kept moving towards preferred materials (Grade A & B) in 2025. Grade A—the top tier—grew the most. Hitting 64% is progress, but it’s not the end goal.

MATERIAL USE BY GRADE.



53% Preferred Animal-Derived Materials.

Animal welfare is set out in our Animal Welfare Policy, based on the Five Freedoms. We're also moving to certified, documented materials that cover animal treatment, environmental impact, and chemical use.

After good progress in recent years, our preferred share dropped a bit in 2025. The main reason? More conventional leather in footwear collaborations. Whether it's made collaboratively or not, our ambition for preferred leather must remain the same, and our aim is to bring our preferred material standards back into future product collaborations.

100% PREFERRED DOWN.

2024: 100%. 2023: 100%. 2022: 100%.

We use down for natural insulation in jackets and have required Responsible Down Standard certification for several years. RDS certification helps ensure that practices such as live plucking are not used.

50% PREFERRED LEATHER.

2024: 54%. 2023: 43%. 2022: 0%.

We more than doubled our leather after adding bags, accessories, and working with footwear brands. New categories meant new skills and new partners, and we stood by our commitment to preferred leather for all the new things we made ourselves. But the leather used in our shoe collaborations accounted for half of our total use, which caused a decline. That's not good enough, and raising the share is a priority for 2026.

53% PREFERRED WOOL.

2024: 53%. 2023: 42%. 2022: 10%.

We kept the same level of preferred wool as 2024. Small volumes (16 kg) make it difficult to certify conventional mohair, but we're aiming to remove what's left in 2026 and get moving again. We first thought we could switch all wool to preferred by 2027, but that target proved too ambitious. So, we'll update our targets as part of our new material strategy.

ANIMAL-DERIVED MATERIALS BY GRADE.



SEE APPENDIX, PAGE 40, SECTION 4, FOR DETAILS ON OUR ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY.

90% Preferred Manmade Cellulose Materials.

Manmade cellulose can be low-impact if it comes from well-managed forests and safe chemical processes. Bad forest management, endangered sources, or toxic chemicals can do real harm. We’ve committed to preferred options like Lenzing™’s ECOVERO™ and TENCEL™.

Still, our preferred share went down in 2025. One of those awkward moments where we did more of the right thing, but the percentage dropped anyway. We used more preferred viscose, but total viscose use grew even faster, so the conventional share pulled us down. Fixing that is a priority.

100% PREFERRED LYOCELL.

2024: 100%. 2023: 100%. 2022: 100%.

We only use Lenzing™’s TENCEL™ lyocell, made from wood from well-managed local forests and processed in closed-loop systems.

We hit our sourcing goal, but used less lyocell overall. In 2026, we’ll look for more ways to use it.

100% PREFERRED MODAL.

2024: 100%. 2023: 100%. 2022: 100%.

We use Lenzing™’s TENCEL™ modal, made from wood from well-managed local forests, with resource-efficient tech and high chemical recovery.

We want to use more of it, both on its own and in cotton blends.

81% PREFERRED VISCOSE.

2024: 61%. 2023: 27%. 2022: 75%.

Viscose is still the hardest fibre to switch. Most of ours comes from Lenzing™, but some products—especially linings—still use conventional filament fibres that are tough to replace.

We used more preferred viscose in 2025, but since total viscose use went up, the conventional share dragged down our result. We’re on the hunt for better options.

MANMADE CELLULOSE MATERIALS BY GRADE.



73% Preferred Plant-Derived Materials.

Plant fibres are central to what we do—and to making fashion more responsible. Still, growing them isn’t always easy on the planet. Because of their land and water use, and the impact of regular farming, certified and preferred options matter.

We kept moving in the right direction in 2025.

69% PREFERRED COTTON.

2024: 61%. 2023: 49%. 2022: 19%.

Organic cotton kept growing in our mix. Pima cotton is still tricky—we haven’t found an organic version that works for us. We also used regeneratively farmed cotton for the first time, but only in a tiny amount. Small really does mean small here (7 kg). Still, every material programme starts somewhere, and this is one we want to build on.

88% EUROPEAN LINEN.

2024: 89%. 2023: 33%. 2022: 29%.

European-grown linen remains our main linen type. It is valued for low water requirements and responsible farming practices, and continues to play an important role in our summer collections.

PLANT-DERIVED MATERIALS BY GRADE.



37% Preferred Synthetic Materials.

We'd rather avoid fossil-based materials, but synthetics still provide important performance in outerwear, stretch fabrics, and other technical products that aren't simple to substitute. Recycled versions aren't perfect, but they cut down on virgin resources and give existing material another use. So, for now, our main focus is to increase our use of recycled synthetics while exploring options for bio-based alternatives.

We thought switching to better synthetics would've been much easier. We even aimed to swap all our polyamide and polyester by 2026. Turns out, it was an overly ambitious goal, and we need to take a new look to find the best way forward for preferred synthetics.

18% PREFERRED POLYAMIDE.

2024: 23%. 2023: 37%. 2022: 17%.

We used less polyamide overall, but the recycled share also fell. One of our largest knitwear groups relies on a yarn for which the recycled alternatives tested don't yet meet the required strength.

We still need to raise the recycled share and will keep looking for better options.

47% PREFERRED POLYESTER.

2024: 41%. 2023: 26%. 2022: 23%.

We used more polyester, but the recycled share went up too. Since polyester is our top synthetic, switching to recycled is still our main focus.

We want to keep this progress going in 2026.

SYNTHETIC MATERIALS BY GRADE.



The Use-Phase.

LOOKING BEYOND THE IMPACT FROM PRODUCTION.

Our Considered Craftsmanship criteria cover how things are made. Reduction and Recycling are about how much we make, how long things last, and what happens after.

Recycling means designing products that can become new materials, and using recycled content to cut waste and use fewer virgin resources. But right now, recycled inputs and recyclable designs can mean trade-offs in quality or function.

Reduction is about making and buying less, which only works if clothes are durable, useful, and stay relevant for years. Quality and long-lasting design are at the heart of NN.07, so we go for recyclability and recycled content when they support, rather than weaken, durability.

The two R's don't always line up. A pure fibre is easier to recycle, but a blend might give the stretch or comfort that keeps a garment in use longer. We don't want an end-of-life solution that shortens the useful life before it.

Our recycled-material and recyclable-product shares are not yet high, and we are open about that. We balance the recycling side with strict quality control, and explore new repair services and extended guarantees.

For now, Reduction comes first: make only what's needed, make it well, and help people keep it.

Recycling.

49% MONOMATERIAL PRODUCTS.

2024: 45%. 2023: 39%. 2022: 42%.

With today's tech, single-material products are usually easier to recycle. Fibre blends can make recycling harder, but sometimes they add performance you just can't get from one fibre alone.

We count recyclable products as monomaterial, and their share went up in 2025.

8,4% RECYCLED MATERIALS.

2024: 7,8%. 2023: 5,5%. 2022: 4,0%.

More recycled fibres are showing up at the quality we need. Our total share is still low, but it's growing.

We'll use more recycled materials when they meet our standards for quality and durability.

Reduction.

3D DESIGN.

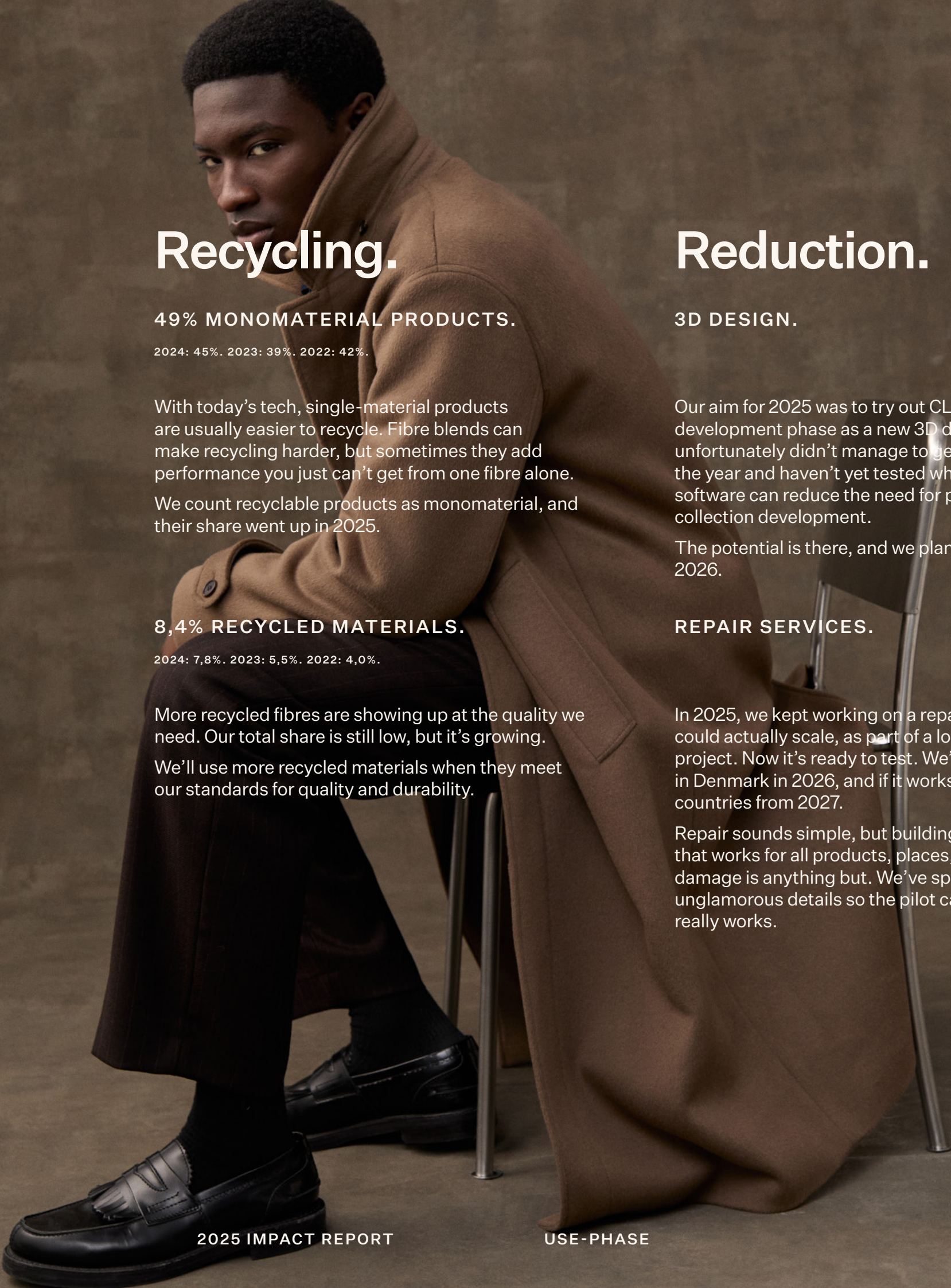
Our aim for 2025 was to try out CLO3D in our development phase as a new 3D design tool. We unfortunately didn't manage to get there during the year and haven't yet tested whether 3D design software can reduce the need for physical samples in collection development.

The potential is there, and we plan to try it out in 2026.

REPAIR SERVICES.

In 2025, we kept working on a repair service that could actually scale, as part of a long-term research project. Now it's ready to test. We'll launch a pilot in Denmark in 2026, and if it works, roll out to more countries from 2027.

Repair sounds simple, but building a service that works for all products, places, and types of damage is anything but. We've spent time on the unglamorous details so the pilot can show us what really works.



People.

NN stands for No Nationality.

The world is our source of inspiration, and our supply chain stretches across it. No Nationality isn't just a name for us. It's a reminder that fair treatment shouldn't depend on where you live or work. That's a responsibility we take seriously. Fair working conditions and respect for human rights matter, no matter where our clothes are made.

In this section, we're talking about the people behind our garments: where they work, why we choose our partners, and how we make sure conditions are safe and fair. Supply chains can sound a bit faceless. Ours isn't. It's real suppliers, real relationships, and 6,425 people.

In the end, a good product is only as good as the people who make it.



38
TIER 1 SUPPLIERS
MADE OUR PRODUCTS.

76%
HELD A VALID
SOCIAL AUDIT.

98%
OF PRODUCTION CAME
FROM AUDITED SUPPLIERS.

6.425
TIER 1 WORKERS WERE
BEHIND OUR PRODUCTION.

40%
OF TIER 1 WORKERS
WERE PAID A LIVING WAGE.

38 Tier 1 Suppliers.

2024: 42. 2023: 30. 2022: 31.

Great products start with strong partnerships. We choose suppliers who share our values and commitment to quality, and we treat them as extended members of the NN.07 team.

These relationships aren't just for a season. When you work together for years, you get honest conversations, shared investments, and real progress.

Whether a supplier is new or has been with us for years, we're proud to say who they are and how we work together. A supplier isn't just a line on a purchase order. It's people and specialist skills that make each piece possible.

17 LONG-TERM PARTNERS.

2024: 23. 2023: 21. 2022: 17.

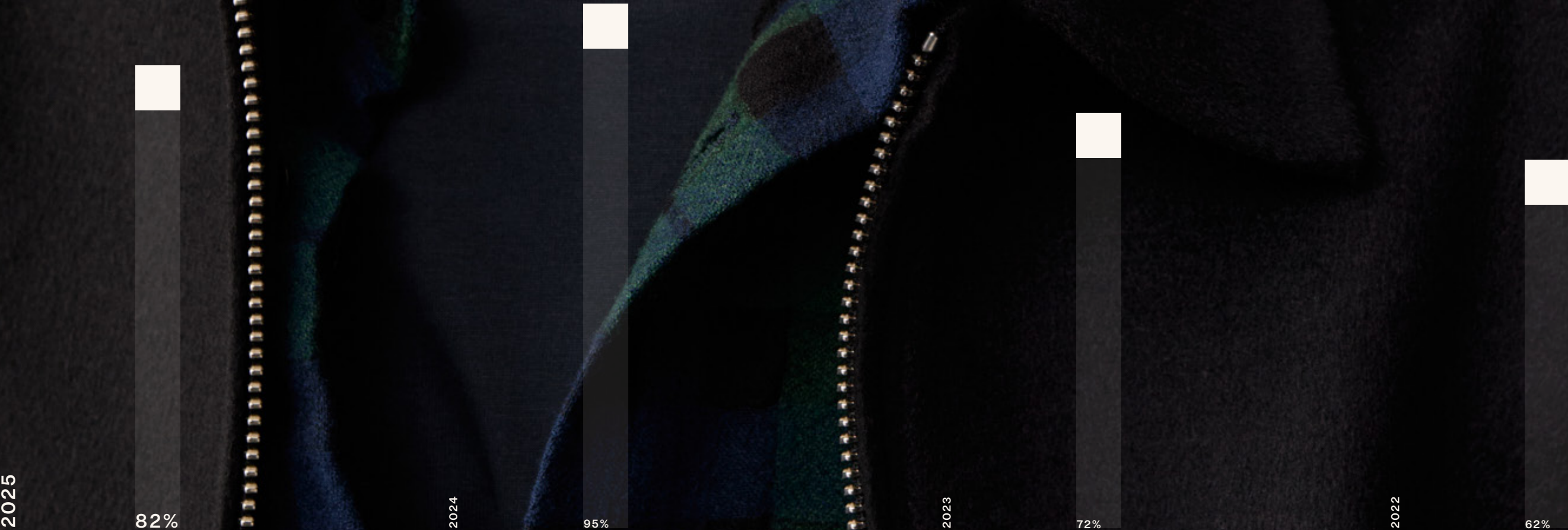
Our definition of a long-term partnership is one that has lasted at least five years. Long relationships matter, but not at any cost. In 2025, we ended some partnerships because suppliers wouldn't meet our higher standards for social audits and improvement. Others were due to the simple but sad fact that they had shut down their business.

5,3 YEARS TOGETHER ON AVERAGE.

2024: 5,5. 2023: 7,4. 2022: 6,7.

We've also started making things we haven't made before—like bags and tailoring—which meant finding new partners who know their craft. With some leaving and new ones joining, our average partnership length has dropped a bit. Still, we're proud of how long we stick together. And we're betting the new partners will be with us for a good while and expect it to climb again as these partnerships settle in.

PRODUCTION AT LONG-TERM PARTNERS.



Ensuring Human Rights In Our Supply Chain.

Trust matters. Verification does too.

We know our suppliers and visit them often. Personal relationships tell us things a spreadsheet never could. But trust alone isn't enough, and a global supply chain needs outside checks too.

Our approach is a mix: a Human Rights Policy, a Code of Conduct based on amfori BSCI, ongoing risk checks, factory visits, independent social audits, and action plans we build with our suppliers.

A policy isn't worth much if it just sits on paper. What matters is whether our commitments show up in real working conditions.

Social audits.

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE.

When we do social audits, we stick to third-party systems we trust. They're neutral, reliable, and clear about what they find. We use audits like amfori BSCI, Sedex SMETA, SA8000, SLCP, and WRAP.

These are the ones people in the industry actually trust when it comes to social auditing.

Amfori.

CONTINUED MEMBERSHIP.

We joined amfori in 2019. Their BSCI audits help us keep working conditions up to standard. All our suppliers follow the BSCI Code of Conduct, no matter if they're amfori members or not.

We also use amfori's ESG Risk Compass to spot risks in our supply chain before they become problems.

Retraced.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

Retraced brings our human rights and working conditions data into one platform: map our supply chain, collect supplier data, maintain audits and certificates, assess risk and work with partners on improvements. Sounds like a lot of admin? It is. But it's also how we know who makes our products, understand working conditions and take action where it matters.

This partnership is a big step for traceability. More importantly, it should help us move from collecting information to improving things together with our suppliers.

SEE APPENDIX, SECTIONS 5, 6 & 7, PAGE 40, FOR DETAILS ON OUR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY, CODE OF CONDUCT AND SOCIAL AUDITS.

Social Audits.

The majority of our production takes place in countries we’ve identified and classified as having higher risks when it comes to social and working conditions. 98% to be exact.

We check country-level labour rights and political stability using the amfori ESG Risk Compass, plus country and supplier data in Retraced. If a country is “risk-classified,” it doesn’t automatically mean a factory there is unsafe or unethical. It just means we need to check a bit more closely. That’s where social audits come in.

An audit isn’t a perfect snapshot of every day, but it’s still one of the clearest tools we have, especially when it leads to real action, not just paperwork.

76% of all suppliers had a social audit.

2024: 60%. 2023: 52%. 2022: 50%.

We’ve managed to cover more suppliers with audits, both in higher-risk and lower-risk countries.

Our main focus is to get a proper third-party audit for every Tier 1 supplier in a risk country. But we know bad practices can happen anywhere, so we try auditing the lower-risk ones too, even if it’s not mandatory right now.

93% of risk suppliers had a social audit.

2024: 76%. 2023: 63%. 2022: 64%.

We wanted every supplier in a risk country to have an audit by 2025. Though we made great progress, we didn’t reach the end goal. We’re working hard to audit the remaining suppliers, and starting in 2026, every Tier 1 supplier in a risk country must have a valid audit.

Once we’ve got that covered, we’ll turn to our lower-risk partners and start including Tier 2 suppliers—in other words, the fabric mills.

98% of total production from audited suppliers.

2024: 90%. 2023: 73%. 2022: 60%.

Looking at all our production volume, from both low- and high-risk countries, we’re still covering most of it with audits. We’re not at 100% yet, since audits are still voluntary for low-risk suppliers. But that’s where we want to go.

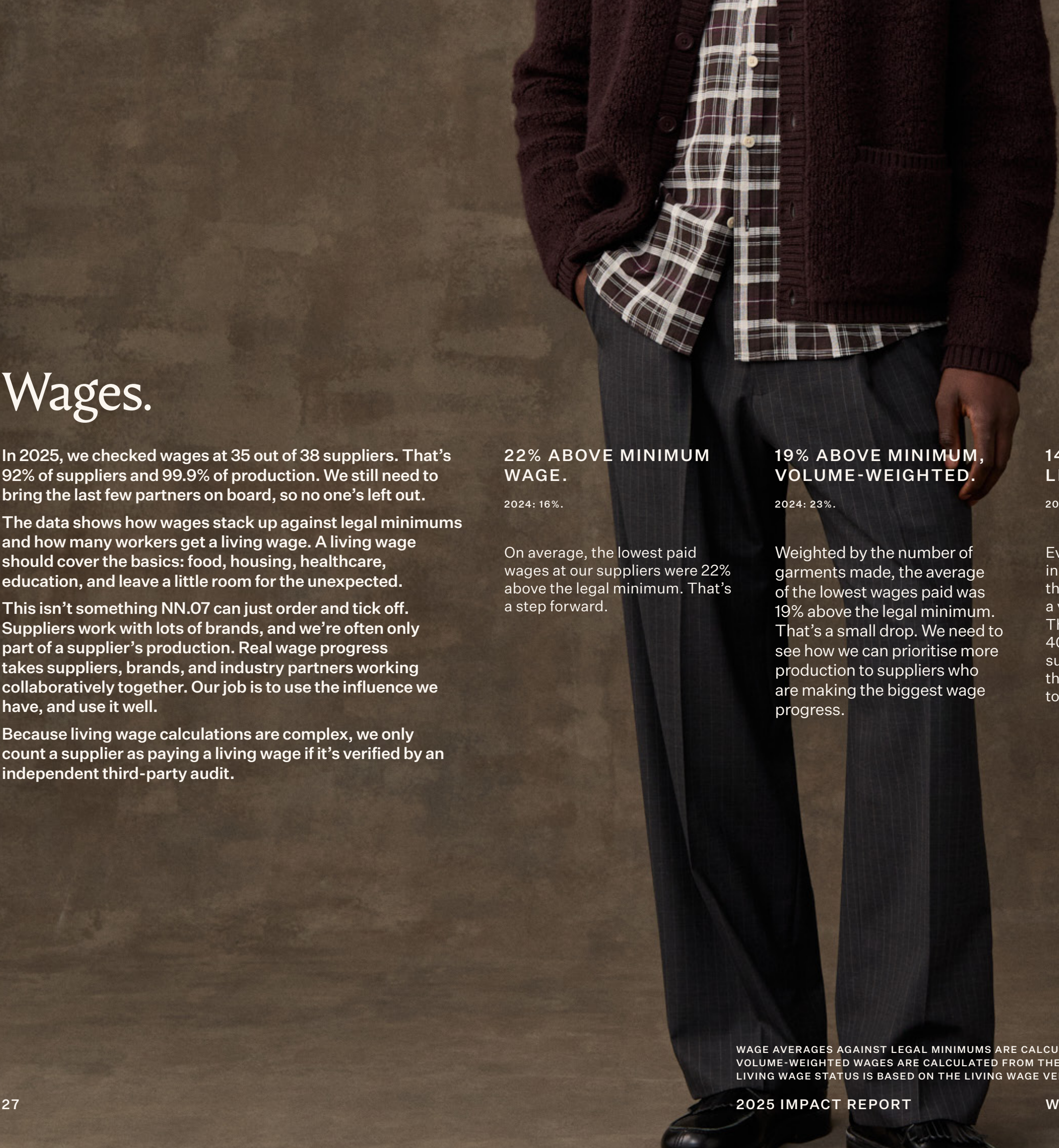
If we can include the low-risk suppliers, our goal is to keep total Tier 1 audit coverage at 100% as our new normal.

99,9% of risk production from audited suppliers.

2024: 95%. 2023: 80%. 2022: 67%.

If you look at the production volume coming from risk-classified countries, and how much of that comes from audited suppliers, we’re actually much closer to our goal.

By making social audits mandatory for suppliers in these countries, we’re set to hit 100% next year. We didn’t get there this time, but we’re glad to see how close we came—and how likely we are to make it next year.



Wages.

In 2025, we checked wages at 35 out of 38 suppliers. That’s 92% of suppliers and 99.9% of production. We still need to bring the last few partners on board, so no one’s left out.

The data shows how wages stack up against legal minimums and how many workers get a living wage. A living wage should cover the basics: food, housing, healthcare, education, and leave a little room for the unexpected.

This isn’t something NN.07 can just order and tick off. Suppliers work with lots of brands, and we’re often only part of a supplier’s production. Real wage progress takes suppliers, brands, and industry partners working collaboratively together. Our job is to use the influence we have, and use it well.

Because living wage calculations are complex, we only count a supplier as paying a living wage if it’s verified by an independent third-party audit.

22% ABOVE MINIMUM WAGE.

2024: 16%.

On average, the lowest paid wages at our suppliers were 22% above the legal minimum. That’s a step forward.

19% ABOVE MINIMUM, VOLUME-WEIGHTED.

2024: 23%.

Weighted by the number of garments made, the average of the lowest wages paid was 19% above the legal minimum. That’s a small drop. We need to see how we can prioritise more production to suppliers who are making the biggest wage progress.

14 SUPPLIERS PAID A LIVING WAGE.

2024: 12

Even with inflation and instability in some production countries, the number of suppliers paying a verified living wage went up. These 14 suppliers account for 40% of Tier 1 workers in our supply chain. We’re happy to see that more suppliers are moving toward living wages.

25% CAME FROM LIVING WAGE SUPPLIERS.

2024: 39%.

The share of production from living wage suppliers dropped to 25%. We’ve got work to do—not just measuring, but actually making changes. Wage analysis is still a fairly new process for us, and we need to explore how to turn information into real action and long-term improvement.

WAGE AVERAGES AGAINST LEGAL MINIMUMS ARE CALCULATED FROM THE AVERAGE OF THE LOWEST SALARIES PAID PER FACTORY. VOLUME-WEIGHTED WAGES ARE CALCULATED FROM THE AVERAGE OF THE LOWEST SALARIES PER PRODUCED UNIT. LIVING WAGE STATUS IS BASED ON THE LIVING WAGE VERIFICATIONS, AS REPORTED IN THIRD-PARTY SOCIAL AUDITS.

Traceability

We know the makers behind our garments and every mill that makes their fabrics. We proudly publish our supplier list, too. Still, we want to go further. The end goal? To trace every step, right back to the farmers growing the raw materials. It's not simple, but it's worth it. For us, being open isn't just about ticking a box. It's about trust, and working better together.

With Retraced's mapping tools, this is getting easier. We're ready to keep moving forward. You'll always find our full supplier list [here](#) and on The Open Supply Hub.

100% OF TIER 1 MAPPED.

2024: 100%. 2023: 100%. 2022: 100%.

We've mapped all our Tier 1 suppliers. That's the last step in the chain—the people who actually make the clothes. Some call it assembly or cut-and-sew. We just call them garment makers. Their names are out there for anyone to see, but we want to go further. Maybe that means profiles on our website, or more info on our care labels. Our garments aren't just 'Made In' a country. They're made by real people we know and trust, and are proud to name. We want you to know them too.

100% OF TIER 2 MAPPED.

2024: 100%. 2023: 95%. 2022: 84%.

We've mapped all our Tier 2 suppliers too. That's the fabric and yarn mills—the places where our fabrics come to life. With Retraced's new platform, we're set to gather and share even more about these partners in the years ahead.

NEXT STEP: TIER 3 MAPPING.

Next up is Tier 3. That's processors and component suppliers—think button makers, dyehouses, washing facilities. We already know a good number of these partners. What we've lacked is one system that brings the information together and shows how much of Tier 3 is mapped. That's where Retraced comes in again. In the coming years, we'll use the platform to gather the data, build a proper overview and take the next step towards tracing the full journey behind each garment.

SEE APPENDIX, SECTIONS 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, PAGES 41-43, FOR THE FULL TIER 1 SUPPLIER LIST.
SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 18, PAGE 44, FOR THE FULL TIER 2 SUPPLIER LIST.
USE THE FOLLOWING URL FOR OUR SUPPLIER LIST ON THE OPEN SUPPLY HUB:
[HTTPS://OPENSUPPLYHUB.ORG/FACILITIES?CONTRIBUTORS=13655&SORT_BY=CONTRIBUTORS_DESC](https://opensupplyhub.org/facilities?contributors=13655&sort_by=contributors_desc)



Community.

Our responsibility doesn't stop at the supply chain. We also want to create value closer to home, in the community around our Copenhagen headquarters.

In 2025, we continued our partnership with Hellebro, a shelter for young people experiencing homelessness. We donated sample garments and items returned through product claims from our headquarters. Hellebro's team gives them a quick fix if needed and passes them on to young people who need them, giving good products a useful next chapter.

We also passed on leftover fabric samples from our design process to local design schools and reuse projects, like Skatkammeret and Tingcentralen. What might otherwise sit in a sample archive can become material for learning, making and upcycling.

Small actions? Yes. Useful ones, too. They keep materials in use and support creativity in our local community.

Planet.

We dream
big and are
committed.

Climate work is all about the details. We measure our footprint, support research, and keep finding ways to do things better. Is it a bit nerdy? For sure. But good decisions need more than just good intentions.

The technical stuff helps us make real choices for the climate and the ecosystems our business touches. Where do our emissions actually come from? Which material or process should we tackle first? And where can we make a difference ourselves, rather than waiting for somebody else?

Our final section connects our work on products and suppliers with our carbon footprint, operational improvements and industry collaboration.



14.089 tCO₂eq
WAS OUR TOTAL CARBON
FOOTPRINT.

18,01 kgCO₂eq
WAS THE AVERAGE FOOTPRINT
OF OUR GARMENTS.

1,4%
REDUCTION IN GARMENT
AVERAGE FOOTPRINT.

4
RESEARCH & COLLABORATION
PROJECTS INCLUDED NN.07.

14.089 tCO₂eq Total Carbon Footprint.

We’ve mentioned this before: as we grow, our emissions tend to follow. That’s just where we are right now.

This year, our emissions went up. So did our business. The numbers? Emissions rose by 21,7%, which matches up with our 23,3% increase in production. Still, we’re not calling it a win until we actually bring our total footprint down. That’s the goal, even if it takes time.

18,01 KGCO₂EQ
AVERAGE GARMENT FOOTPRINT.

For now, we’re focused on shrinking the average footprint of each product, and we’re glad to say it is heading in the right direction: the average footprint per product dropped by 1,4% since last year, and by 6,7% since 2023, our baseline year.



CARBON FOOTPRINT & AVERAGE PRODUCT FOOTPRINT.

2025

CARBON FOOTPRINT
14.089 TCO₂EQ

GARMENT FOOTPRINT
18,01 KGCO₂EQ

2024

CARBON FOOTPRINT
11.577 TCO₂EQ

GARMENT FOOTPRINT
18,26 KGCO₂EQ

2023

CARBON FOOTPRINT
11.443 TCO₂EQ

GARMENT FOOTPRINT
19,30 KGCO₂EQ

HISTORICAL TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT AND AVERAGE GARMENT FOOTPRINT HAVE BEEN RESTATED FROM PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES AS A RESULT OF REBASELINING. SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 19, PAGE 45, FOR DETAILS ON PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES.

Carbon Accounting.

FROM ACTIONS TO IMPACT.

We've been keeping tabs on our carbon footprint since 2019. Turns out, it's not as simple as it sounds. The rules and methods keep changing, so we've had to go back and update our approach more than once. Good carbon accounting in fashion requires people who really know the industry.

In 2025, we took action on that and switched partners again to get better, more consistent data.

Carbonfact.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

Carbon accounting gets technical fast. Carbonfact helps us turn all that complexity into something we can actually use. Their fashion know-how and platform made our footprint numbers and product life cycle assessments sharper than ever. It's our clearest picture yet.

Better numbers don't lower emissions on their own, but they give us a much better place to start.

Baseline.

REBASELING (AGAIN).

A new partner means starting over with the numbers. Carbonfact helped us reset our baseline (that's 2023), so now our carbon footprint is measured consistently across the board. That way, what we report actually lines up.

Recalculating historical numbers isn't the most exciting kind of progress, but necessary if we want this year's result to mean the same thing as last year's and next year's.

Targets.

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Switching to a new carbon accounting partner and resetting our footprint took longer than we thought. So, we didn't finish a decarbonisation plan or set long-term targets in 2025. We could have rushed a target just to have one, but we didn't. The target needs a solid baseline, a real plan, and enough detail to actually guide us.

Now that we have that, finishing the work is a top priority for 2026, because measuring is good, but it only matters if we actually do something with it.

Carbon Emissions.

With Carbonfact, we measured our full footprint in line with the GHG Protocol. We looked at everything, using solid primary data from NN.07, Carbonfact’s fashion life-cycle assessment database, and established third-party sources.

Before, we used to show something called carbon intensity—basically, our total footprint divided by how many products we sold. Starting in 2025, we’re keeping things simple. We’ll share our total carbon footprint, so you can see our overall impact, and the average footprint for each product, so you can track how our clothes are changing over time. That average is based on the actual LCA’s of the garments we made during the year.

This change just makes our reporting clearer. It doesn’t change how we measure our emissions or our goal to cut them down. We’ll keep sharing our total footprint and the details, and we’ll use what we learn from each product to keep improving how we make things.

TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT.

This is the big one as it covers the total of all our emissions. It’s the number we need to bring down, but it takes time. Growing the business without growing emissions won’t be easy or realistic in the short run, but it’s the end goal and only way to make real progress on climate.

AVERAGE GARMENT FOOTPRINT.

This one’s close to home. It’s the average life cycle footprint of the garments produced during the year, and is not affected by growth in our business. If we’re really designing better, this number should go down, year after year..

Scope 1.

29,38 TCO2EQ
0,2% OF TOTAL FOOTPRINT.

COMPANY FLEET - 0,2%

Scope 2.

LOCATION-BASED.
2,74 TCO2EQ
<0,1% OF TOTAL FOOTPRINT.

MARKET-BASED.
1,41 TCO2EQ
<0,1% OF TOTAL FOOTPRINT.

ELECTRICITY - <0,1%

2,74 TCO2EQ

1,41 TCO2EQ

Scope 3.

14.058,38 TCO2EQ
99,8% OF TOTAL FOOTPRINT.

PURCHASED GOODS - 82,8%
PURCHASED SERVICES - 3,7%
CAPITAL GOODS - <0,1%
FUEL & ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES - <0,1%
UPSTREAM TRANSPORT & DISTRIBUTION - 3,3%
WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS - <0,1%
BUSINESS TRAVEL - 1%
EMPLOYEE COMMUTING - <0,1%
UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS - 0,2%
DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORT & DISTRIBUTION - 1,5%
USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS - 4,7%
END-OF-LIFE TREATMENT OF SOLD PRODUCTS - 2%
FRANCHISES - 0,4%

11.636,88 TCO2EQ
527,12 TCO2EQ
5,19 TCO2EQ
0,38 TCO2EQ
464,51 TCO2EQ
0,18 TCO2EQ
138,09 TCO2EQ
6,90 TCO2EQ
28,23 TCO2EQ
209,13 TCO2EQ
660,12 TCO2EQ
326,45 TCO2EQ
55,20 TCO2EQ

SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 20, PAGE 45, FOR THE FULL GHG REPORT.
SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 21, PAGE 46, FOR THE CARBON ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGY.

Garment Footprint.

Carbonfact helps us track emissions across the product life cycle, from raw materials and processing to transport, use, and end-of-life. The average garment footprint fell by 1,4% in 2025.

Carbon data in fashion isn't perfect, even with the best sources. Sometimes a model says polyester is better than wool. Carbon numbers also don't tell you about renewability, plastic pollution, or toxicity. That doesn't make the data useless. It makes context important. We therefore don't use carbon alone to rank materials or turn a complex choice into one number.

We try to lower the impact of each material in its own way and look at the bigger environmental picture. Better materials and supplier processes should help us cut product emissions even more.

45,3% FROM RAW MATERIALS.

Raw materials are where most of our product emissions come from. Animal-based materials made up 64% of those emissions, so finding lower-carbon options for wool and leather is a big focus for us.

5,2% FROM USE.

The use phase is a smaller piece, but it matters. Right now, we mostly use secondary data instead of real customer behaviour, so it's not super precise. Our research projects and repair pilot should help us get better data and keep products in use longer.

2,6% FROM END-OF-LIFE.

End-of-life numbers also lean on secondary data, and it's tough for us to change much here. We're not big enough for our own take-back or closed-loop recycling, so what happens depends a lot on local waste systems where we sell

41,7% FROM PROCESSING.

Processing covers dyeing, weaving, and finishing. Together, weaving and yarn spinning made up about half of those emissions. We're looking into lower-energy machines and renewable energy at yarn and fabric mills.

3,6% FROM ASSEMBLY.

Assembly is the energy used by our main garment makers. It's a smaller slice, but it's where we can make a real difference. We're working with suppliers on long-term energy efficiency and renewable energy projects

1,7% FROM DISTRIBUTION.

Warehousing and transport are a small part of the footprint, thanks in part to renewable energy at our European warehouse. Next up: explore new potential for better transport choices and ways to implement more renewable energy in our distribution network.

SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 22, PAGE 47, FOR THE LCA METHODOLOGY.

Transportation.

Getting our products from A to B isn't simple. Every choice we make about how things move matters for our carbon footprint. Better production planning and delivery optimisation continued to reduce air freight and improve routing in 2025.

We're a small fish in a huge logistics pond, so we can't change how the whole system works. But we do get to pick how we ship our own goods. That's where we focus—planning better, cutting down on air freight, and finding the smartest routes we can. Not flashy, but it works.

8,9% TRANSPORTATION BY AIR.

2024: 9,0%. 2023: 9,6%.

We don't use air freight much, but when we do, it really shows up in our numbers. It's the least used, but it's behind most of our transport emissions—85,1%, to be exact. That's why we're aiming to get it down to just 1% a year. We're not there yet, but we're slowly getting closer. Cutting air transport is still our biggest lever for lowering emissions.

65,5% TRANSPORTATION BY ROAD.

2024: 70,7%. 2023: 75,1%.

Trucks still do most of the heavy lifting for us, and they mostly run on fossil fuels. Switching to electric isn't easy yet—as we have yet to find partners who can offer these solutions. But as soon as they do, we're ready to jump in.

25,7% TRANSPORTATION BY SEA.

2024: 20,3%. 2023: 15,3%.

Transportation by sea is still a smaller slice, but it's growing fast. More of our production is in Asia now, and we're sending more to the US. We can't really change how container ships run, but we do make sure our goods fill up every bit of space they can, so our main move is to pack containers as efficiently as we can.

EMISSIONS PER TRANSPORT MODE.



8149 kg Plastic Packaging Avoided.

It's been a couple of years since we swapped out plastic in our packaging. If we'd stuck with the usual single-use stuff, we'd have used a lot more plastic by now. In 2025, we avoided about 8.149 kg compared to regular single-use plastic.

Paper-based packaging just makes sense to us. Less fossil-fuel materials, less plastic out there. We use glassine paper bags instead of polybags, carton boxes for shipping, and paptic for hangtags and garment bags. All paper-based packaging is FSC certified, uncoated, and as natural as we can make it. Lower in impact, easier to recycle.

99,8% PAPER-BASED PACKAGING.

Last year, we said our packaging was 100% plastic-free. Turns out, that wasn't quite true. There were still a few recycled LDPE polybags and some recycled polyester strings hanging around. We've swapped almost all the plastic for paper, but there are a couple of things we haven't figured out yet. The strings on our hangtags are still recycled polyester, and the bags for ties and belts are recycled polybags. Glassine paper just isn't big enough for those. We're still looking for a better string, which is proving tough. For ties and belts, though, we might have found a way to use paptic pouches instead of polybags.

AVOIDED PLASTIC PACKAGING IS CALCULATED BY THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF PAPER-BASED PACKAGING MATERIALS USED IN 2025 THAT WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN MADE FROM PLASTIC.

Research & Collaboration.

We're just one brand in a big industry. Some things are too big to tackle alone, so we join forces with other brands, researchers, and industry groups.

We're naturally curious, and working together gives us a place to put that curiosity to work. It helps us learn from others, split the tough stuff, and act together when we can't do it alone.

In 2025, we participated in four projects focused on repair, shared supplier action, longevity research, and circular innovation.

The point of all this? Move things forward on big challenges like cutting waste, raising supply chain standards, and making responsible production more common. By working with others, we can share what works, push for better, and hopefully help make fashion a bit more circular and accountable.

Closing Loops.

We've been part of a project to build a repair network across Denmark. The idea's simple: make repairs easier for everyone, all on one shared platform. We gave feedback on the systems, tried out demo solutions, and shared data on claim and recycling rates. The network's already live, and we'll be testing our first repair service through it soon.

DM&T Network.

We're part of a group of Danish fashion brands who get together to talk about what's working (and what's not) when it comes to sustainability. We share ideas, tackle the same challenges, and sometimes even team up to improve the suppliers we all use.

Prolong.

This one's a long-term research project about how long our products last, and what that means for their CO2 impact after they leave the factory. We're joining workshops, looking at new ideas from a business angle, and sharing our data with researchers. We don't have much info yet on how our clothes are used or how long they stick around, so this should help fill in the blanks.

Trace.

We're part of a big project with around 90 other partners, all trying to make circular economy ideas real and actually help the environment. We're here to bring the business perspective, back new ideas, and help get research proposals off the ground. We've already helped start some new projects, and there's probably more on the way.

2026 Action Plan.

The report ends where next year starts: with what's next. The list is practical on purpose.

We want 2026 to be the year when better systems actually show up in real life, whether that's a repaired trouser in Denmark, a clearer supplier map, or our first real carbon reduction plan.

Next-Level Traceability.

With Retraced and our suppliers, we'll see how much we can get out of our new supply chain and traceability setup. We'll make sure all our tier 1 suppliers in risk countries get social audits, and start looking at what's next for audits in low-risk countries and at tier 2. Every supplier will be part of our wage checks, and we'll look at adding wage performance to how we rate them. We also want to start mapping at least our tier 3 suppliers, get more details on tier 2, and talk to them more directly. We'll make our risk checks stronger by mixing country info with how each supplier is actually doing, so our time and resources go where they matter.

And we'll use Retraced's action plans to turn all this data into real improvements with suppliers.

Future-Proofing Materials.

Climate change is changing the game for raw materials in textiles. In 2026, we'll take a fresh look at our sourcing strategy to keep up. More importantly, we'll finally set material-specific, time-bound targets for transitioning to preferred materials.

We're looking for better options for our main materials—think cotton and wool, with a focus on regenerative options. We'll also look into more manmade cellulose, including blends with animal and plant fibres, to get a better material mix and lower emissions from raw materials.

And yes, we'll do our best to make sure we're not using anything banned, and see how we can work in more recycled fibres.

Carbon Reduction.

We've finally found the right carbon accounting partner, sorted out our data collection, and rebaselined our carbon footprint.

Now we're ready to set some real reduction targets, both short and long-term. We'll start planning and kicking off decarbonisation projects, and keep building up our primary data. With a bit of luck, we'll have clear, time-bound carbon reduction targets to share in next year's report.

The goal isn't just to report on our carbon footprint, but to actually work with it and start moving towards lower carbon emissions in our company.

Starting the Repair Journey.

In 2026, we're launching our first repair service pilot in Denmark.

This is new for us, so we'll be figuring it out as we go. We'll probably stumble a bit, but it's important to start. Repair is going to be a bigger part of NN.07 from now on.

We'll keep track of how many products we fix, and how well it goes. We'll listen to early feedback, see what works, and maybe even bring repair to more places.



1. HISTORICAL PRODUCTION VOLUMES BEFORE RESTATEMENT.

2024: 571.435 units produced. 2023: 540.096 units produced.

2. CERTIFICATE STANDARDS WE USE ON PREFERRED MATERIALS.

European: Masters of FLAX FIBRE™, Masters of LINEN™
Organic materials: Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), Organic Content Standard (OCS)
Recycled materials: Global Recycled Standard (GRS), Recycled Content Standard (RCS)
Regenerative: Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC), Regengari, ZQRX
Certified animal materials: Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS), Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS), Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), Responsible Down Standard (RDS), Leather Working Group (LWG), Good Cashmere Standard (GCS), Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA).

3. HISTORICAL MATERIAL VOLUMES BEFORE RESTATEMENT.

2024: 209 tonnes of materials used. 2023: 228 tonnes of materials used.

4. ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY.

Our Animal Welfare Policy sets out our standards for the treatment of animals in our supply chain and is based on The Five Freedoms for animals. The full policy is available on request. Please contact ESG@nn07.com for more information.

5. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY.

Our Human Rights Policy sets out our standards for social and working conditions in our supply chain. It is aligned with The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, The International Labour Organization Core Conventions, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive. The full policy is available on request. Please contact ESG@nn07.com for more information.

6. CODE OF CONDUCT.

Our Code of Conduct is a commitment document for NN.07 and our suppliers to exercise human rights, due diligence, and environmental protection in their global supply chains in line with internationally recognised principles. The NN.07 Code of Conduct, as well as its supporting documents and tools, are based on and refer to United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and Recommendations, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, UN Children’s Rights and Business Principles, Gender Dimensions of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD Sectoral Guidance Documents. The full Code of Conduct is available on request. Please contact ESG@nn07.com for more information.

7. SOCIAL AUDITS.

In 2025, 29 of our suppliers had a verified third-party audit. 23 were BSCI audits. 5 were SMETA audits. 1 was an SLCP audit. Full audit reports are available on request. Please contact ESG@nn07.com for more information.

8. RISK-CLASSIFIED PRODUCTION COUNTRIES IN 2025.

Bulgaria, China, Moldova, Romania, Tunisia, Türkiye, Vietnam.

9. TIER 1 BULGARIAN SUPPLIERS.

1 Supplier. 0,9% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 100% Audited.

PIRIN-TEX		
PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 1323 BGN / GROSS
WORKERS: 769 FEMALE, 180 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 123% (23% ABOVE)

10. TIER 1 CHINESE SUPPLIERS.

14 Suppliers. 63,3% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 100% Audited.

ANHUI JIAHEJUN GARMENT		
PARTNER SINCE: 2019	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2000 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 74 FEMALE, 25 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 104% (4% ABOVE)

DONGGUAN JUN ON KNITTING		
PARTNER SINCE: 2013	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2436 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 18 FEMALE, 10 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 117% (17% ABOVE)

JIANGSU SIANJOY FASHION		
PARTNER SINCE: 2009	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3000 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 148 FEMALE, 33 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 149% (49% ABOVE)

KUNSHAN SPORT FIELD		
PARTNER SINCE: 2013	SOCIAL AUDIT: SLCP	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2490 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 233 FEMALE, 38 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

QUANJIAO JIANLING FASHION		
PARTNER SINCE: 2011	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3000 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 21 FEMALE, 11 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 143% (43% ABOVE)

SUQIAN BLOSSOM HEADWEAR		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3650 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 73 FEMALE, 11 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 182% (82% ABOVE)

SUZHOU JIAHEJUN GARMENT		
PARTNER SINCE: 2019	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2500 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 35 FEMALE, 13 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

CHANGZHOU JINTAN FUDA GARMENT		
PARTNER SINCE: 2009	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2800 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 51 FEMALE, 12 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 112% (12% ABOVE)

GUANGZHOU YOSEMITE LEATHER		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3496 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 10 FEMALE, 16 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 140% (40% ABOVE)

JINGJIANG CHUNQIN GARMENTS		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3202 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 17 FEMALE, 3 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 142% (42% ABOVE)

LIXIAN MEGA LEATHER		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2800 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 42 FEMALE, 6 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 156% (56% ABOVE)

SHANDONG RUYI WOOLLEN GARMENT		
PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3480 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 384 FEMALE, 85 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 173% (73% ABOVE)

SUQIAN HOPESO FASHION		
PARTNER SINCE: 2009	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3800 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 224 FEMALE, 17 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 189% (89% ABOVE)

TAIZHOU XINBAODE GARMENT		
PARTNER SINCE: 2009	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2800 CNY / GROSS
WORKERS: 78 FEMALE, 9 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 112% (12% ABOVE)

11. TIER 1 ITALIAN SUPPLIERS.

6 Suppliers. 0,4% Of Production. Low-Risk Classified Country. 33% Audited.

BASSO LEATHER			FLORENCE STYLE DI M. MICHELASSI & C		
PARTNER SINCE: 2017	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 1700 EUR / GROSS	PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: NOT DISCLOSED
WORKERS: 2 FEMALE, 4 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 155% (55% ABOVE)	WORKERS: NOT DISCLOSED	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: NOT DISCLOSED
FLORENCE TEXTYL			KALEIDOS MODA		
PARTNER SINCE: 2025	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2400 EUR / GROSS	PARTNER SINCE: 2025	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 1200 EUR / GROSS
WORKERS: 2 FEMALE, 1 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 163% (63% ABOVE)	WORKERS: 1 FEMALE, 3 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)
LINEA EMMETI			MINORONZONI		
PARTNER SINCE: 2015	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 2043 EUR / GROSS	PARTNER SINCE: 2025	SOCIAL AUDIT: SMETA	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 1757 EUR / GROSS
WORKERS: 3 FEMALE, 3 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 146% (46% ABOVE)	WORKERS: 31 FEMALE, 24 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

12. TIER 1 MOLDOVAN SUPPLIERS.

1 Supplier. 0,1% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 100% Audited.

GHEKATEX		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 6325 MDL / GROSS
WORKERS: 44 FEMALE, 8 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 115% (15% ABOVE)

13. TIER 1 PORTUGUESE SUPPLIERS.

3 Suppliers. 1,7% Of Production. Low-Risk Classified Country. 0% Audited.

A.J. GONCALVES			DAROS SAVID ROQUE & SOARES		
PARTNER SINCE: 2018	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 920 EUR / GROSS	PARTNER SINCE: 2025	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 920 EUR / GROSS
WORKERS: 111 FEMALE, 36 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)	WORKERS: 38 FEMALE, 5 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)
SENUNTEX CONFECCHOES					
PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 920 EUR / GROSS			
WORKERS: 4 FEMALE, 47 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)			

14. TIER 1 ROMANIAN SUPPLIERS.

1 Supplier. 0,7% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 100% Audited.

SORSTE		
PARTNER SINCE: 2019	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 4050 RON / GROSS
WORKERS: 76 FEMALE, 29 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

15. TIER 1 TUNISIAN SUPPLIERS.

1 Supplier. 2% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 100% Audited.

MDF SARL		
PARTNER SINCE: 2015	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 683 TND / GROSS
WORKERS: 103 FEMALE, 16 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 129% (29% ABOVE)

16. TIER 1 TURKISH SUPPLIERS.

10 Suppliers. 30,7% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 80% Audited.

BILKON DERI		
PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: NOT DISCLOSED
WORKERS: 8 FEMALE, 35 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: NOT DISCLOSED

FİLTEKS MODA		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: SMETA	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 11402 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 111 FEMALE, 65 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

GIYSUN TEKSTİL		
PARTNER SINCE: 2019	SOCIAL AUDIT: SMETA	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 22105 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 211 FEMALE, 98 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

NARIN TRIKO TEKSTİL		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 28076 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 67 FEMALE, 93 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

SANTUK TEKSTİL		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: SMETA	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 22105 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 93 FEMALE, 186 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

17. TIER 1 VIETNAMESE SUPPLIERS.

1 Supplier. 0,3% Of Production. Risk-Classified Country. 100% Audited.

CF GLOBAL		
PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 3880000 VND / GROSS
WORKERS: 287 FEMALE, 70 MALE	LIVING WAGE: VERIFIED THROUGH AUDIT	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 112% (12% ABOVE)

CASMONI TEKSTİL		
PARTNER SINCE: 2025	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 22105 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 375 FEMALE, 111 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

GİTEKS KONFEKSİYON		
PARTNER SINCE: 2019	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 26006 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 438 FEMALE, 176 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

GÜMÜS SARACIYE		
PARTNER SINCE: 2024	SOCIAL AUDIT: NONE	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: NOT DISCLOSED
WORKERS: 22 FEMALE, 10 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: NOT DISCLOSED

PAN-KO PANTOLON KONFEKSİYON		
PARTNER SINCE: 2016	SOCIAL AUDIT: BSCI	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 17002 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 146 FEMALE, 202 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

SANTUK TEKSTİL MALATYA SUBESİ		
PARTNER SINCE: 2023	SOCIAL AUDIT: SMETA	LOWEST BASE MONTHLY WAGE: 22105 TRY / GROSS
WORKERS: 131 FEMALE, 253 MALE	LIVING WAGE: NOT VERIFIED	COMPARED TO LEGAL MINIMUM: 100% (0% ABOVE)

18. TIER 2 SUPPLIERS.

143 SUPPLIERS. 10 COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA
1 SUPPLIER. <1% OF PRODUCTION.

Schoeller

CHINA
57 SUPPLIERS. 63% OF PRODUCTION.

Authentic Island - AI Denim
Baiyi Textile & Tech
Bros Eastern
Changzhou Dongheng Printing & Dyeing
Changzhou Henglun Textile
Changzhou Lanbo Textile
Changzhou Wujin Mahang Yarn Dyed Fabric
Changzhou Xiangfuhua Textile
Chengzhou Lanbo Textile
Consinee Group
Dong Guan Xin Sha Textiles
Dongguan Changsheng Textile
Dongguan Xinzhu Textile
Dongguan Yuanyi Textile
Guangzhou Tiany Textile
Hubei Chengui Shunfu Textile & Garment
Huilitex
Jiangsu Rawtex Technology
Jiangsu Zhaohua Textile
Jinjiang Yibai Shoes Materials
Jinmiao Textile
Kunshan Prince & Princess Fabric
Leadle Textile
Moro Cashmere
Nantong Chuangding Textile
Nantong Lianyao Textile
Ningbo Zhonggang Yuanddong Knitting
Ningxia Xin’ao Cashmere
Shandong Juncheng Leather
Shandong Ruyi Woolen Garment Group
Shanghai Cedl (IM EX)
Shanghai Haoyue Clothing
Shanghai JL Fashion
Shaoxing City Emb Sense Textile
Shaoxing Xianhe Textile Products
Shaoxing Yirun Textile
Shaoxing Zhaohua textile
Shenzhen Baoze Textile - Springtex
Suzhou Zephaniah Textile
Tianyi New Materials Technology (Sihong)

Tongxiang Cashwell Textile Technology
Top Line (Ningbo) Textile
UPW - Dongguan Greatex Spinning
Winnitex
Wuxi Chunglong Textile Technology
Wuxi Goodways Textile
Wuxi Tuowei Fancy Yarn
Yadong (Changzhou) Science & Technology
Yarns & Colors
Zhangjiagang Donglu Hair Textile
Zhangjiagang Donglu Wool Spinning
Zhangjiagang Talent Weaving Dyeing & Printing
Zhangjiagang Xingxing Wool Textile
Zhejiang Jiayi Textile Technology
Zhejiang Mizuda Textile Printing & Dyeing
Zhejiang Xinao Textiles
Zhongshan Yilan Textile

FRANCE
1 SUPPLIER. <1% OF PRODUCTION.

Deveaux

INDIA
5 SUPPLIERS. <1% OF PRODUCTION.

A Five Creations
Manifattura Di Ferno
Middle East Tanning Company
Prima Deri
Royal Classic Mills

ITALY
35 SUPPLIERS. 7% OF PRODUCTION.

Alibi Industrie
Alpes Manifattura Filati
Balli Il Lanificio
Brecotessile
C&M Confezioni
Classico Seta
Cofil
Comatex
Di.Ve
Dimar Conceria
Ebtex Bertini
Emmetex
Faeda
Filidea
Florence Textyl

Industria Italiana Filati
Industria Tessuti Pratesi - IN.TES.PRA
Lanificio Paultex
Linea Emmeti
Linsieme Filati
Manifattura BIG
Manteco
Millefili
Miroglio
Monteoliveto
Nova Fides
NTB
Olimpias
Pinori Filati
Poletto SRL Unipersonale
Pratofabrics
Tessilechiti
Tessitura Bacci Alessandro
Texapel SPA
Toscano

PORTUGAL
4 SUPPLIERS. <1% OF PRODUCTION.

Matema Texteis
Morgado
TPX
Villafelpo Texteis

SOUTH KOREA
3 SUPPLIERS. <1% OF PRODUCTION.

Beco International
Daekwang Textile
Evertex

SPAIN
2 SUPPLIERS. 9% OF PRODUCTION.

Sidogras
Textil Santanderina

TÜRKİYE
34 SUPPLIERS. 20% OF PRODUCTION.

Aba Tekstil Örmecilik
Akın Tekstil
Altinyıldız Tekstil ve Konfeksiyon
Atateks Ata Tekstil
Ayık İplik Kumaş Tekstil
Ayyıldız Dokuma Kumaş

Bono Fabrics Tekstil
Bossa Ticaret Ve Sanayi
Calik Denim
Cetinkaya Kurk Deri Konfeksiyon
DNM Textile
Ebrar Tekstil
Esedra Tekstil
ETS Ezgi Tekstil
Filteks Moda
Gökhan Tekstil
Hantaş Dokumacılık
Hisar Tekstil
ISKO
Kaynak Tekstil
Kimtex Tekstil
Modateks
Or-bey Tekstil
Orta
Özdoku Tekstil
Öztek Tekstil
Parla Kumascilik
Punto Kumascilik
Sharabati Denim - JNR Mensucat Tekstil
TAM Tekstil
Tan Tekstil
Tuana Tekstil
Yenihayat Dokuma
Yünsa

UNITED KINGDOM
1 SUPPLIER. <1% OF PRODUCTION.

British Millerrain

19. HISTORICAL CARBON FOOTPRINT NUMBERS BEFORE REBASELINING.

2024: 9.604 tCO2eq total carbon footprint. 14,65 kgCO2eq average garment footprint.
2023: 9.915 tCO2eq total carbon footprint. 17,16 kgCO2eq average garment footprint.

Our previous carbon accounting partner, Vaayu, calculated these numbers.

20. GREENHOUSE GAS REPORT.

OVERVIEW

This greenhouse gas inventory is consolidated using the operational control approach: we account for 100% of the emissions from the operations over which we have operational control. In 2025, our total greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 14089 tCO₂eq market-based or 14090 tCO₂eq location-based, broken down below across the three scopes defined by the GHG Protocol. As required by the GHG Protocol’s dual reporting approach, Scope 2 is reported under both the market-based and location-based methods, and the table below shows a total for each. The two totals differ only in Scope 2: the market-based method reflects the electricity contracts and instruments in place, while the location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of the grids where energy is consumed.

SCOPE 1

Scope 1 covers direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources we owned or controlled: stationary combustion (facility heating, boilers), mobile combustion (company fleet), and fugitive emissions (refrigerants). For 2025, Scope 1 emissions amount to 29 tCO₂eq, representing 0,2% of our total inventory. For apparel and footwear brands, Scope 1 typically represents a minor share of total emissions, with most of the carbon footprint sitting in Scope 3. Emission factors are drawn from BEIS.

SCOPE 2

Scope 2 covers indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling we consumed. As required by the GHG Protocol’s dual reporting approach, we disclose Scope 2 under two methods, shown separately below. Neither is designated as preferred by the GHG Protocol. Market-based: Under the market-based method, Scope 2 emissions for amount to 1,4 tCO₂eq, representing <1% of our total inventory. Electricity (grid) is the largest contributor at 99,8% of the scope. Because this view accounts for contractual instruments, it captures the effect of any renewable electricity we have procured. Emission factors are drawn from AIB, Climatiq, IEA. Location-based - Under the location-based method, Scope 2 emissions for amount to 2,7 tCO₂eq, representing <1% of our total inventory. This view applies the average emissions intensity of the grids where our energy is consumed, independent of any contracts. Electricity (grid) accounts for 99,8% of the scope. Emission factors are drawn from AIB, Climatiq, IEA.

SCOPE 3

Scope 3 covers all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions in our value chain. The table below presents the core upstream and downstream categories: purchased goods and services (3.1), capital goods (3.2), fuel- and energy-related activities (3.3), upstream transportation (3.4), upstream leased assets (3.8), and downstream transportation (3.9). For 2025, Scope 3 emissions amount to 14058 tCO₂eq, representing 99,8% of our total inventory. 3.1.1 - Purchased goods is the largest contributor in this view (82,8% of the scope shown). For apparel and footwear brands, purchased goods (3.1) typically dominate Scope 3, driven by raw materials, processing and assembly. Emission factors are drawn from ADEME, AIB, BEIS, CALCULATED_BY_SCIENCE, CO2 Emissiefactoren, Carbonfact Science, Climatiq, ECOINVENT, EF_3_1, EPA, EUROSTAT, EXIOBASE, Ecoinvent 3.12, Electricity Info, GLEC, Green-e, IEA, SPECIFIC_ASSUMPTION, The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, UBA, UBA Austria.

LIFECYCLE STAGES (LCA)

The lifecycle stages view splits our total footprint across the steps of a product’s life, from raw material extraction to end of life. For 2025, the breakdown highlights where carbon impact concentrates along the value chain. Material is the dominant lifecycle stage (45,3% of total emissions). For apparel and footwear, raw materials and the use phase typically drive most of the impact, making sourcing decisions and care instructions the highest-leverage points for decarbonisation.

RAW MATERIALS

The raw materials view breaks down our purchased goods footprint by material type (cotton, polyester, leather, etc.). For 2025, raw materials emissions amount to 5753 tCO₂eq, representing 45,3% of our product carbon footprint. Animal Fibers is the largest contributor to raw materials emissions (64,1% of the materials footprint). Material choice is typically the most impactful lever for decarbonisation in apparel; switching to lower-impact alternatives or recycled equivalents directly reduces this share.

PROCESSING

The processing view breaks down our purchased goods footprint by process step (dyeing, weaving, knitting, finishing, etc.). For 2025, processing emissions amount to 5295 tCO₂eq, representing 41,7% of our product carbon footprint. TEXTILE FORMATION WEAVING is the largest contributor to processing emissions (32,9% of the processing footprint). Process emissions can be reduced by sourcing from lower-impact regions, switching to renewable energy at supplier facilities, or adopting less energy-intensive production methods.

FACTORIES

The factories view breaks down our footprint by manufacturing facility, across owned operations and supplier sites. For 2025, this view reflects the carbon intensity of the locations producing our products. quanjiao-jianling-fashion-co-ltd is the largest contributor (13,5% of the manufacturing footprint). The facility-level view highlights where supplier engagement and energy-mix decarbonisation efforts can deliver the most impact.

PRODUCT CATEGORIES

The product category view breaks down our footprint by product type (e.g. shirts, jeans, jackets). For 2025, this view reflects the relative impact of each product family in the inventory. PANTS is the largest contributor (19,5% of the total). This view helps prioritise design and sourcing decisions across the product portfolio.

OPERATIONS

The operations view consolidates our direct (Scope 1) and energy-related (Scope 2) emissions across owned facilities, fleet, and refrigerants. For 2025, operations emissions amount to 31 tCO₂eq, representing <1% of our total inventory. Electricity (grid) is the largest contributor to operations emissions (100% of the scope 1+2 footprint). Both market-based and location-based methodologies are presented for Scope 2, in line with the GHG Protocol’s dual reporting requirement.

21. CARBONFACT GHG ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGY.

STANDARD AND ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARY

Emissions are accounted following the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The inventory is consolidated using the operational control approach: 100% of the emissions from operations under NN07’s operational control are accounted for.

2025 total: 14,089 tCO₂eq

- Scope 1: 29 tCO₂eq (0.2%);
- Scope 2 (market- based): 1.4 tCO₂eq (<0.1%);
- Scope 3: 14,058 tCO₂eq (99.8%).

SCOPE 1 - DIRECT EMISSIONS

Stationary combustion (facility heating, boilers), mobile combustion (company fleet) and fugitive emissions (refrigerants). Calculated activity-based from fuel and refrigerant quantities × emission factors.
Emission-factor source: BEIS.

SCOPE 2 - PURCHASED ELECTRICITY, HEAT & COOLING (DUAL REPORTING)

In line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, both methods are disclosed and neither is designated preferred:

- Location-based: 2.74 tCO₂eq: average grid emission factors for the country/region of consumption, independent of contracts.
- Market-based: 1.41 tCO₂eq: reflects the electricity contracts and instruments effectively in place. Used as the headline figure in the total inventory.

The market-based figure is lower than the location-based figure because NN07’s procured electricity is lower-carbon than the average local grid.

Emission-factor sources: AIB, Climatiq, IEA.

SCOPE 3 - CALCULATION APPROACH PER CATEGORY

Two calculation methods are used, selected per category by the best data available. Activity- based methods multiply a physical quantity (product LCA bill-of-materials, metered energy in kWh, transport distance, waste mass) by a per-unit emission factor. Spend- based methods multiply the amount of money spent by an environmentally-extended input- output (EEIO) factor (kgCO₂e per €), and are used only where physical activity data is not available.

For NN07, approximately 95% of Scope 3 is activity- based (90% via product LCA), with spend- based confined to ~5%, approach used to measure emissions related to purchased services, capital goods, and small expense residuals.

- 3.1.1 Purchased goods - Activity-based - product LCA (materials, processing, assembly) - 11,504 tCO₂eq.
- 3.1.1 Purchased goods - (residual) Spend-based (EEIO) - 133 tCO₂eq.
- 3.1.2 Purchased services - Spend-based (EEIO) - 527 tCO₂eq.
- 3.2 Capital goods - Spend-based (EEIO) - 5 tCO₂eq.

- 3.3 Fuel- & energy-related activities - Activity-based - metered energy - <1 tCO₂eq.
- 3.4 Upstream transport & distribution - Activity-based - LCA + distance + energy (small spend residual) - 465 tCO₂eq.
- 3.5 Waste generated in operations - Activity-based - waste mass × treatment factor - <1 tCO₂eq.
- 3.6 Business travel - Activity-based - distance (routes × mode × participants); small spend residual - 138 tCO₂eq.
- 3.7 Employee commuting - Activity-based - distance (on- site days × one- way km × mode) - 7 tCO₂eq.
- 3.8 Upstream leased assets - Activity-based - metered energy - 28 tCO₂eq.
- 3.9 Downstream transport & distribution - Activity-based - distance 209 tCO₂eq.
- 3.11 Use of sold products - Activity-based - product LCA - 660 tCO₂eq.
- 3.12 End-of-life of sold products - Activity-based - product LCA - 326 tCO₂eq.
- 3.14 Franchises - Activity-based - metered energy - 55 tCO₂eq.

Categories 3.10, 3.13 and 3.15 are not applicable / nil for NN07. Shares and figures are 2025, market- based view.

- Scope 3 by calculation method:
- Activity method - Product LCA (3.1.1, 3.4, 3.11, 3.12) 12,708.94 tCO₂eq. 90.4% of S3.
 - Activity method - metered energy (3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.14) 199.13 tCO₂eq. 1.4% of S3.
 - Activity method - distance / transport (3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9) 460.59 tCO₂eq. 3.3% of S3.
 - Activity method - waste mass (3.5) 0.18 tCO₂eq. <0.1% of S3.
 - Activity-based method total 13,368.83 tCO₂eq. 95.1% of S3.
 - Spend-based method - Corporate Expense (3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6) 689.49 tCO₂eq. 4.9% of S3.
 - Total Scope 3 14,058.32 tCO₂eq. 100% of S3.

EMISSION-FACTOR SOURCES

Emission-factor databases are documented for each Scope 3 category, and for Scope 1 & 2, in the platform’s GHG report (Methodology section and scope narratives). Principal sources include: ecoinvent, EF 3.1, EXIOBASE, EUROSTAT and Carbonfact Science (product LCA and purchased goods); GLEC (transport); AIB, IEA, Climatiq (energy and Scope 2); ADEME, BEIS, EPA (waste, travel, energy).

22. CARBONFACT LCA METHODOLOGY.

Our methodology is based on the ISO 14040 and the ISO 14044 standards, which provide a comprehensive framework for conducting Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), covering principles, requirements, and guidelines for assessing the environmental impacts of products from cradle to grave.

We incorporate key elements of the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules for Apparel and Footwear (PEFCR A&F, version 3.1, published on 29 April 2025). Carbonfact uses a pragmatic ISO-based methodology that aligns closely with the PEFCR where relevant, while also documenting the current limitations of our model and the remaining differences from full PEFCR implementation.

1.1 Geographic validity

Our LCA engine is designed for products made and used worldwide. The production and manufacturing stages are modelled using either global averages or specific data at the country level. For the distribution, use, and end-of-life stages, we currently use default assumptions from the PEFCR A&F guidelines, which are created for products sold or used in the European Union, the United Kingdom, and EFTA countries.

Limitation and Future Developments: We plan to develop region-specific processes and models that account for distribution, use phase, and end-of-life scenarios outside the European Union, the United Kingdom, and EFTA countries. This will ensure we better capture the environmental impacts of products sold globally. These upcoming models will consider factors such as transportation distances, energy sources, consumer behaviour, and waste management practices, tailored to each region.

1.2 Goal

The primary goal of our product environmental footprints is to evaluate the environmental impacts of apparel and footwear products throughout their entire lifecycle, from raw material extraction to end-of-life disposal.

These assessments provide textile brands and manufacturers with critical insights into the environmental hotspots within the life cycle of their products. By identifying these areas, companies can develop effective decarbonization strategies and environmental impact reduction plans. Additionally, this process guides the pragmatic collection of primary data from suppliers and supports transparent reporting of environmental performance.

The results of this study can be communicated publicly. However, they are intended to inform stakeholders about environmental impacts and guide strategies for reducing these impacts, rather than for making comparative assertions between products or brands.



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