

ELLASSAY GROUP

SHENZHEN ELLASSAY FASHION CO, LTD. (the “ELLASSAY Group”) Commitment to Protect Forests Through Our Paper, Packaging and Fabrics Choices

深圳歌力思服饰股份有限公司（以下简称“歌力思集团”）通过纸、包装、面料的选择，兑现保护森林的承诺

ELLASSAY Group has always been committed to sustainability in all of our clothing. For this reason, ELLASSAY Group is committed to protecting the world’s forests through our approach to procurement of pulp, paper, packaging and fabrics.

歌力思集团向来致力于我们所有服装供应链的可持续性。因此，歌力思集团承诺通过浆粕、纸、包装、面料的采购选择兑现保护森林的承诺。

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 as a substitute must be addressed. This policy looks to support the necessary shift away from single use plastics concurrent with the pressing need for conservation of Ancient and Endangered Forests.

在我们探索一次性塑料的替代品时，我们还广泛认同，作为塑料替代的木质产品的需求提升带来的环境问题必须得到解决。本政策旨在支持应有的一次性塑料的替代转型，同时着力推动目前急需的原始濒危森林的保护。

Conservation of Ancient and Endangered Forests and Ecosystems

原始濒危森林和生态系统的保护

ELLASSAY Group will support approaches and systems to build a future that does not use Ancient and Endangered Forests¹ in the packaging, paper or in man-made cellulosic fabrics, including rayon, viscose, lyocell, modal and other trademarked brands. We will influence these supply chains in order to protect the world’s remaining Ancient and Endangered Forests and endangered species² habitat.

歌力思集团支持通过相应方法和体系在未来的包装、纸、再生纤维素纤维面料（包括人造丝、黏胶、莱赛尔纤维、莫代尔纤维、其它商标品牌）的供应链中淘汰来自原始濒危森林的原材料。我们将在这些供应链上发挥影响力，推动全球尚存的原始濒危森林和濒危物种栖息地的保护。

To do this, we will:

为此，我们将：

1. Work with Canopy and our suppliers to support collaborative and visionary solutions that protect remaining Ancient and Endangered Forests in the Coastal Temperate Rainforests on Vancouver Island³ and the Great Bear Rainforest⁴, Canada’s Boreal Forests⁵, and Indonesia’s Rainforests.⁶
与Canopy和我们的供应商展开合作，支持基于合作、长远的解决方案，保护温哥华岛沿海温带雨林、大熊雨林、加拿大北方林、印尼雨林等全球尚存的原始濒危森林。
2. Assess our existing use of man-made cellulose, 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 2025.
评估我们正在使用的再生纤维素、包装、纸等产品；截至2025年，淘汰来自原始濒危森林和濒危物种栖息地的原材料，例如加拿大和俄罗斯的北方林、沿海温带雨林、印尼、亚马逊和西非的热带雨林和泥炭地。
3. Work to eliminate sourcing from: companies that are logging forests illegally⁷; tree plantations⁸ 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 or from other controversial suppliers.

致力于淘汰以下来源的原材料：非法伐木的公司；1994年之后通过天然林转化或简化的种植林；存在侵犯第一民族/部落/原住民及其社区权利的问题的地区；其它争议性供应商。

4. At any time prior to 2025, if we find that any of our products are sourced from Ancient and Endangered Forests, endangered species habitat or illegal logging, we will act immediately and engage our suppliers to change practices, eliminate these sources and/or re-evaluate our relationship with them.

在2025年之前，如若发现我们的任何产品存在来自原始濒危森林、濒危物种栖息地、非法伐木来源的原材料，我们将第一时间与相应的供应商沟通，敦促他们改变经营，并淘汰此类材料，且/或重新评估与此类供应商的合作关系。

Design and Prioritization of Reduction and Reuse

设计并强调减少所用材料、循环利用

The reduction and reuse of paper and packaging is of paramount priority for the protection of the world's limited forest resources and has a clear and beneficial impact on reduced costs.

减少所用的纸、包装及其循环利用是目前保护全球有限的森林资源的重要工作，对降低成本也起到明确的推动作用。

Therefore, over the next year, ELLASSAY Group will prioritize the development of a reduction and reuse strategy with targets and timelines. Over the next 3 years ELLASSAY Group will:

因此，未来几年内，歌力思集团将重视减少材料使用和循环利用的策略，制定相应目标和时间表。未来三年内，歌力思集团将：

- Source or design re-usable/refillable shipping boxes to reduce corrugated paper and paperboard
- 采购或设计可重复使用/可重复填充的包装盒，减少瓦楞纸和纸板的使用；
- Design and implement e-commerce, shipping, display and wrapping systems that minimize the use of paper
- 设计和实施最小化纸的使用量的电商、物流、展示、包装等体系；
- Utilize re-useable packaging systems for intra business applications
- 企业内部应用采用可重复使用的包装体系；
- Increase the use of digital communication, marketing and accounting systems
- 提高数字沟通、营销、会计系统的使用；
- Adopt best practices including researching and applying emerging and circular economy innovations.
- 采纳最佳实践，包括研究和应用新兴的、循环经济的创新方式。

Shift to More Environmentally and Socially Beneficial Fabrics

向更环保、更具社会效益的面料转型

ELLASSAY Group will collaborate with Canopy, innovative companies and suppliers to encourage the development of fibre sources that reduce environmental and social impacts, with a focus on agricultural residues⁹ and recycled fabrics. We will participate in trials where appropriate.

歌力思集团将与Canopy、创新公司、供应商展开合作，鼓励能够减小环境和社会影响的纤维的开发，着重强调农业废弃物和回收面料的开发。在合适的时机，我们会参与试合作项目。

In 2023, ELLASSAY Group will put in place a preference for purchasing man-made cellulose products that include minimum of 50% of these innovative fibre sources and develop a 2025 procurement target for these closed-loop solutions based on viscose fibre producer innovation.

2023年，歌力思集团将制定优先采购含有至少50%创新纤维的再生纤维素纤维产品的计划，并根据黏胶纤维生产商的创新情况，制定2025年闭环解决方案的采购目标。

Improve Environmental Quality of Packaging and Paper

提升纸、包装的环境绩效

ELLASSAY Group will collaborate with Canopy, innovative companies and suppliers to encourage the development of Next Generation Solutions and packaging and paper¹⁰ that reduce environmental and social impacts, with a focus on agricultural fibres (particularly residues)¹⁰ and recycled content. We will use Canopy's [Ecopaper database](#) and [The Paper Steps](#) as a guide for paper and packaging sourcing.

歌力思集团将与Canopy、创新公司、供应商展开合作，鼓励能够减小环境和社会影响的下一代解决方案、纸、包装的开发，着重强调农业纤维（尤其是农业废弃物）和回收材料的开发。我们将采用[Canopy生态纸数据库](#)和[生态纸路径](#)作为我们采购纸、包装的指南文件。

To help reduce the footprint of the paper and packaging we use¹¹, ELLASSAY Group will:

为进一步减少我们使用的纸、包装的环境足迹，歌力思集团将：

- Do an annual review of all of our paper and packaging use in order to identify areas where we can increase paper use efficiencies, reduce paper and packaging basis weights, and save money and resources.
- 针对我们使用的所有纸、包装展开年度评估，研究在哪些方面我们可进一步提升用纸效率、减少纸、包装的基重、节省资金和资源。
- Give preference to paper/packaging with a high recycled content, specifically post-consumer waste content - gradually increasing the recycled content in our packaging, with Canopy's support.
- 优先选择回收材料含量较高的纸/包装产品，特别是含有消费后的回收材料；我们承诺在Canopy的支持下，逐步提升我们包装用料的回收含量。
- Encourage our suppliers to continuously improve and expand the availability of recycled content in papers/packaging;
- 鼓励我们的供应商持续改善、扩大纸/包装中回收材料的含量；
- Source packaging and paper from alternative fibres such as wheat straw or other agricultural residues, when possible;
- 如有，采购含有替代纤维的纸/包装，例如秸秆或其它农业废弃物；
- Support research and development of commercial scale production of pulp, paper and packaging from alternative fibre sources such as wheat straw, and other alternative fibres including participation in trials as appropriate.
- 支持含有替代性纤维的浆粕、纸、包装的商业生产的研发，例如秸秆、其它替代性纤维，包括在合适时机，参与试合作项目。

Forest Certification

森林认证

Where the above conditions are met (including 1-4), ELLASSAY Group will request that all fabric, packaging and paper sourced from forests are from responsibly managed forests, certified to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification system, and where FSC certified plantations¹² are part of the solution.

如以上条件均已满足（包括第1-4点），歌力思集团将要求所有含有森林纤维的面料、包装、纸均采自获得FSC认证（森林管理认证）的负责任管理的森林，或获得FSC认证的种植林。

Recognizing, Respecting and Upholding Human Rights and the Rights of Communities

认同、尊重、维护人权及社区权利

ELLASSAY Group will request that our suppliers respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and acknowledge indigenous and rural communities legal, customary or user rights to their territories, land, and resources.¹³ To do so, we request that our suppliers acknowledge the right of Indigenous People and rural communities to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) before new logging rights are allocated or plantations are developed. We request that our suppliers resolve complaints and conflicts, and remediate human rights violations through a transparent, accountable, and agreeable dispute resolution process.

歌力思集团将要求我们的供应商尊重《世界人权宣言》，认可原住民和偏远社区对其领地、土地、资源享有的法律、习惯或使用权利。为此，我们要求供应商认可在新的伐木权利获得授予或种植林得到开发之前，原住民和偏远社区有权提供或不予提供他们的自由、事先、知情同意（FPIC）。我们要求供应商通过透明、负责任、友善的争议解决程序解决争端和冲突。

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Footprint

减少温室气体足迹

ELLASSAY Group recognizes the importance of forests as carbon storehouses and their role in maintaining climate stability. As part of our ongoing leadership on climate we will support initiatives that advance forest conservation to reduce the loss of high carbon stock forests, by encouraging suppliers to avoid harvest in these areas, and by giving preference to those that use effective strategies to actively reduce their greenhouse gas footprint.

歌力思集团认可森林作为天然碳仓库的重要性，及其维持气候稳定的重要作用。我们将继续发挥应对气候变化的领导力，支持推进森林保护的倡议，通过鼓励供应商避免在这些区域采伐资源、优先与有效减少碳足迹的供应商合作，以此减少高碳汇森林的损失。

Safeguarding Water and Critical Systems

保护水资源和重要系统

ELLASSAY Group recognizes that Ancient and Endangered Forests are vitally important systems for the protection and regulation of water from the local to global level. Large areas of contiguous forest act as a biotic pump helping to

move moisture from coastal areas to the interior of continents. We give preference to those suppliers that use effective strategies to actively maintain and restore forest intactness to maintain forests' function of regulating the flow and purity of water at a micro and macro scale.

歌力思集团认可原始濒危森林对当地或全球范围内保护及管理水资源具有极其重要的作用。大面积的连续森林就像一个生物泵，把沿海地区的水汽输送到内陆地区。我们优先选择采用有效的策略、积极维护和修复森林完整性、维护森林在微观和宏观维度调节水的流动和纯度的功能的供应商。

Support Best Processing Practices and Procurement

支持生产流程和采购的最佳实践

ELLASSAY Group requires that our man-made cellulosic suppliers use best available environmental practices for processing, such as the 'closed-loop' lyocell processing.

歌力思集团要求再生纤维素纤维供应商采用环保生产程序的最佳实践，例如闭环的莱赛尔生产流程。

We will give purchasing preference to paper and packaging that has been processed utilizing technologies such as chlorine free bleaching¹⁴.

我们优先选择使用无氯漂白等先进技术处理纸/包装的供应商。

Promote Industry Leadership

推动行业领导力

ELLASSAY Group looks to create a positive impact together with our suppliers, partners and customers. As implementation progresses, ELLASSAY Group will work with suppliers, non-governmental organizations, other stakeholders and brands that work with Canopy to support the protection of Ancient and Endangered Forests and forward solutions to reduce the demands upon forests. We will also seek opportunities to educate and inform the public on these issues and solutions through our marketing and communications.

歌力思集团致力于与供应商、合作伙伴、顾客一道群策群力，发挥正面的影响。歌力思集团将与供应商、非政府组织、其它与Canopy合作的品牌商和利益相关方展开合作，支持原始濒危森林的保护，推动减小森林压力的解决方案。我们还将寻找机会，通过营销和公关的渠道，教育和告知公众这些问题和解决方案的重要性。

Footnotes

脚注

¹ Ancient and Endangered Forests are defined as intact forest landscape mosaics, naturally rare forest types, forest types that have been made rare due to human activity, and/or other forests that are ecologically critical for the protection of biological diversity. Ecological components of endangered forests are: Intact forest landscapes; Remnant forests and restoration cores; Landscape connectivity; Rare forest types; Forests of high species richness; Forests containing high concentrations of rare and endangered species; Forests of high endemism; Core habitat for focal species; Forests exhibiting rare ecological and evolutionary phenomena. Key endangered forests globally are the Canadian and Russian Boreal Forests; Coastal Temperate Rainforests of British Columbia, Alaska and Chile; Tropical forests and peat lands of Indonesia, the Amazon and West Africa. For more information on the location and definitions of Ancient and Endangered Forests, please go to: <https://canopyplanet.org/tools/forestmapper/>
原始濒危森林指完整森林景观集群、天然稀有林、由于人类活动导致其稀有的森林、对生物多样性保护具有关键生态价值的森林等。濒危森林包括完整森林景观、残林与核心修复林、连续景观、稀有森林、物种丰富的森林、稀有及濒危物种的高聚集林、特有森林、重点物种的核心栖息地、表现出稀生态和演化现象的森林等。全球重要的濒危森林包含加拿大和俄罗斯的北方林，英属哥伦比亚、阿拉斯加、智利的沿海温带雨林；印度尼西亚、亚马逊、西非的热带雨林和泥炭地。有关原始濒危森林的地理位置和定义，请查看 <https://canopyplanet.org/tools/forestmapper/>。

² A good source to identify endangered, threatened and imperiled species is NatureServe's Conservation Status rankings for imperiled species that are at high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines in populations, or other factors. 可参考 NatureServe 保护状态排名，查找濒危、受威胁、稀有的物种；其中可查到因为极限制的范围、极少的数量（20 只或更少）、物种数量急剧下滑等多种因素导致其灭绝的风险很高的物种。

³ Coastal temperate rainforests are rare and only ever covered 0.2% of the planet. On Vancouver Island only 10% of Vancouver Island's productive old growth rare coastal temperate rainforest remain. These stands of 1,000-year old trees continue to be harvested despite their immense value to local communities for tourism. Their accessibility and beauty is a remarkable global asset and Canopy is working to see these last stands protected. 沿海温带雨林非常稀有，仅占地球面积的 0.2%。在温哥华岛，只有 10% 的高生物生产力的古老、稀有沿海温带雨林延续至今。尽管这些千年古树为当地社区带来极大的旅游价值，但仍在遭受砍伐。这些古树高大壮美、与人亲近，是不可多得的珍宝，Canopy 正竭力保护这些古老的生命。

⁴ A legal conservation plan is now finalized for the Great Bear Rainforest. On February 1st, 2016 the Government of British Columbia, First Nations, environmental organizations and the forest industry announced an Ecosystem-based Management framework that sets 85% of this region off limits to logging and stringent logging rules in the other 15%. Provided these agreements are fully implemented – sourcing from this Ancient and Endangered Forest region can be considered to be within sustainable levels. We encourage ongoing verification of this through renewal of Forest Stewardship Council certification.

针对大熊雨林的立法保护计划现已正式确立。2016 年 2 月 1 日，英属哥伦比亚政府、第一民族、环保组织、林业共同发布了一项基于生态系统的管理框架，规定该地区 85% 的面积禁止伐木，剩下 15% 需遵守严苛的砍伐规定。如果这些协议完全履行，这篇区域的原始濒危森林的保护工作可视为可持续。我们鼓励业界持续更新 FSC 认证，保证该地区的保护工作永久持续。

⁵ Protection of Boreal Forests where the largest remaining tracts of forests are located worldwide is critical. Canada's Boreal Forest contain the largest source of unfrozen freshwater world-wide and are part of the world's largest terrestrial carbon sink – equivalent to 26 years worth of global fossil fuel use. Canopy is committed to working collaboratively on the establishment of new protected areas, the protection of endangered species and the implementation of sustainable harvesting in Canada's Boreal Forest.

目前亟需保护存有世界最大森林面积的北方林。加拿大的北方林囊括全球最大的未冻水资源，是全球最大的陆地碳汇地，相当于全球 26 年的化石燃料用量。Canopy 致力于多方协作，促进加拿大北方林内新保护区的建立、濒危物种的保护、可持续伐木的执行。

⁶ Indonesia experiences the second highest rate of deforestation among tropical countries, with the island of Sumatra standing out due to the intensive forest clearing that has resulted in the conversion of 70% of the island's forested area (FAO Forest Assessment 2010; Margono, B.A. et al. 2012).

印度尼西亚是热带国家中毁林最严重的国家之一，毁林程度高居第二，特别是苏门答腊岛正遭受严重的森林清洗，导致该岛 70% 的森林面积被转化。（根据 FAO 森林评估 2010、Margono, B.A. et al. 2012 的数据）

⁷ Legal forest management is management that complies with all applicable international, national, and local laws, including environmental, forestry, and civil rights laws and treaties.

合法森林管理指符合所有适用的国际、国家、地区的法律的管理，其中包括环境、林业、民权的法律和条约。

⁸ Plantations are areas planted predominately with non-native trees or other commercial plants. Forests comprised of native species can also be managed as plantations, including via single species plantings on sites that would normally support multiple species, exclusion of other species via herbicide applications, short logging rotations that preclude the development of forest composition and structure, and/or other practices.

种植林指主要种植非本地树种或其它商业树种的区域。含有本地树种的森林也可作为种植林进行管理，包括在可供支持多种树种生存的场地种植单一树种、使用除草剂灭除其它树种、阻止森林形成内在结构和构成的短轮伐和/或其它行为。

⁹ Agricultural Residues are residues left over from food production or other processes and using them maximizes the lifecycle of the fibre. Fibres used for paper products include cereal straws like wheat straw, rice straw, seed flax straw, corn stalks, sorghum stalks, sugar cane bagasse, and rye seed grass straw. Where the LCA (life cycle analysis) shows environmental benefits and conversion of forest land to on purpose crops is not an issue, kenaf can also be included here. Depending on how they are harvested, fibres for fabrics may include flax, soy, bagasse, and hemp. (Agricultural residues are not from on purpose crops that replace forest stands or food crops.)

农业废弃物指食物生产或其它流程中剩余的废弃物，且可用于循环利用，最大化纤维的生命周期。可用于生产纸质产品的农业废弃物包括谷物秸秆，例如麦秆、水稻秸秆、亚麻籽秸秆、玉米秸秆、高粱秸秆、甘蔗渣、黑麦籽草秸秆等。如果生命周期分析（LCA）显示存在环境效益，且从森林转化为经济作物没有问题，那么洋麻也可包含在内。根据不同的收割方式，可回收利用的材料还可包括亚麻、大豆、甘蔗、麻等。（农业废弃物不包括通过替代原有林木或粮食作物的经济作物。）

¹⁰ Environmentally friendly fibre sources include:

对环境友好的纤维来源包括:

- Post-consumer recycled waste fibre
- 消费后回收纤维
- Pre-consumer recycled fibre
- 消费前回收纤维
- Agricultural residue defined below
- 如下定义的农业废弃物
- Fibre from FSC certified tenures (no controlled wood from controlled wood tenures)
- FSC 认证的授权林地的材料 (不包含来自受控林地的受控木材)

¹¹ Paper Task Force Report and the Environmental Paper Network Paper Calculator. "The scientific basis for these conclusions is the analysis of the Paper Task Force, a three-year research project convened by Environmental Defense and involving Duke University, Johnson & Johnson, McDonald's, Prudential Insurance, and Time Inc. The Paper Task Force examined environmental impacts through the full lifecycle of paper, along with economic and functional issues across major paper grades. Its findings were extensively peer-reviewed by scientists, academics, environmental experts, and government and industry representatives."

《纸张任务小组报告》及“环保纸网络”的《纸计算器》：“这些结论的科学依据是来自“纸任务小组”的分析，即由美国环保协会主理，由杜克大学、强生、麦当劳、保诚集团、时代公司参与的三年期研究项目。“纸任务小组”通过纸的完整生命周期评估了环境影响，以及主要纸张等级的经济和功能问题。该项目的研究结果已受到科学家、学者、环境专家、政府和行业代表的广泛评审。”

¹² Plantations area areas that have been “established by planting or sowing using either alien or native species, often with few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lack most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests”. Plantations prior to 1994 are *often* FSC certified. Source FSC International Generic Indicators: <https://ic.fsc.org/en/document-center/id/335>. Forest plantations can play an important role in supplying fibre for products, it is also recognized that clearing of primary forests for plantations has contributed significantly to the destruction of forests in many parts of the world. ELLASSAY Group recognizes that credible regional conservation plans that identify areas to be conserved and also restored back to natural forests is the best way to ensure that sourcing from plantations is done sustainably. We will use the FSC plantation requirements as a baseline. Additionally, we will advocate for our suppliers and national and regional governments to engage in, and develop, conservation plans for the regions from which we source as a means to distinguish those plantations that are contributing to solutions and those that are exacerbating the problem.

通过种植或播种外来或本地物种而建立的种植林地区，通常树种很少，间距规则，树龄均匀，缺少天然林的大部分主要特征和关键要素。在1994年之前建立的种植林通常已获得FSC认证。（来源：FSC国际通用指标：<https://ic.fsc.org/en/document-center/id/335>。）种植林是原材料的重要供应来源，同时，人们普遍认同清洗重要森林用于种植林转化，对世界各地的毁林问题具有重大影响。【此处添加公司名称】认同为了确保种植林的材料供应符合可持续标准，最好通过可信的区域保护计划确定哪些地区受到保护、那些地区应修复至天然林。我们将采用FSC认证标准作为基线。另外，我们倡议由供应商、各国和区域性政府参与并开发保护计划，保护我们的采购来源地区，帮助我们区分哪些种植林致力于保护方案、哪些种植林背道而驰。

¹³ <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

¹⁴ Unbleached, Process Chlorine Free (PCF) and Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) is preferred with ECF as a minimum.

优先选择非漂白、流程无氯漂白、完全无氯漂白；元素氯漂白是最低标准。