

FOCUS ESG PRODUCT – Glossary

The application of ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) aspects to a product allows for an objective and comparable assessment of a company's commitment to designing and developing sustainable solutions. In the outdoor footwear and clothing, and ski equipment sector, this translates into the ability to integrate environmental, social, and governance criteria throughout the entire product lifecycle, from material selection to product maintenance and end-of-life management.

To ensure consistent and uniform completion of this questionnaire, key terms used are defined below.

Recycled materials: materials previously used and subsequently reintroduced into the production cycle through recovery and transformation processes (e.g., fabrics derived from recycled plastics, regenerated rubber, leather obtained from industrial scraps).

Recyclable materials: materials designed to be collected, separated, and reintroduced into a recycling process at the end of the product's life (e.g., mono-material soles, easily disassemblable components).

Compostable materials: materials that can biodegrade at the end of life within a relatively short period through natural or industrial composting processes, turning into organic matter without releasing harmful substances (e.g., biopolymers, treated natural fabrics).

Disassemblability: the ability to easily and effectively separate the different components of the product (upper, sole, midsole, laces, technical inserts; in skis: bindings, metal edges, bases, sides, wooden or synthetic cores) at the end of the product's lifecycle.

Repairability: the possibility of intervening on the product to replace worn parts to extend its useful life and reduce the need for replacement (e.g., resoling boots, replacing insoles, laces, hooks).

Durability: the product's ability to maintain its technical and functional characteristics over time under standard use conditions (e.g., average kilometers guaranteed by the sole, number of seasons during which upper/sole/components maintain performance).

Product Carbon Footprint: the total quantification of greenhouse gas emissions generated throughout the lifecycle of products, expressed in kilograms of CO₂ equivalent. This assessment considers all stages: material sourcing and production, manufacturing processes, transportation and distribution, consumer use, and end-of-life management.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): a methodology for studying a product's lifecycle, allowing systematic and scientific evaluation of environmental impacts associated with all stages of a product's lifecycle.

Sustainable packaging: packaging solutions made from recycled, recyclable, or compostable materials, designed to reduce the product's overall environmental impact (e.g., reduced box volume, FSC-certified materials, elimination of plastic inserts, optimized packaging).

Consumer transparency: refers to the clarity, accessibility, and completeness of information provided to the customer. This may include labels, certifications, QR codes, or digital product passports communicating product composition, material origin, environmental characteristics, and proper disposal methods.

Recognized environmental standards: criteria, guidelines, or certifications developed by national or international bodies, widely accepted and verifiable, establishing requirements for environmental sustainability, responsible resource management, and reduction of ecological impact from production activities and products.

FOCUS ESG CORPORATE – Glossary

At a corporate level, adopting an ESG approach can translate into concrete actions such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, efficiently managing resources, promoting employee safety and wellbeing, providing training and fostering inclusion, respecting human rights, supporting local communities, and managing risk and accountability toward all stakeholders. This questionnaire aims to explore how companies nominated for the award integrate ESG principles into their strategy and daily operations, which tools and standards they adopt, and which concrete initiatives they have undertaken to generate a positive impact on the environment, people, and society. The information collected will help highlight best practices and the most innovative projects, showcasing organizations' commitment to corporate sustainability.

To ensure consistent and uniform completion of this questionnaire, key terms used are defined below.

Sustainability report: a formal document reporting a company's environmental, social, and governance performance, highlighting the impact of its activities and sustainable development strategies.

GHG emissions – Scope 1, 2, 3

- Scope 1: direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company.
- Scope 2: indirect emissions from purchased energy.
- Scope 3: other indirect emissions associated with the entire value chain, including suppliers, transportation, and product use.

Renewable electricity: electricity produced from natural, regenerative sources that do not deplete resources (e.g., solar, wind, water, biomass).

B Corp: an international certification recognizing companies that meet high standards of social and environmental performance, transparency, and accountability toward all stakeholders.

Benefit Corporation: a legal business form that integrates common benefit objectives and positive impact on people, communities, and the environment into its statute, alongside profit creation.

ISO 14001 certification: an international standard for environmental management systems that helps organizations improve environmental performance and comply with relevant regulations.

ISO 45001 certification: an international standard for occupational health and safety management systems, aimed at preventing accidents and occupational diseases and ensuring high levels of worker protection.

ISO 50001 certification: an international standard for energy management systems, aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing consumption and emissions.

SA 8000 certification: an international standard for social responsibility, evaluating respect for workers' rights and ethical working conditions.

UNI/PdR 125: an Italian reference document for sustainability management in organizations, aligned with international standards and practices.

ISO 9001 certification: an international standard for quality management systems, ensuring the ability to deliver products and services that meet customer expectations.

ESG/Sustainability Manager: a professional responsible for defining, implementing, and monitoring an organization's sustainability strategies.

Sustainability plan: a strategic document defining objectives, actions, and indicators to improve a company's environmental, social, economic, and governance impact.

Decarbonization plan: a structured strategy to reduce a company's CO₂ and greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency measures, increasing the share of renewable energy, and technological innovations.