

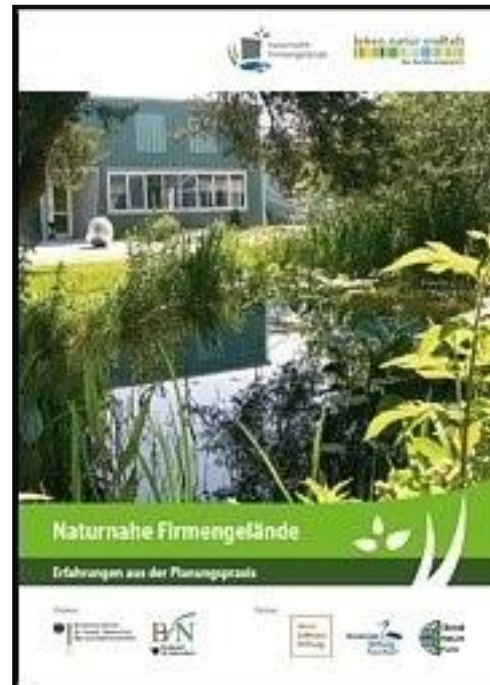
Biodiversität im Unternehmen - von der Wesentlichkeitsanalyse zur Strategie

Louisa Lösing
Global Nature Fund

Global Nature Fund

Wer wir sind

- Internationale Stiftung für Umwelt und Natur
- Standorte in Radolfzell, Bonn, Berlin
- > 15 Jahre Business & Biodiversity
- Unternehmen Biologische Vielfalt (UBi): Biodiversity Checks für Unternehmen, Entwicklung von Branchenempfehlungen, Analysen Zertifizierungen



Unterstützung von Unternehmen zu:

- Biodiversitätsmanagement & Strategie
- Reporting
- Einkauf & Biodiversität
- Entwaldungsfreie Lieferketten
- Landwirtschaft
- Firmengelände
- Schulungen
- Naturschutz-Projekte

Was ist Biodiversität?






Vielfalt der Arten
(Pflanzen, Tiere, Mikroorganismen)



Vielfalt der Gene
(innerhalb einer Art)



Vielfalt der Ökosysteme
(Wald, Meer, Flüsse, Land)

Ökosystemleistungen

A close-up photograph of a stack of cut logs. The logs are arranged in a somewhat circular pattern, showing their cross-sections. The wood grain is clearly visible, with concentric rings. The bark is dark and rough. A small green plant with several leaves is growing from the stack in the lower-left quadrant. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, creating a textured and natural feel.

**Versorgungs-
leistungen**



Regulierende Leistungen

Kulturelle Leistungen

Treiber für den Biodiversitäts-Verlust

**Veränderte Land-
/ Meeresnutzung**



**Übernutzung
von Ressourcen**



Invasive Arten



Verschmutzung



Klimawandel



Biodiversity Check

- Erste Analyse, keine Zertifizierung, **vertraulich** – über 150 Referenzen, u.a. Vaude, Symrise, REWE, Daimler, Evonik, TUI...
- Ergänzt EMAS und ISO 14001 (Performance Audit zur Biodiversität) und CRSD-Reporting
- **Überblick** über direkte und indirekte Wirkungen entlang der Unternehmensbereiche
- **Erstellung eines Biodiversity Action Plans**

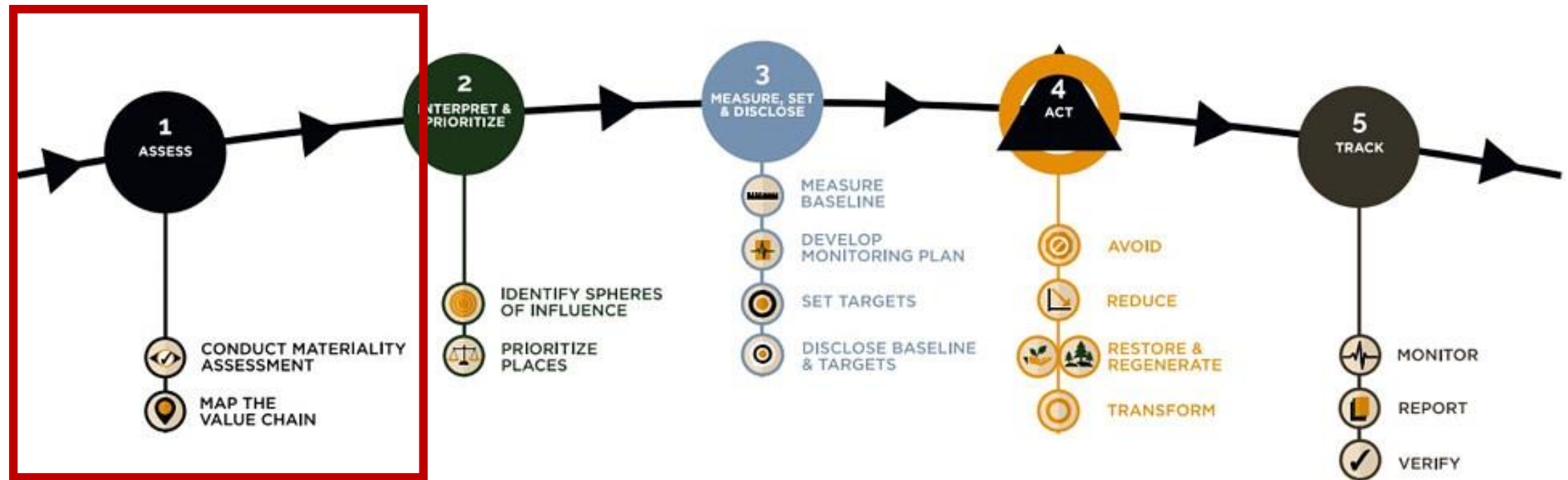
Unternehmensbereiche

1. Strategie und Management
2. Stakeholder und Öffentlichkeit
3. Firmenareale, Liegenschaften
4. **Einkauf: Rohstoffe, Material, Wasser...**
5. Produktentwicklung
6. Logistik und Transport
7. Endprodukte und Dienstleistung
8. Vertrieb und Marketing
9. Personalwesen

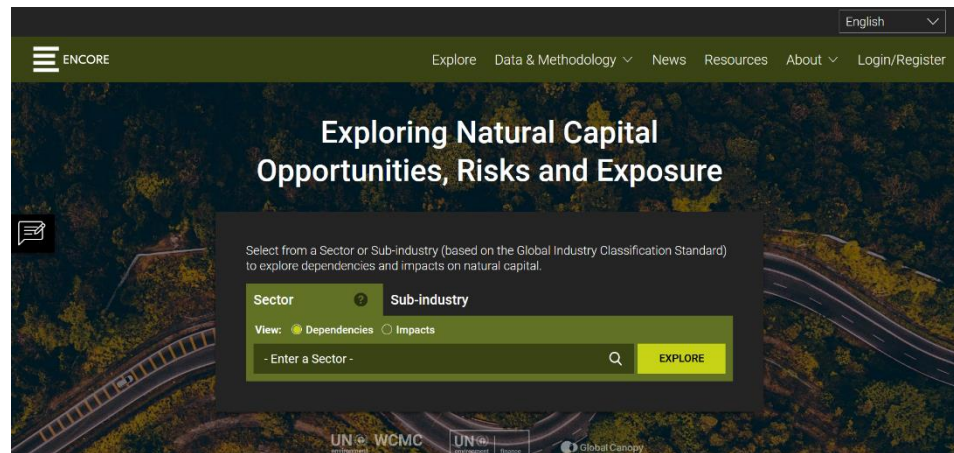


Ein Biodiversitätsmanagement aufbauen

Figure 1: SBTN Process



Einstieg – Einsteiger-Tools zur Priorisierung von Aktivitäten/Sektoren: ENCORE & SBTN



- Überblick Sektor-Impacts und Dependencies nach ISIC

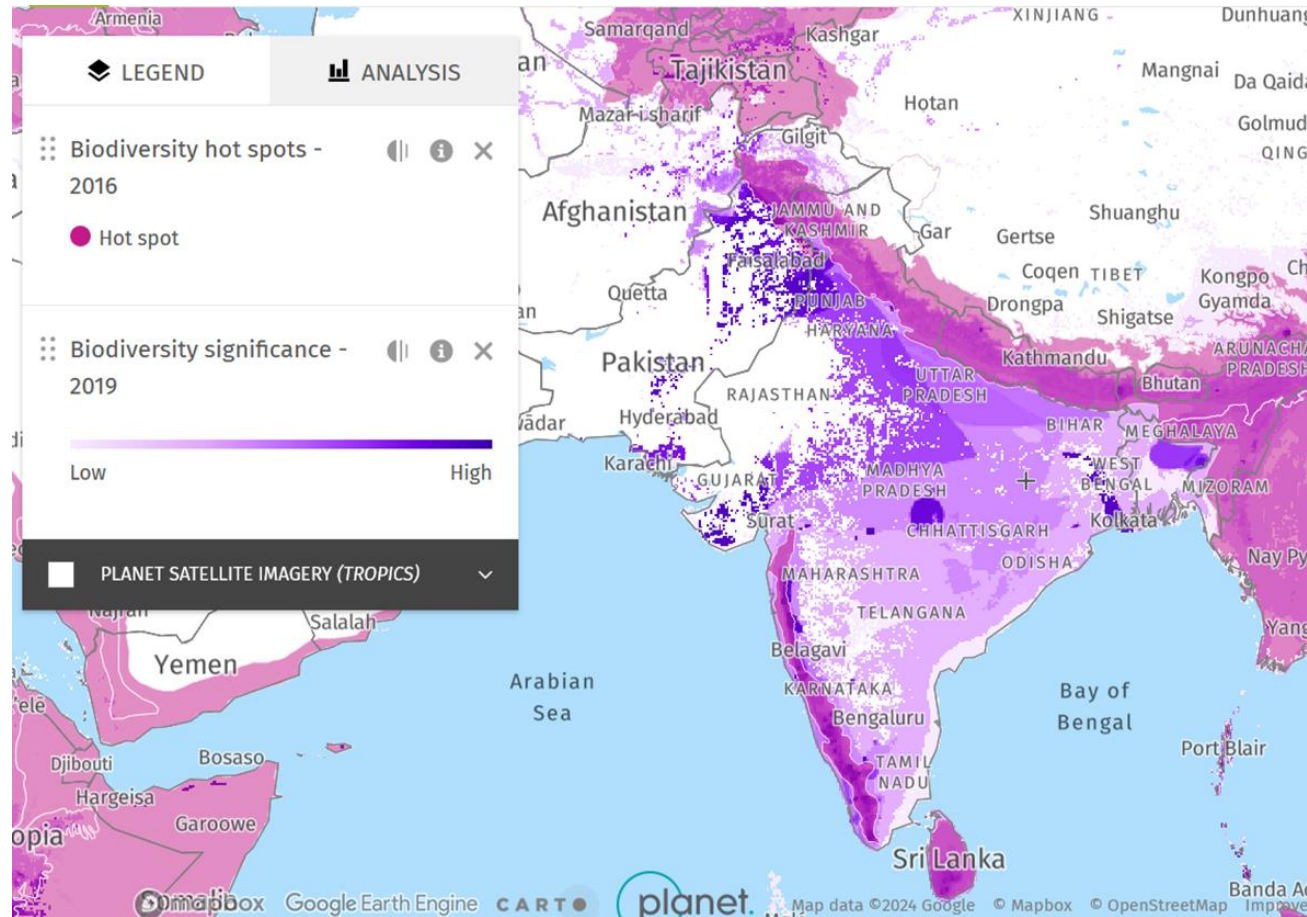
<https://encorenature.org/en>

Get Ready	STEP 1 Assess	STEP 2 Prioritize	STEP 3 Set Targets	STEP 4 Act	STEP 5 Track
<p>Step 1a: Materiality Screening</p> <p>Screen for the material pressures most likely to require target-setting, based on sector-level information.</p> <p>Step 1b: Value Chain Assessment</p> <p>Estimate your company's contributions to key environmental pressures across its operations and value chains and estimate the state of nature in locations that your company operates or sources from, in order to inform decisions about which environmental impacts to set science-based targets on, for which parts of the business, and where in the value chain.</p> <p>Technical guidance materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reader's Guide to 1st Release (PDF) • Step 1 Technical Guidance (PDF) • Materiality Screening Tool (spreadsheet) • High Impact Commodity List (spreadsheet) • Data Needs (spreadsheet) • Toolbox (spreadsheet) 					

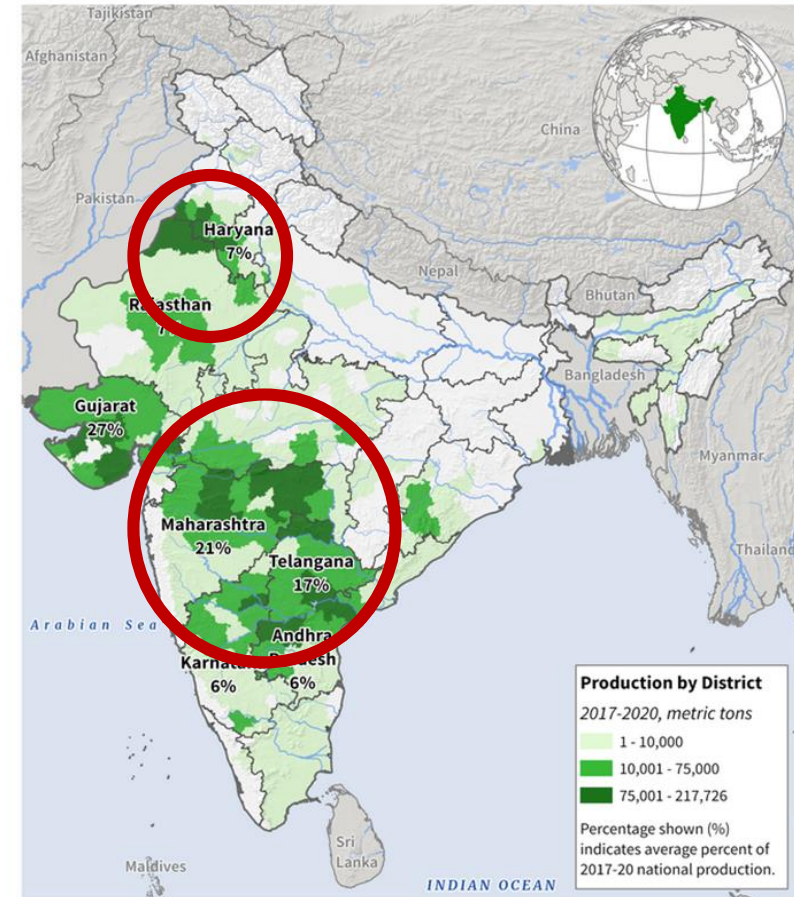
- Tools zur Auswertung der Treiber des Biodiversitätsverlustes
- Liste besonders problematischer Commodities (inkl. Baumwolle)

<https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/how-it-works/assess/>

Einstieg – Einsteiger-Tools zur Priorisierung von Standorten: Risikorohstoffe & Herkunft: Global Forest Watch



India: Cotton Production



© Global Forest Watch

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USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/rssisw/al/crop_production_maps/sasia/IND_Cotton.png

Source: India Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Market Year 2017/18 - 2019/2020 data by districts

Wertschöpfungskette – Beispiel Textil

DIE TEXTILE KETTE



Beispiel aus der Textilbranche: Kering

THE EP&L, CORNERSTONE OF OUR ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH








































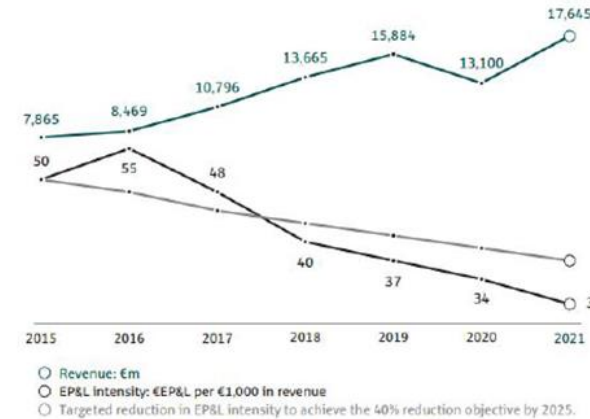
	END OF LIFE	USE PHASE	TIER 0: STORES, WAREHOUSES, OFFICES	TIER 1: ASSEMBLY	TIER 2: MANUFACTURING	TIER 3: RAW MATERIAL PROCESSING	TIER 4: RAW MATERIAL PRODUCTION	TOTAL IN MILLIONS:
Air emissions 								8.1 % €44.4
GHGs 								38.1 % €209.1
Land use 								31.1 % €170.7
Waste 								4.3 % €23.8
Water consumption 								3.5 % €19.4
Water pollution 								14.8 % €81.1
TOTAL IN MILLIONS:	0.1 % €0.5	8.3 % €45.7	5.8 % €31.7	5.7 % €31.4	9.6 % €52.6	9.2 % €50.5	61.3 % €336.2	100 % €548.6

Figure 2 : EP&L IMPACT PER TIER AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT GROUP (Link to data [↗](#))



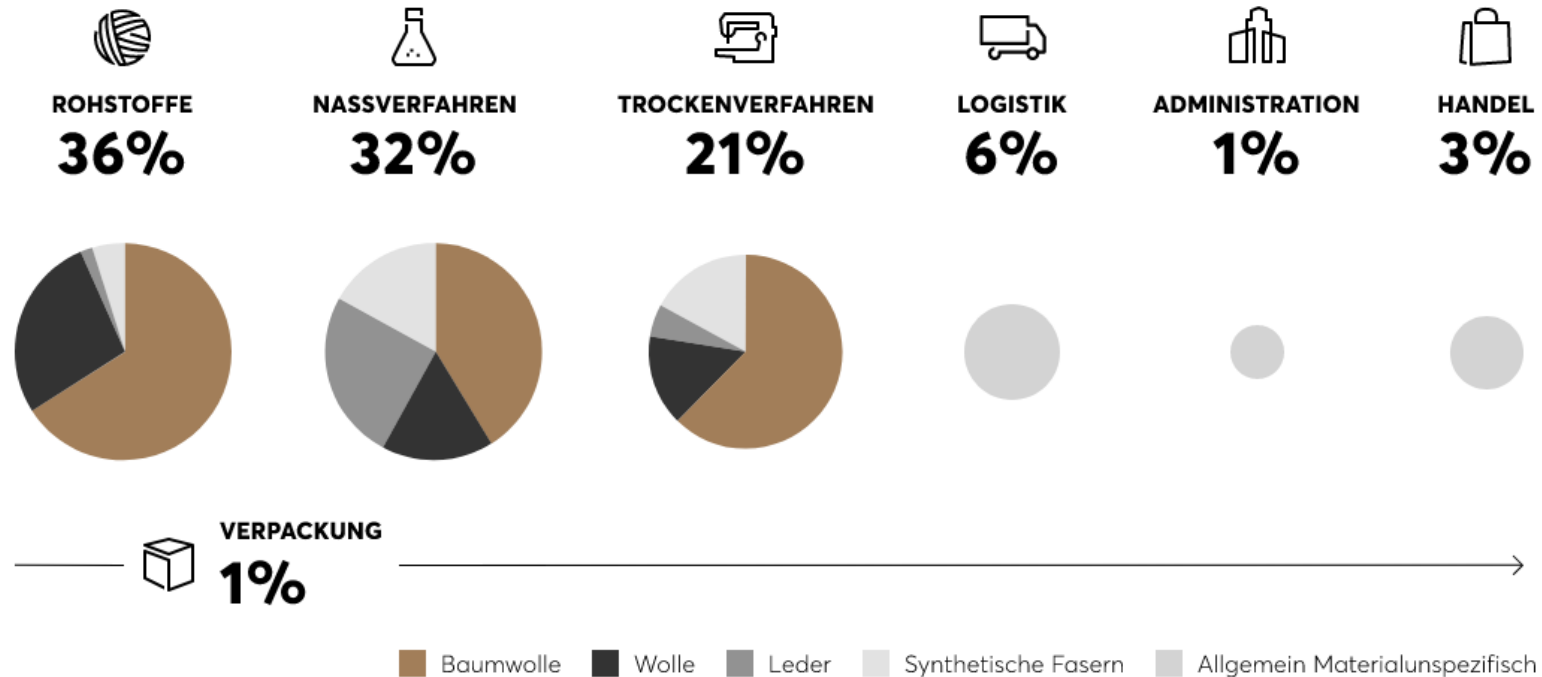
PROGRESS TOWARDS 2025 GOALS

41% reduction in our EP&L intensity between 2015 and 2021

→ Achieving Kering's EP&L target 4 years ahead of time

Datenbank: <https://kering-group.opendatasoft.com/pages/epl-map/>

Beispiel aus der Textilbranche: Hugo Boss



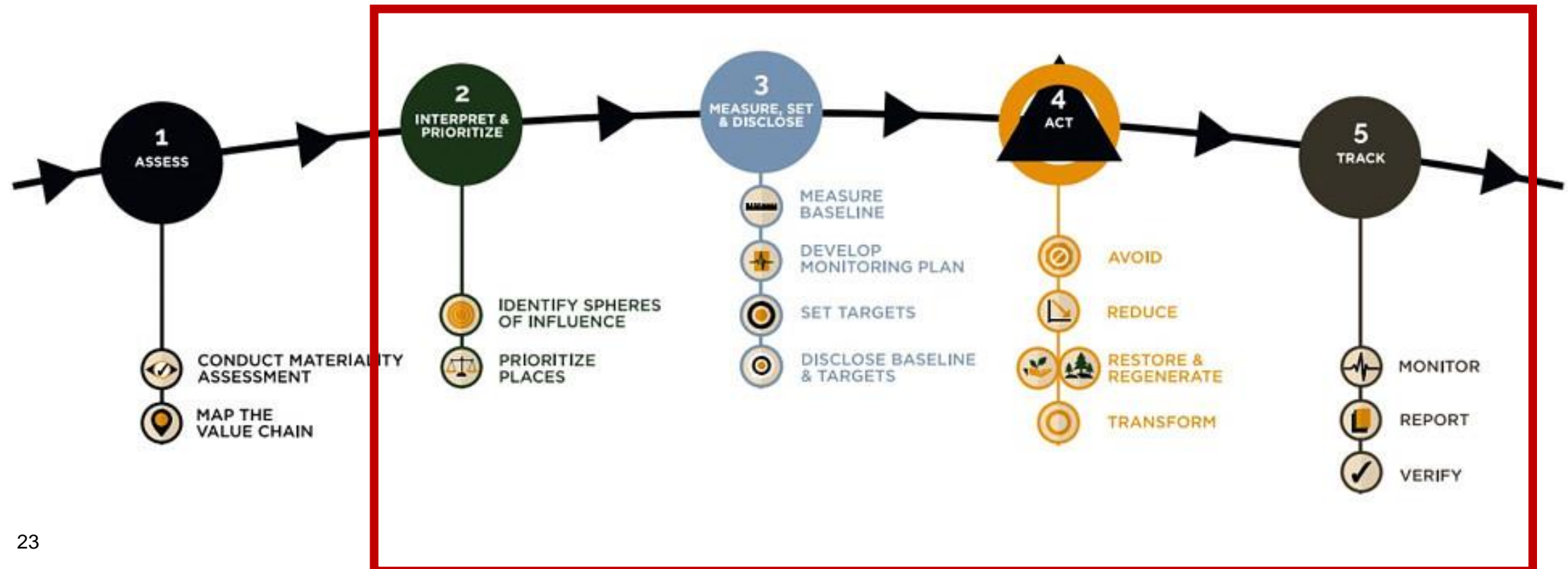
Stand Mai 2018:

Basierend auf den in 2016 erhobenen Daten (siehe 2. Ausgabe des White Papers) und Datenaktualisierungen im Jahr 2018

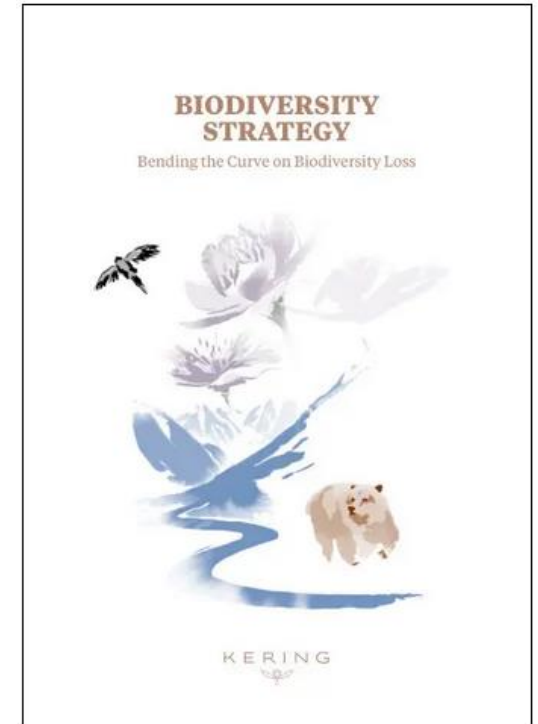
<https://group.hugoboss.com/de/nachhaltigkeit/strategie/naturkapitalbewertung>

Ein Biodiversitätsmanagement aufbauen

Figure 1: SBTN Process



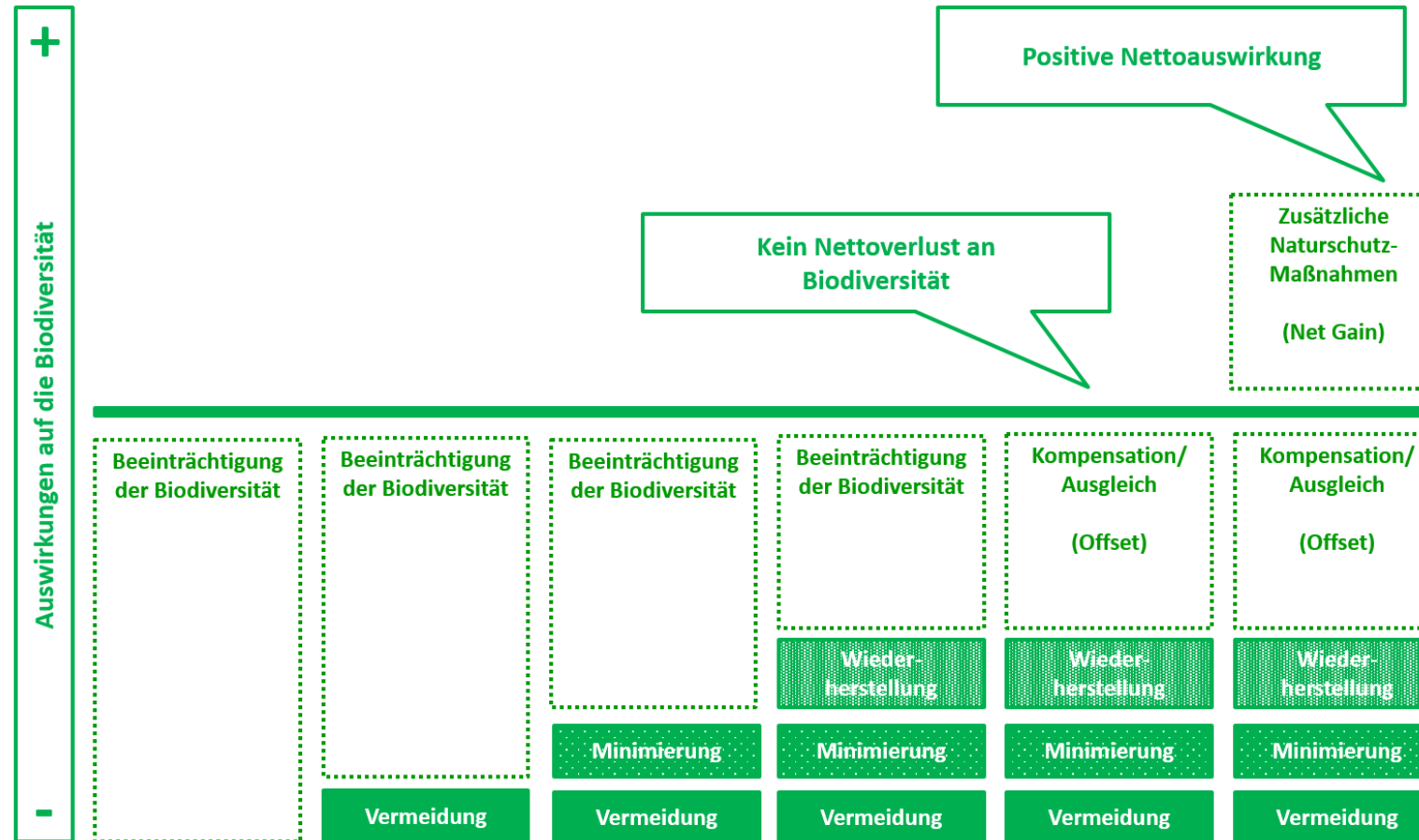
Strategie – Beispiel Kering



<https://www.kering.com/en/sustainability/safeguarding-the-planet/biodiversity-strategy/>

=> Folgt der Vermeidungshierarchie!

Maßnahmen und Ressourcen zur Umsetzung von Biodiversitäts- und Ökosystem-Strategien und -zielen im Unternehmen



Kering, Vermeidungshierarchie & Maßnahmen

Vermeidung	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bis 2025: 100%ige Rückverfolgbarkeit aller Materialien bis mindestens auf Landesebene▪ Bei Risiko-Materialien wie Leder bis auf Farm-Ebene▪ Bis 2025: Verzicht auf Materialien, die zur Umwandlung von Ökosystemen mit hohem Erhaltungswert führen
Reduktion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bis 2025: 100%ige Einhaltung der Kering-Standards für Rohstoffe und Herstellungsprozesse<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Vorrang für Bio-Baumwolle▪ 50 % der verwendeten Materialien entsprechen den Prinzipien der Kreislaufwirtschaft entsprechen▪ Reduzierung des gesamten ökologischen Fußabdrucks der Gruppe um 40 % bis 2025
Wiederherstellung	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bis 2025: Wiederherstellung 1 Mio. Hektar landwirtschaftlicher Flächen und Weideland in der Lieferkette▪ Bis 2025: Wiederherstellung von Lebensräumen, in denen Bergbau und andere Abbautätigkeiten stattgefunden haben (auf einer Fläche, die dreimal so groß ist wie der gesamte "direkte" Fußabdruck der Gruppe)▪ Identifizierung, Beschaffung und Skalierung vergessener Pflanzensorten und Tierrassen in der Lieferkette
Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Fashion Pact▪ Naturschutz-Organisationen fördern▪ Neugestaltung von Modeschau-Kalendern und –Anforderungen▪ Die mehr als 38.000 Mitarbeiter der Gruppe dazu inspirieren, die biologische Vielfalt in ihr tägliches Leben zu integrieren▪ Stärkung von Biodiversität in Zertifizierungssystemen und Standards

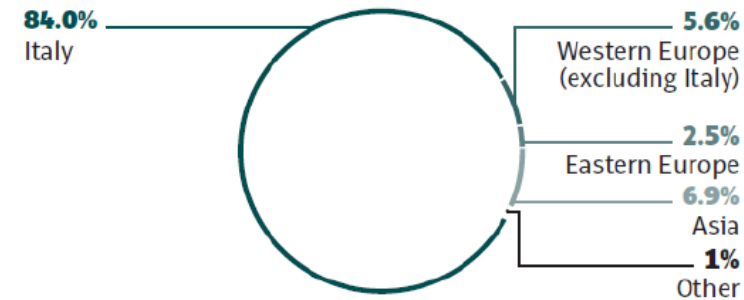
Strategie / Policies – Beispiel Kering

BUILDING RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAINS

OUR SUPPLY CHAIN STRUCTURE

More than 92% suppliers in Europe, predominantly in Italy

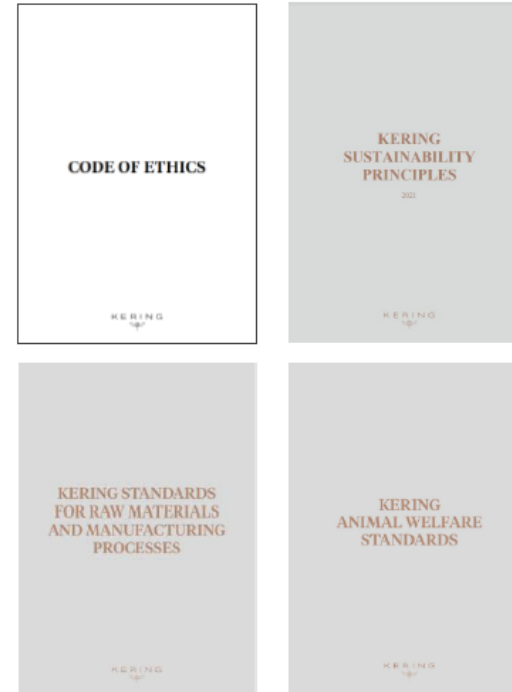
Western Europe (89.6%): strong government presence, comprehensive and mature labor law, highly developed social dialogue



4,107
suppliers

3,420
audits in 2021

All key suppliers to be audited every 2 years
64% of suppliers audited in 2021, 90% in 2015-2021



SA8000 Gucci & Bottega Veneta

Our standards, a set of environmental and social clauses part of each contract




Policies – Beispiel Hugo Boss

HUGO BOSS
BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

FOREWORD

As a global company, HUGO BOSS is aware of its responsibility towards people, society, and the environment. As part of this responsibility, we are committed to protecting biodiversity as the fundamental prerequisite for an intact ecosystem.

HUGO BOSS mainly uses natural raw materials in its products such as cotton and wool, which underlines our dependency on biodiversity. At the same time, our business activities, in particular production of raw material and the manufacturing of our products, have an impact on the environment. Consequently, we have made biodiversity one of our priorities in sustainability management.



To assume this responsibility, we have taken a close look at our impact on biodiversity in an in-depth study conducted with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which will be outlined more in detail in this document. Based on this and the mitigation hierarchy as a framework for action, we have set ourselves ambitious targets for the protection of biodiversity that are included in this document. Furthermore, this document includes a summary of the measures we are taking at each step of the value chain to specifically address the identified impacts and reach the set targets. To this end, we are working closely with our partners in the supply chain and recognized organizations worldwide, as this complex topic cannot be tackled alone. In particular, we believe that a systemic transition to a circular economy is an important lever for conserving resources and, with it, protecting the environment in the long term.

1

HUGO BOSS
COTTON & OTHER PLANT-BASED FIBER
COMMITMENT

1 PRELIMINARY REMARKS

HUGO BOSS takes responsibility for the environment and future generations. Therefore, we aim to protect people and the environment by more sustainable farming and refinement processes of our products. This includes that we continually endeavor to find new ways to produce in the most resource-efficient way possible and promote innovative products. To this end, we closely collaborate with our business partners, farmer organizations and other stakeholders.

Our cotton & other plant-based fiber (e.g., flax, hemp) commitment aims to guide the effective implementation of sustainability standards for plant-based fiber cultivation and therewith includes objectives to continuously improve farmers' wellbeing, soil health, biodiversity, and water accessibility. We focus particularly on sustainability standards that offer farmers training and local support for plant-based fiber cultivation, but also foster responsible agriculture in general.

One of the keyways to achieve the sourcing of more sustainable cotton and other plant-based fibers is to ensure that all employees involved in the creation of design and products and in the selection of suppliers and raw materials understand the cultivation and agriculture in general. Therefore, these employees should take into account the HUGO BOSS criteria for cotton and other plant-based materials in the creation of designs and products and in the selection of suppliers and raw materials.

2 COTTON & OTHER PLANT-BASED FIBER COMMITMENT

We, as HUGO BOSS, are aware of the importance and ramifications of safeguarding agriculture areas and are fully committed to compliance with all applicable national and international laws and regulations. Beyond, HUGO BOSS commits to continuously increase the share of cotton & other plant-based fibers cultivated under the sustainability criteria defined in this commitment. As cotton is the main fiber used in HUGO BOSS products, we have set ourselves the concrete target:

Use of 100 % sustainably sourced cotton by 2025 in accordance with the updated criteria described in this HUGO BOSS Cotton & other Plant-based Fiber Commitment.

All achievements related to the defined target will be monitored, published and, if necessary, the improvement programs will be strengthened.

HUGO BOSS
COMMITMENT TO PROTECT FORESTS THROUGH
OUR PAPER, PACKAGING AND FABRICS
CHOICES

As a globally operating company HUGO BOSS is aware of its responsibility towards people, society, and the environment. We continuously strive to use more sustainable materials and look for environmentally friendly alternatives to reduce the environmental impact of our business. At the same time, we are always respecting ethical conditions. Therefore, we are committed to protecting the world's forests through our approach to procurement of paper, packaging, and fabrics.

As substitutions for single use plastics are sought out it is recognized that the environmental issues arising with an increase in demand for forest-based products or a substitute must be addressed. This commitment looks to support the necessary shift away from single use plastics concurrent with the pressing need for conservation of ancient and endangered forests.

Conservation of Ancient and Endangered Forests and Ecosystems

HUGO BOSS will support approaches and systems to build a future that does not use ancient and endangered forests in the packaging, paper or in man-made cellulosic fabrics, including rayon, viscose, lyocell, modal and other trademarked brands. We will positively influence these supply chains in order to protect the world's remaining ancient and endangered forests and endangered species' habitat.

To do this, we will:

1. Work with Cantex and our suppliers to support collaborative and visionary solutions that protect remaining ancient and endangered forests in the Coastal Temperate Rainforests on 'Vancouver Island' and the Great Bear Rainforest², Canada's Boreal Forests³, and Indonesia's Rainforests⁴
2. Assess our existing use of man-made cellulotics, packaging and paper and eliminate sourcing from endangered species habitat and ancient and endangered forests such as the Canadian and Russian Boreal Forests; Coastal Temperate Rainforests; tropical forests and peatlands of Indonesia, the Amazon and West Africa by 2022.
3. Work to eliminate sourcing from companies that are logging forests illegally⁵, tree plantations⁶ established after 1994 through the conversion or simplification of natural forests, or areas being logged in contravention of First Nations/tribal/indigenous peoples' and community rights from other controversial suppliers.
4. Engage our suppliers to change practices and/or re-evaluate our relationship with them, should we find that any of our products sourced from ancient and endangered forests, endangered species habitat or illegal logging.

COMPLIANCE

HUGO BOSS
TIERWOHL RICHTLINIE

Zertifizierungen und Biodiversität



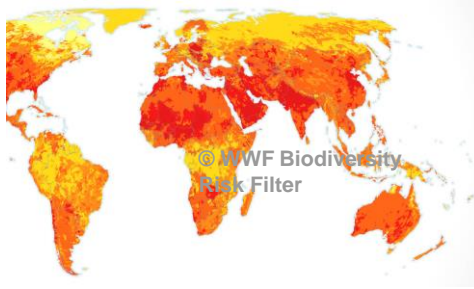
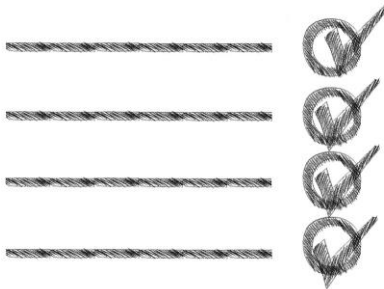
The screenshot shows the Textile Exchange Preferred Fiber & Materials Matrix. The 'Biodiversity' column is highlighted. The table below summarizes the data for three certification types:

Certification	Impact area level	Impact area performance %	Biodiversity Management Planning	Biodiversity Monitoring	Ambitiousness of Biodiversity Strategy	High Conservation Value (HCV) Riparian Buffer Zones
Better Cotton (F, IP, MB, CoC)	1	31%	50% Better Cotton requires producers to adopt a Biodiversity Management Plan that conserves and enhances biodiversity on and surrounding the farm, including: Identifying and mapping biodiversity resources, identifying and restoring degraded areas, enhancing populations of beneficial insects as per the Integrated Pest Management plan, ensuring crop rotation and protecting riparian areas.	50% Biodiversity identification and mapping is required for all Better Cotton producers through local or national collaboration. In the case of conversion of non-agricultural land to agricultural land, identifying and mapping biodiversity can be combined with the HCV assessment, which also includes resources identification to maximize efficiency.	50% Biodiversity is named as a prioritized outcome for Better Cotton producers, considering the impact of expansion and restoration practices. A Continuous Improvement Planning process is required by all Better Cotton producers, identifying priority areas for the producer to adapt the Biodiversity Management Plan.	Better Cotton requires producers to identify and map HCV areas on and near the production zone, where HCVs are found, biodiversity figures for those areas must be maintained.
Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) (F, IP, MB, CoC) <small>Operates in Africa only</small>	2	42%	38% CmiA requires a biodiversity management plan that is time-bound and must have site-specific considerations such as the mapping and identification of production zone High Conservation Values and enhancing buffer and riparian zones.	50% CmiA requires managing entities to identify and map HCV areas on and near the production zone, where HCVs are found, biodiversity figures for those areas must be maintained.	50% CmiA outlines key biodiversity outcomes in the statement of the management plan; the continued identification, protection, and restoration [if necessary] of HCV, riparian and buffer zones are required. Additionally, biodiversity values in HCVs must be maintained in the face of production.	CmiA requires managing entities to identify and map HCV areas on and near the production zone, where HCVs are found, biodiversity figures for those areas must be maintained.
Fairtrade Cotton			23% Fairtrade supports producers in developing a plan to protect and enhance biodiversity.	15% Fairtrade supports producers in developing capabilities to monitor the biodiversity.	30% Biodiversity is named as a priority in the Fairtrade certification – producers are required to have a biodiversity plan.	Fairtrade requires producers to identify and map HCV areas on and near the production zone, where HCVs are found, biodiversity figures for those areas must be maintained.

+ Ubi-Projekt:
Empfehlungen für
Standardsetzer & Runder
Tisch zu Biodiversität!

<https://pfmm.textileexchange.org>

Biodiversität messen?!

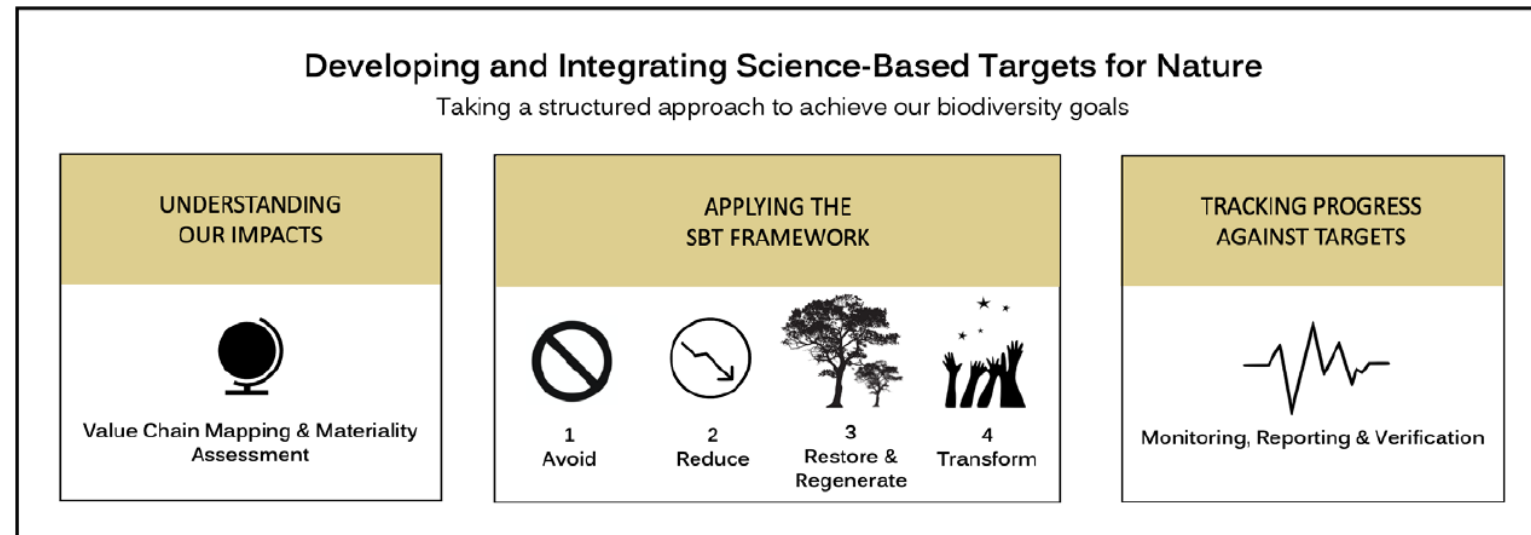
Primärdaten	Sekundärdaten	Modellierte Daten	Monitoring von Maßnahmen & Performance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-situ-Sammlung (z.B. E-DNA, Akustik, Spuren, Schlüsse-Pflanz-/Tierarten, Bodenproben, Wasserproben) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geodatenebenen, Fernerkundung <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetation - Vielfalt der Ökosysteme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modellierte Daten über den Zustand der biologischen Vielfalt (z. B. Footprinting, Metriken wie die Mean Species Abundance (MSA), georäumliche Modelle)  <p>© WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maßnahmen zur Förderung der Biodiversität Maßnahmen zur Minimierung der negativen Auswirkungen 

Metriken/Parameter im ESRS E4

- Aktuell vor allem „narrative“ Daten
- Die meisten Unternehmen kommen aktuell nicht so weit in der Lieferkette, als dass sie tatsächlich Biodiversität messen können! – Annäherung: Biodiversitätsperformance
- Freiwilliger KMU-Standard:
 - Daten zur Nähe und negativen Auswirkungen auf Schutzgebiete
 - Landnutzungsdaten
 - EMAS-Daten! (versiegelte Fläche, naturnahe Fläche)
- E4 Optional: Frage nach Flächennutzung auf LCA-Basis
 - 36. Hat das Unternehmen wesentliche Auswirkungen in Bezug auf Landnutzungsänderungen oder Auswirkungen auf die Ausdehnung und den Zustand von Ökosystemen ermittelt, kann es auch seine Landnutzung auf der Grundlage einer Lebenszyklusanalyse angeben.
- Tipp: TNFD-Sektorstandards, Factsheet Ubi für Einsteiger*innen in Vorbereitung

Ziele – Beispiel Kering nach Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

1. Die Nichtumwandlung von natürlichen Ökosystemen
2. Reduzierung des Flächenbedarfs
3. Engagement für die Landschaft

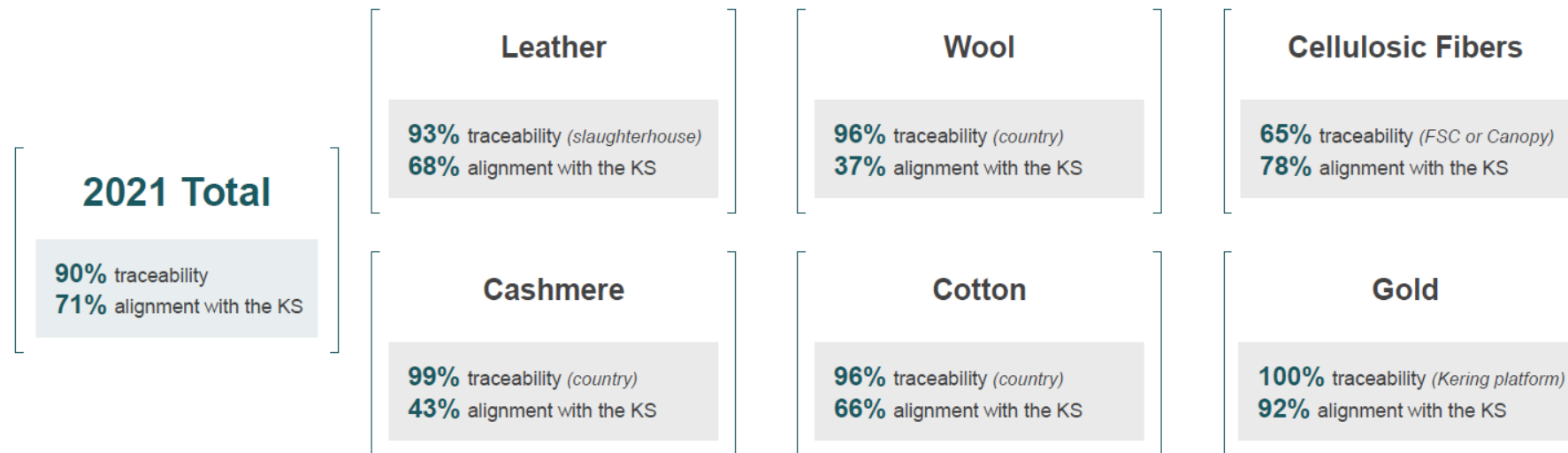


Ziele – Beispiel Kering

BEYOND AUDITS: SUSTAINABLE RAW MATERIALS AND PROCESSES

2 concrete targets by 2025

- **100% of the key raw materials** used by the Group, and the production processes using these materials, **aligned with the Kering Standards**
- **100% of key raw materials to be traceable** back to their country of origin



Detailed targets for each raw material are described on page 227 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document : https://www.kering.com/assets/front/documents/Kering_2021_Universal_Registration_Document.pdf



Ziele Hugo Boss

Impact	Target	Year
Climate change	Net zero greenhouse gas emissions throughout the entire value chain (Scope 1-3).	2050
	Reduction of CO ₂ emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by at least 50%.	2030
	Reduction of CO ₂ emissions (Scope3) by at least 50%.	2030
Pollution	All suppliers with wet processes produce in compliance with the ZDHC MRS� standards.	2030
Habitat loss and degradation	Use of 100% sustainably sourced cotton in accordance with the criteria of the HUGO BOSS Cotton Commitment.	2025
	At least 60% of the product range consists of RESPONSIBLE styles.	2025
	100% of the leather used comes from tanneries certified by the Leather Working Group or a similar standard.	2025
	80% of our products meet the requirements for circular products.	2030
	0% polyester & nylon.	2030

Overexploitation	No deforestation: Packaging and man-made cellulosic fibers have to comply with Canopy Planet requirements (e.g. min 20 points for MMCF) and the use of Next Gen product (recycled and alternative feedstock).	Starting 2022
	100% regenerative materials sourced to regenerative principles or closed-loop recycling.	2030

¹ The current status of our target achievements can be found on our [group website](#)

Lieferantenanfragen - Beispiel HIGG Index

EBD01. Has your company formally set and approved targets to address its nature impacts? (Select all that apply OR None) +

EBD02. Is your company planning to align its nature targets to the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) framework? +

EBD03. Did your company implement a nature program or strategy to achieve its nature-related targets? +

EBD04. Did your company set any sourcing restrictions due to nature-related risks? +

EBD05. Did your company implement measures to reduce impacts on nature during fiber and raw materials production? +

EBD06. Did your company implement measures to restore and/or regenerate nature in areas where it has identified significant impacts? +

EBD07. Did your company's fiber and raw materials sustainability strategy include decoupling economic growth from natural capital depletion? +

EBD08. Did your company meet its annual milestone targets for nature? +

EBD09. Did your company report publicly on its nature targets and progress? +

EBD10. Did your company consult with relevant stakeholders as part of the development of its nature program or strategy? +

EBD11. Did your company develop, support or fund any mechanisms to contribute to the protection, restoration and/or regeneration of nature? +

Agenda

Den Einstieg schaffen

Zusammenfassung

- Kapazitäten und Wissen zu Biodiversität im Unternehmen aufbauen
- Wesentliche Auswirkungen, Abhängigkeiten, Risiken & Chancen identifizieren
- Eigene Strategien und Richtlinien im Unternehmen sichten
- Deep-dive Standorte & Lieferketten
- Nicht nur reporten, Maßnahmen entwickeln! (Vermeidungshierarchie is key!)

leben.natur.vielfalt

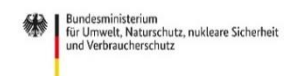


das Bundesprogramm

Vielen Dank für Ihr Interesse!



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Kontakte

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www.globalnature.org

www.unternehmen-biologische-vielfalt.de

Weitere Informationen:



[Global Nature Fund auf LinkedIn](#)



[Newsletter der EU Business & Biodiversity Kampagne](#)

[Newsletter Global Nature Fund](#)