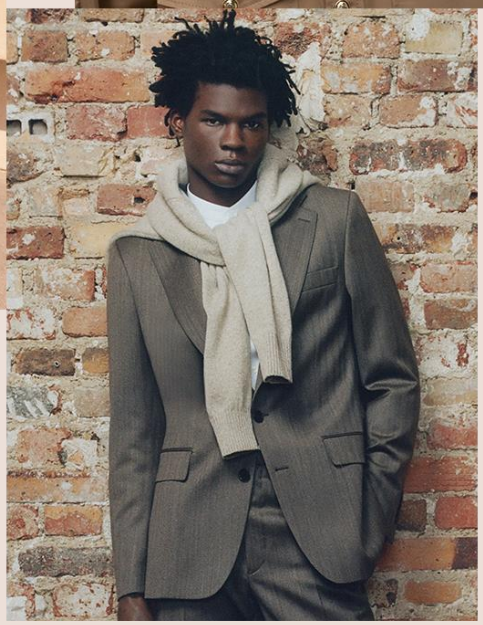








SMCP

sandro · maje · claudie pierlot · fursac

SMCP Group Environmental Policy for Own Operations

Version 1 -
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Scope, Identification and Prioritization of Environmental Impacts

Through the SMCPlanet pillar of its sustainability strategy, SMCP aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and impacts on biodiversity by taking action on products, transportation, energy, store fit-outs and packaging.

Today, most of the Group's environmental impacts occur along its value chain, particularly through product manufacturing and end-of-life management. However, although they are significantly less material, the Group also pays close attention to the impacts arising from its own operations.

This policy covers the own operations of SMCP and its brands—Sandro, Maje, Claudie Pierlot and Fursac—including store operations, head office and warehouse activities, store fit-outs and renovations, associated indirect purchasing and the company vehicle fleet. It complements the Group's thematic policies on climate, biodiversity, water and pollution reduction, and resource use and the circular economy.

Environmental issues specific to the activities covered are identified through a double materiality assessment, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, consumption monitoring, and operational and regulatory risk assessments. The approach takes into account each site's type, location, consumption, installed equipment and outsourced services.

The main environmental aspects of own operations are: electricity consumption and building heating and air conditioning; direct emissions from equipment and refrigerants; company cars and service vehicles; and resource consumption and waste associated with construction work, packaging and site operations. Water and chemical substances have been assessed as non-material issues.

This assessment informs the prioritization of environmental programs and is reviewed at least once a year as part of performance indicator and risk monitoring. It may be updated earlier in the event of a major change in activities, regulations or site locations.

1) Environmental Governance and Responsibilities

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee set the direction of the environmental strategy. The Board's Sustainability Committee monitors environmental objectives and performance and reviews their integration into strategy and business plans. The Group Sustainability Department leads this policy and coordinates its implementation with the brands and operational functions. For own operations, the Sustainability Department works with real estate, architecture and construction teams; site and warehouse managers; procurement and general services departments; and finance and internal control functions, according to their respective responsibilities.

The Group Sustainability Department reviews the Environmental Policy for Own Operations annually.

2) Compliance with Applicable Environmental Requirements

The Group is committed to complying with the environmental regulations applicable to its own operations in each country where it operates and to taking regulatory developments into account in its operational, purchasing and renovation decisions.

The Sustainability Department works with the legal/compliance, real estate/construction, general services, procurement and logistics departments to identify significant regulatory changes, translate them into procedures and specifications, and verify their implementation within the relevant scope.

Suppliers and service providers must comply with applicable legal and contractual requirements. Any alerts, breaches, certification deviations or identified non-compliance are reviewed and addressed through the monitoring and corrective action process described in this policy.

3) Objectives and Policies for Reducing Environmental Impacts

a. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Since 2023, the SMCP Group has had a climate change mitigation transition plan, developed as part of the validation of its carbon footprint reduction targets by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Within the scope of its emissions reduction pathway validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), SMCP aims to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 36% between 2022 and 2030. For its own operations, the target is to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) by 50% over the same period.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are primarily associated with energy consumption at SMCP's stores, head offices and warehouses.

Achieving the target of a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions between 2022 and 2030 relies on two main levers:

- reducing energy consumption at sites, particularly stores, by installing energy-efficient lighting and air-conditioning equipment during renovations and new openings, and introducing consumption monitoring systems to promptly identify sites with abnormally high energy use. The Group is committed to improving the energy efficiency of its sites and reducing their energy consumption by 10% by 2030;
- purchasing electricity backed by renewable energy guarantees of origin to cover 100% of the Group's electricity consumption by 2030.

In 2025, 33% of the Group's vehicle fleet consisted of electric or hybrid vehicles. SMCP is continuing the progressive electrification of its fleet, with the aim of reaching 100% electric or hybrid vehicles by 2030.

All the Group's commitments are detailed in its Climate Policy.

Measured Results and Milestones of the Climate Program

In 2025, 80% of the Group's electricity consumption was covered by contracts backed by renewable energy guarantees of origin, compared with 48% in 2024. Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) within the SBTi monitoring perimeter decreased by 66% between 2022 and 2025. These results and the expected contributions of the main decarbonization levers are presented in the 2025 Universal Registration Document (Section 3.2.1, particularly pp. 90–92).

b. Conservation of Natural Resources

The company implements measures to reduce natural resource consumption (energy, water and waste) across its buildings, including warehouses, head offices and stores:

- installation of energy-efficient LED lighting;
- installation of timers and/or motion sensors in corridors and common areas;
- implementation of temperature setpoints;
- switching off unused lighting and electrical equipment outside opening hours;
- regular maintenance of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems to ensure energy efficiency;
- responsible water consumption;
- implementation of waste sorting wherever possible.

Store Focus

Store fit-out and design incorporate environmental criteria aimed at limiting impacts on natural resources:

- adjusting lighting power to store floor area to maintain an appropriate balance between customer visual comfort and store energy efficiency;
- automated lighting controls to limit lighting outside store operating hours (opening and closing);
- use of durable, recycled or certified materials (e.g., FSC-certified wood, low-VOC paints);
- selection of suppliers and service providers based on sustainability criteria;
- provision of recycled and/or FSC-certified paper shopping bags designed to be reusable, with a preference for low-impact inks;

- integration of modular and reusable components into furniture to extend its lifespan, and reuse of store furniture;
- responsible management of construction and renovation waste.

These requirements are incorporated into project specifications and monitored for each store opening or renovation.

Store Environmental Improvement Program – STAR Standard

In 2025, the construction and architecture teams defined an environmental standard for store renovations and openings, applicable to European projects from 2026 and then progressively adapted to other regions. Known as STAR, the standard combines a baseline of minimum requirements with additional performance levels covering energy, lighting, heating and air conditioning, material and furniture choices, construction waste, indoor air quality and conditions of use. Projects are assessed against these criteria, helping teams share best practices and prioritize improvements in subsequent projects.

Logistics Focus

Logistics flow management incorporates practices designed to reduce the impact of shipments and deliveries on natural resources:

- reuse of supplier cardboard boxes and packaging for shipments to stores, where their condition permits;
- reduction of single-use plastics in packaging;
- optimization of parcel fill rates and consolidation of shipments to reduce the number of transport movements;
- use of certified and recycled cardboard boxes for e-commerce shipments.

Head Office Focus

At the Group's and its brands' head offices, day-to-day measures are implemented to reduce the environmental impact of their activities:

- switching off lights and equipment outside working hours;
- raising employee awareness, particularly by providing reusable items to limit single-use plastics (reusable cutlery, water bottles);
- reuse of furniture or sale to employees during office renovations.

c. Waste Reduction and Recycling

Head Office Focus

At head offices, waste management is based on clearly identified sorting bins located in accessible common areas (open-plan offices, kitchens and shared spaces). Appropriate, visible signage helps every employee sort waste correctly in line with the waste streams accepted by local authorities (paper, plastics, cardboard, glass, etc.). The aim is to facilitate good everyday practices, reduce the proportion of non-recycled waste and encourage everyone to take responsibility for sorting waste at source.

Store Focus

Waste management in our stores is based on common sense and responsible practices. Wherever possible, waste must be rigorously sorted in accordance with local regulations and the waste collection and sorting systems available in each municipality. Each store adapts these arrangements to its specific constraints (floor area, access to bins, collection frequency) to ensure effective, compliant and practically sustainable waste management.

Logistics Focus

Good practices are implemented in warehouses to limit waste generation. For example, supplier cardboard boxes may be reused for deliveries to stores. The stages through which products and materials pass have been designed to minimize excess packaging and unnecessary waste during warehouse storage. Waste sorting is in place at warehouses (cardboard, wood, plastics, etc.), resulting in a 76% waste sorting rate in 2025. The target is to reach 85% by 2030.

d. Biodiversity Conservation

The Group is committed to avoiding adverse impacts on biodiversity through its operations. To this end, the proximity of the Group's head offices, stores and warehouses to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value is assessed annually using the WWF Risk Filter tool.

PROXIMITY TO PROTECTED OR HIGH-BIODIVERSITY-VALUE AREAS

	Risk level				
	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
Sites operated by the Group	0%	35%	64%	1%	0%

The indicator presented is based on a geospatial analysis combining five sub-indicators from the WWF Risk Filter assessment tool. It assesses the proximity of sites operated by SMCP to protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value. The approach successively considers: (i) proximity to protected or conserved areas; (ii) proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas; (iii) proximity to other identified areas of ecological importance; (iv) the conservation status of surrounding ecosystems; and (v) the rarity of species' geographical ranges. Only 1% of sites operated by SMCP have a high risk level due to their proximity to a protected area or an area of high biodiversity value. These are stores located in shopping centers in the United States and China whose activities do not have material impacts on local biodiversity.

4) Training and Communication

The company implements initiatives to strengthen its internal sustainability culture and engage all employees:

- regular organization of sustainability-related awareness events and workshops (e.g., clothing collections, Circular Fashion Week);
- training on environmental topics (Textile Fresk, Digital Fresk, Climate Fresk, e-learning, etc.);
- transparent communication on objectives, actions and progress through dedicated channels (internal newsletters, intranet);
- promotion of remote working where job roles allow, to reduce travel.

Objectives, instructions, results and lessons learned are communicated internally through Group channels (intranet, newsletters, awareness materials, managerial discussions and operational meetings). The relevant departments relay applicable requirements to stores, head offices and warehouses, particularly when new procedures are introduced or construction work is undertaken.

Externally, the Group publishes its environmental performance, policies and objectives each year in its sustainability report and on its corporate website. Specific requirements applicable to service providers and suppliers are communicated through specifications, contracts and codes of conduct. The Sustainability Department ensures the consistency of publicly disclosed information and follows up on relevant stakeholder requests.

Awareness and training initiatives for relevant employees may be documented (materials used, attendance, communications and feedback) to facilitate the assessment of their implementation and effectiveness.

5) Annual Reporting and Monitoring Indicators

Each year, the Group monitors changes in energy consumption related to its own operations, as well as the rollout of renewable energy contracts across its store network.

The Group also tracks indicators relating to refrigerant leaks and product packaging.

Some sites also report the quantities of waste generated by category.

These indicators are reported annually and disclosed on a consolidated basis in the SMCP Group's CSRD report. Invoices, meter readings, supporting evidence for electricity certificates, vehicle inventories, maintenance data, service provider attestations, environmental certificates and inspection reports constitute records used to verify the indicators. Data reliability and consistency are checked against observed trends, consolidation scopes and available supporting documentation. Significant discrepancies or missing data trigger requests for correction or data quality improvement measures, which are documented with the relevant functions.

6) Internal Controls and Audits

The Group's internal control framework includes self-assessments and control standards designed to verify the consistent implementation of sustainability commitments across brands and regions.

In addition, the Sustainability Department conducts internal reviews covering energy consumption, waste sorting and traceability, refrigerants, service provider compliance and the application of environmental specifications. These checks are documented, an owner is assigned and, where necessary, an action plan is established. Any significant deviation identified through performance indicators, self-assessments, internal reviews, certification audits, service providers or on-site teams is analyzed by the responsible department, with support from the Sustainability Department when an environmental issue is involved. Findings requiring action must be recorded and prioritized according to their nature, severity and potential impact.

All these controls and audits contribute to the continuous improvement of the environmental management system.

7) Environmental Certifications

HQE, BREEAM and LEED Certifications

The head offices of the SMCP Group and the Maje and Claudie Pierlot brands in Paris are HQE (High Environmental Quality) certified.

Fourteen Sandro and Maje stores have obtained LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) or BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) environmental certification, two internationally recognized standards for assessing the environmental performance of buildings and their fit-outs.

These certifications are based on a multi-criteria assessment covering, in particular, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions reductions, water consumption management, construction and fit-out materials, waste management, pollution prevention, indoor air quality and occupant comfort. Depending on the project, they also take mobility and biodiversity conservation into account.

GOTS and GRS Certifications for Head Offices and Warehouses

As part of the GOTS (Global Organic Textile Standard) and GRS (Global Recycled Standard) certifications obtained by the Group's four brands, head offices and warehouses included in the certification scope undergo regular audits conducted by an independent third party, Ecocert Greenlife.

Within the scope stated on the certificate, GOTS and GRS audits cover compliance with traceability procedures and environmental management requirements tailored to the nature and scale of the audited activities. For head offices and warehouses, these requirements are proportionate to their management, storage and distribution functions.

BiodiverCity® Label for the Marly-la-Ville Logistics Park

SMCP's logistics warehouse in Marly-la-Ville is located within the Prologis Marly property park, which holds the BiodiverCity® "Excellent" label. The label applies to the park and to the integration of biodiversity considerations into its design and landscaping; it does not constitute a standalone environmental certification for the building occupied by SMCP alone. The park includes meadows, an orchard, pollinator-friendly planting, preserved woodland areas and habitats for several species (birds, bats and amphibians).

8) Materiality Scope: Exclusion of Water and Chemical Substances

The Group's water footprint assessment shows that most water consumption is associated with the manufacture and use of products. Offices, stores and warehouses account for a non-material share of the consolidated water footprint (approximately 1%, according to the published assessment). These sites nevertheless use water, mainly for sanitary purposes, cleaning and certain equipment. The Group therefore maintains a principle of water conservation and compliance of installations without setting a separate quantitative target for these operations beyond the one applicable to industrial activities in its value chain.

The Group's double materiality assessment did not identify any material issue relating to the direct management of chemical substances in its own operations. Textile production processes, where these issues are concentrated, are carried out by suppliers and covered by the value chain environmental policies.

Stores, head offices and warehouses do not carry out industrial chemical treatment processes. Chemicals present on site are primarily those used by cleaning, servicing and maintenance contractors.

The responsible departments work with the relevant service providers to ensure compliance with requirements governing the products used, their storage, safety instructions and associated waste management. Wherever possible, the Group gives preference to cleaning products bearing a recognized environmental label and encourages substitution practices and the reduction of substances of concern.