



CODE OF CONDUCT

FOR SUPPLIERS

Collective responsibility

Philosophy

The company adheres to sustainable development in doing business with concerns of economic, social, and environmental responsibility. Business decisions consider economic, safety, occupational health, environmental, and social aspects. All business activities are conducted under sustainability concept and aim at sustainable results for stakeholders' benefits and acceptance.

Jeff Lannahan - CFO

At Flexible Metal, we believe in common responsibility towards creating a sustainable future. This principle guides our relationships with suppliers as we work together to uphold ethical standards and environmental stewardship in the industry.

Our Code of Conduct for Suppliers outlines mutual commitments to fair labor practices, human rights, business ethics and environmental sustainability. By aligning with these principles, suppliers not only support our mission but also play a crucial role in advancing responsible business practices.

We believe that by working collaboratively with our suppliers to prioritize the well-being of workers, communities, and the planet, we can achieve sustainable growth and positively impact the world around us. Together, we strive to build a supply chain that not only delivers quality products and services but also contributes positively to society and the environment.

Thank you for joining us on this journey towards a sustainable future. Your commitment to ethical practices and environmental sustainability is integral to our shared success



Basic requirement

Compliance

Suppliers must adhere to all applicable laws and regulations in every jurisdiction where they operate. Compliance with legal requirements is fundamental for the integrity of our business and ensures the **protection of our stakeholders**.

Suppliers are expected to fully comply with these guidelines and requirements, ensuring adherence across all aspects of their operations. This commitment to compliance is essential to maintaining our standards of ethical conduct and fostering **sustainable business practices**.

Transparency

Suppliers are expected to conduct business with complete transparency, providing accurate and timely information. Open communication and honest reporting are essential to building trust and promoting **strong, ethical business relationship**.

Implementation (management system)

Suppliers must establish and maintain a robust management system that clearly defines responsibilities and procedures. This system should ensure **continuity, effectiveness, and accountability** in meeting our ethical and operational standards.

Continuous Improvement

Suppliers should set **qualitative goals and quantitative targets** to track their performance. Regularly measuring and reviewing these metrics is essential to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with our standards. This includes implementing **corrective action** to address any identified issues.

Tier (N) management

Suppliers are expected to cascade our requirements throughout their own **supply chain**, ensuring that all sub-suppliers and partners adhere to the same high standards of ethical conduct, transparency, and accountability.

Grievance mechanism for all stakeholders

Suppliers must establish and maintain an **effective grievance mechanism** that allows all stakeholders to report concerns or violations. This mechanism should be accessible, transparent, and ensure timely and fair resolution of grievances to uphold accountability and trust.

Business Ethics

We expect our suppliers and employees alike to ensure fair business practices throughout the organization. This includes providing training to all employees at every level of the company hierarchy, implementing policies, establishing binding procedures, and implementing measures to prevent potential issues.

Financial Responsibility/Accurate Records:

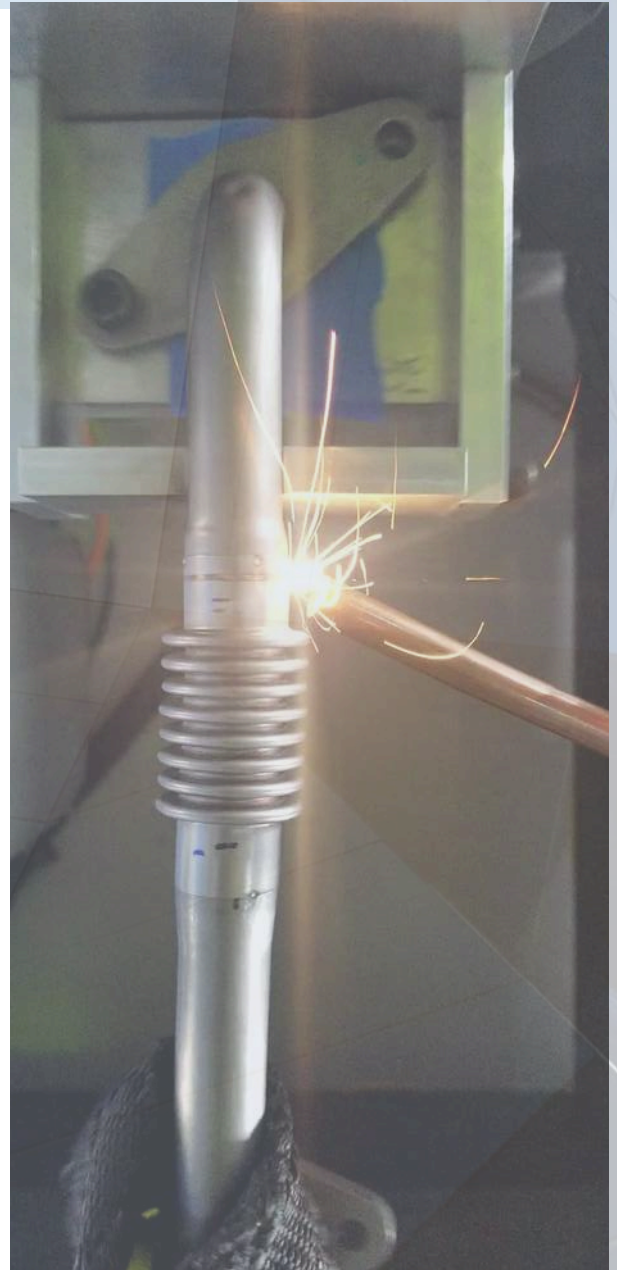
Suppliers should accurately record, maintain, and report business documentation including, but not limited to, financial accounts, quality reports, time records, expense reports and submissions to customers or regulatory authorities, when appropriate. Books and records should be maintained in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles.

Disclosure of Information:

Suppliers should disclose financial and non-financial information in accordance with applicable regulations and prevailing industry practices, and when applicable, disclose information regarding their labor/labour force, health and safety practices, environmental practices, business activities, financial situation and performance, including signing of important contracts and dissolution of strategic partnerships and legal proceedings.

Conflicts of Interest:

Suppliers should make decisions based on solid business judgment unclouded by favoritism resulting from personal relations and opinions.



Business Ethics

Counterfeit Parts:

Suppliers should develop, implement, and maintain methods and processes appropriate to their products and services to minimize/minimise the risk of introducing counterfeit parts and materials into deliverable products.

Intellectual Property:

Suppliers should use commercially reasonable practices to avoid the unjustified transfer of confidential technology and know-how (e.g., copyright, trademark, design, patent)

Export Controls, Trade and Economic Sanctions:

Suppliers should establish appropriate policies and procedures to ensure compliance with applicable export controls and economic sanctions laws and regulations of all relevant countries. These laws and regulations impose restrictions on the export or re-export of goods, software, services and technology to certain destinations, as well as prohibitions on transactions involving certain restricted countries, regions, entities and individuals.

Fair Competition

Supplier must never discuss with competitors any matter directly involved in competition between us and the competitor (e.g. sales price, marketing strategies, marketshares and sales policies). Competition must never be restricted by fixing prices, allocating markets or other means.

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering

- All forms of bribery, corruption, extortion, and embezzlement are strictly prohibited. Suppliers must not offer, give, solicit, or receive any form of improper payment or advantage—whether directly or through third parties—for the purpose of influencing decisions or gaining unfair business advantages.
- Suppliers must take appropriate steps to prevent and detect money laundering. This includes verifying the legitimacy of financial transactions and business relationships and complying with all applicable laws and regulations related to anti-money laundering and anti-corruption.

We expect our suppliers to establish, maintain and improve their quality management system in the logic of PDCA.

Business ethics as well as all following topics are supposed to be fully incorporated into the company management system.

Company should work to mitigate the risk, proactively audit their internal processes and initiate corrective / preventive action where needed.

Environment

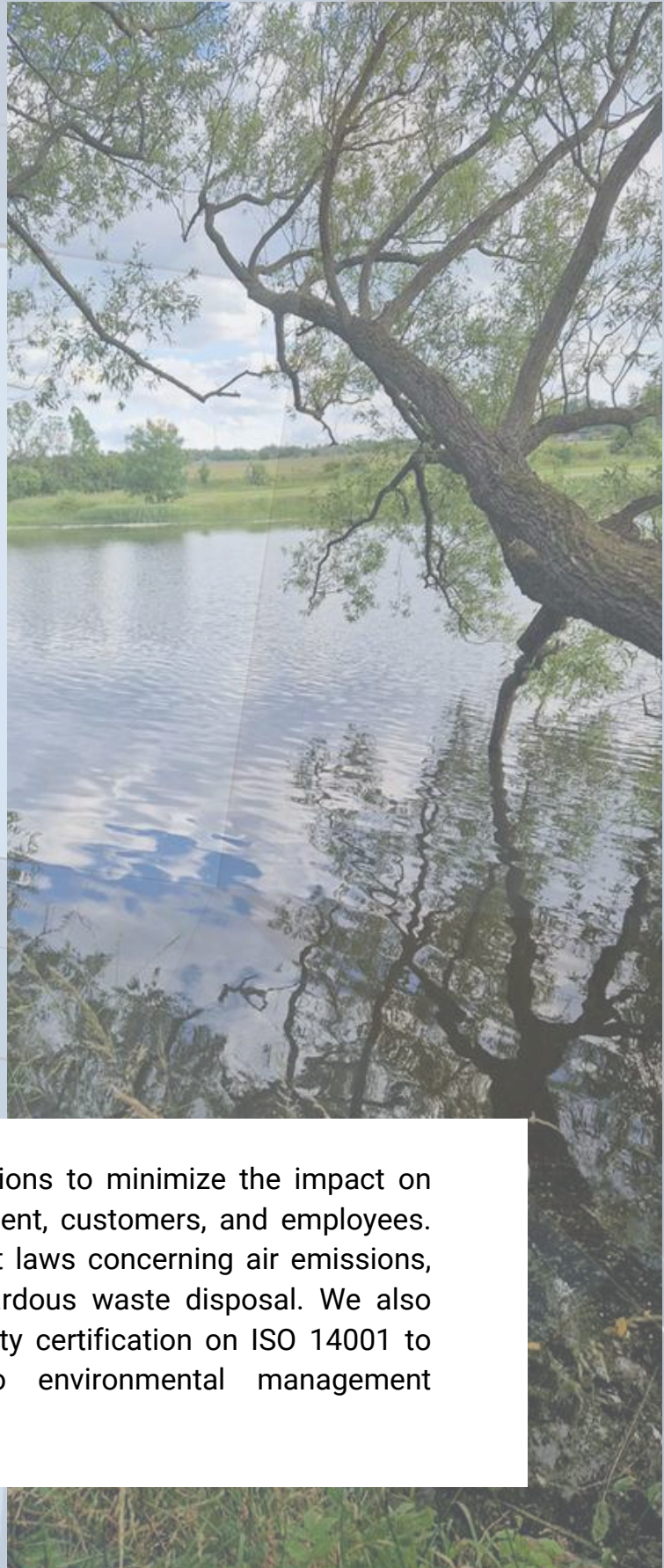
Carbon Neutrality:

Suppliers should track, document and provide transparency upon request for energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions at the facility and/or corporate level (Scope 1 and 2) as well as in their supply chain (Scope 3). Suppliers should look for cost effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

An effective energy management program should include the following elements: management commitment, identification of constraints, baselines establishment, goals and energy reduction projects. On a regular cadence, the project execution should be evaluated, measured and verified against the baseline and new targets should be set to close gaps or re-evaluate the process.

Supplier must provide full cooperation in Carbon footprint calculation (Scope 3) of Flexible Metal as well as provide reliable and accurate data for CBAM in EU.

Suppliers are required to manage their operations to minimize the impact on natural resources and safeguard the environment, customers, and employees. They must ensure compliance with all relevant laws concerning air emissions, water discharges, toxic substances, and hazardous waste disposal. We also recommend that our suppliers obtain third-party certification on ISO 14001 to further demonstrate their commitment to environmental management standards.



Environment

Water Quality, Consumption & Management

- Suppliers should preserve water resources through an assessment of water stress in operations and throughout the life-cycle, and integrate water management into the business plan.
- Suppliers should measure and monitor their water footprint.
- Suppliers should develop a water assessment and water balance for each operation and site, establish a baseline and set goals for reduction (e.g., cubic meters per unit); suppliers should also set objectives and methods for efficient conservation projects with measurement to compare progress against goals to close gaps and provide transparency via reports, upon request.

Air Quality

- Suppliers should routinely monitor air emissions, integrate air emissions controls into the business plan, establish an air emissions management plan that meets or exceeds regulatory requirements for each facility and apply needed corrective actions if air emissions are in violation of regulatory requirements.
- Air emissions include, but are not limited to, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), corrosives, particulate matter (PM), ozone-depleting substances, air toxics and combustion by-products generated from business and manufacturing operations.

Responsible Chemical Management

- By developing control measures, suppliers should ensure the safe transportation, handling, use, storage, disposal, and emergency disposal of hazardous emissions of chemicals and avoid adverse effects on employees, communities and the environment.
- Suppliers should provide Safety Data Sheets/Material Safety Data Sheets that comply with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements.
- Suppliers should work towards establishing programs (IMDS or equivalent) to collect data from material manufacturers for all components, identifying all process chemicals and intermediates that are identified as classified hazardous substances according to local law, or being considered for classified hazardous evaluation.
- Suppliers should measure data completeness against bill of materials (BOMs), identify data shortages, and take corrective measures to assure data is traceable to the material manufacturers.
- Suppliers should reduce the overall risk that each facility faces when handling chemical materials found in new product/process designs or laboratory tests.

Environment

Circularity

- Suppliers should set targets for waste reduction and establish a waste management hierarchy that considers in priority order: prevention, reduction, reuse, recovery, recycling, removal and finally disposal of wastes
- Suppliers should encourage and support the use of sustainable, renewable natural resources in an efficient manner such that waste and residual products are minimized over the product's life cycle.
- Suppliers should handle and dispose of all waste generated through safe and responsible methods that protect the environment and the health and safety of employees and local communities.



Protecting the environment and limiting our overall environmental impact throughout the value chain is a foundation of the sustainable business.

All suppliers are expected to take proactive approach to reduce their environmental impact through reducing the CO2 footprint, circular economy and responsible water and energy management. ISO 14001 becomes standard in our industry and we would like to promote the certification through the third party. Reasonable KPI's should be established and monitored to be able to evaluate environmental performance. Energy consumption monitoring as well as waste volume can be very beneficial in the continues improvement activities.

Biodiversity, Land Use, Soil Quality, and Deforestation

- Suppliers should assess and manage their impact and dependencies on ecosystems, including land, forests, and soil. They must develop and implement strategies and action plans to prevent, reduce, and where necessary, offset adverse impacts.
- Soil health must be protected as a vital component of ecosystem resilience and sustainable agriculture. Practices that lead to soil degradation—such as excessive chemical use, erosion, or contamination—must be avoided. Suppliers are expected to promote soil conservation, responsible land management, and regenerative practices wherever applicable.



Cybersecurity

Flexible Metal is committed to maintaining the highest standards of cybersecurity across its supply chain to safeguard sensitive information, protect intellectual property, and ensure the reliability and integrity of our products and services. As a supplier to Flexible Metal Inc. / Flexible Metal s.r.o, you are expected to adhere to the following cybersecurity requirements.

Information Security Management System (ISMS)

- Suppliers must establish and maintain an Information Security Management System (ISMS) based on recognized standards such as ISO/IEC 27001.
- The ISMS should encompass risk assessment, risk treatment, monitoring, and continual improvement of cybersecurity measures.

Access Controls

- Suppliers must implement access controls to restrict unauthorized access to systems, networks, and data.
- Multi-factor authentication should be enforced for accessing critical systems and sensitive information within constraints to privileged information access.

Data Protection and Privacy

- Suppliers must implement robust data protection measures to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of personal and sensitive information. Whereas permitted in UN GDPR regulation as well as proprietary data owned by Flexible Metal, and handled by internal supplier employees.
- Compliance with relevant data protection and privacy laws and regulations is mandatory.

Incident Response and Reporting

- Suppliers must have an incident response plan in place to promptly detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity incidents.
- Immediate reporting of any cybersecurity incidents or breaches to Flexible Metal is required.

Supply Chain Integrity

- Suppliers must implement measures to ensure the integrity of the supply chain, including secure software development practices and secure transportation of goods.
- Regular audits and assessments of supply chain security should be conducted internally.

Cybersecurity

Training and Awareness

- Suppliers must provide cybersecurity training to employees involved in the supply chain.
- Regular awareness programs to keep employees informed about the latest cybersecurity threats and best practices are essential.

Compliance and Certification

- Suppliers must demonstrate compliance with this cybersecurity requirement through regular audits.
- Obtaining relevant cybersecurity certifications is encouraged.

Subcontractors and Third-Party Vendors

- Suppliers are responsible for ensuring that subcontractors and third-party vendors also adhere to these cybersecurity requirements.
- Subcontractors and third-party vendors should be subject to the same level of scrutiny and assessment.



Human Rights and Working Conditions

Suppliers should work to reduce the risk of potential human rights violations in their operations and through their business relationships by identifying risks and remediating any non-conformance in a timely manner. This includes all workers: full and part time employees, temporary, migrant, student, contract and any other type of worker.

Child Labor/Labour and Young Workers

- Child labor/labour is not tolerated. The age of employment for young workers must meet or exceed company guidelines and local labor/labour laws.
- The use of legitimate workplace apprenticeship and student learning programs which comply with all applicable laws and regulations are supported.
- To ensure proper management of student workers, suppliers should maintain accurate student records and protect students' rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Suppliers must not employ young workers for any hazardous work, nighttime or overtime work, or work that is inconsistent with the young worker's personal development. Personal development includes a young worker's health or physical, mental or social development. Young workers must, at all times, be protected from violence and abuse. Where a young worker is employed, the best interest of the young worker should be a primary consideration.

Wages and Benefits

- Suppliers must compensate workers for overtime in accordance with applicable local laws and regulations, including those relating to minimum wages, overtime hours and legally mandated benefits.
- Suppliers should provide their workers with a remuneration that enables a decent standard of living, which includes adequate food, clothing and housing and the continuous improvement of living conditions.
- Suppliers should provide workers a wage statement that includes adequate information to verify compensation for work performed for each pay period. • The use of temporary, outsourced labor/labour must be in accordance with applicable local laws and regulations.

Working Hours

- Suppliers must comply with all applicable local laws regulating working and resting hours and maximum consecutive days of work.
- Suppliers must make sure that hours worked beyond the normal work week are voluntary, unless a collective bargaining agreement allows for required time under certain conditions and/or if lawful in exceptional circumstances.

Human Rights and Working Conditions

Modern Slavery

- All workers must have the right to enter into employment voluntarily.
- Human Trafficking: Forced, bonded (including debt bondage) or indentured labor/labour, and slavery or trafficking of persons must not be used by any company. This includes, but is not limited to, transporting, harboring, recruiting, and transferring or receiving persons by means of threat, force, coercion, deception, abduction or fraud for labor/ labour or services.

Non-Discrimination, Inclusion, and Equal Opportunity

- All individuals must be treated with dignity and respect, regardless of gender, ethnicity, race, religion, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, nationality, political opinion, social origin, or any other status. Discrimination in any form must not be tolerated in recruitment, hiring, training, promotion, compensation, or access to benefits and resources.

Women's Rights

- Women must be afforded equal opportunities in all aspects of employment. Discrimination based on gender or pregnancy must not be tolerated.

Rights of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples

- Companies must respect the rights, cultures, and traditions of ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities and Indigenous peoples. This includes recognizing their right to self-identify, maintaining free expression of their heritage, and ensuring their full and fair participation in the workplace without discrimination or marginalization.

Freedom from Harassment and Abuse

- All workers must be protected from harassment, violence, and abuse, including gender-based and cultural harassment. Employers must ensure safe, inclusive workplaces with clear mechanisms for reporting and addressing grievances.



Human Rights and Working Conditions

Ethical Recruiting

- Suppliers and agents must not hold, destroy, conceal, confiscate or deny access to employee identity documents unless required by applicable law.
- Suppliers must ensure that workers are not required to pay recruitment fees or related fees of any type for employment.
- Suppliers must ensure all workers receive a written notification or ensure they understand the terms of employment in a language well understood by the workers.

Non-Discrimination and Harassment:

- Suppliers should ensure that there is no harsh or inhumane treatment including any sexual harassment, sexual abuse, corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion or verbal abuse of workers; nor is there to be the threat of any such treatment.
- Disciplinary policies and procedures in support of these requirements should be clearly defined and communicated to workers. Medical testing or physical examination of any worker or potential worker for the purpose of discrimination should not be permitted in any situation.
- Suppliers should make reasonable accommodations for the religious practices of workers.

What is harassment?

Harassment is any form of behavior that:

- You do not want (unwanted);
- Demeans, threatens, offends, humiliates or intimidates you;
- creates a hostile environment.

Discrimination is the same type of conduct, which violates one of the following protected categories.

- Race
- Disability (mental or physical)
- Skin color
- Sex (including pregnancy and gender identity)
- National Origin
- Genetic Information
- Religion
- Retaliation
- Age (over 40)

Examples of harassment

- Displaying or circulating offensive or suggestive material;
- Innuendo, mockery, lewd or sexist/racist/ homophobic jokes or remarks;
- The use of off ensive language in describing someone with a disability or making fun of someone with a disability;
- Comments about a person's physical appearance or character which cause embarrassment or distress;
- Unwelcome attention such as spying, stalking, pestering, overly familiar behaviour or unwelcome verbal or physical attention;
- Making or sending unwanted, sexually suggestive, hostile or personally intrusive telephone calls, text messages, e-mails, social networks, faxes or letters;
- Unwarranted, intrusive or persistent questioning about a person's age, marital status, personal life, sexual interests or orientation, or similar questions about a person's racial or ethnic origin, including their culture or religion;
- Unwelcome sexual advances or repeated requests for dates or threats;
- Suggestions that sexual favours may further a person's career, or that not off ering them may adversely aff ect their career;
- Leering, rude gestures, touching, grabbing, patting or other unnecessary bodily contact such as brushing up against others;
- Spreading malicious rumours, or insulting someone (particularly on the grounds of the protected characteristics of age, race, gender reassignment, marriage, civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, sex, disability, sexual orientation and religion or belief);

Health & Safety

At our company, we believe that our employees are our greatest asset. Their safety, health, and well-being are paramount to our success and integral to our operational excellence. We expect our suppliers to uphold these same values and ensure a safe and healthy work environment for their employees.

- Suppliers must ensure that all potential safety hazards faced by their employees—such as those posed by machines, equipment, substances, or other chemical, biological, or physical agents—are identified, assessed, and controlled through proper design, preventative maintenance, and safe work procedures. Hazardous substances in chemical products must be handled, transported, stored, recycled, and disposed of safely. When hazards cannot be adequately controlled by these methods, employees must be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment, including access to first-aid supplies.
- Safety information must be made available to all employees to educate, train, and protect them from safety hazards.
- Suppliers must have adequate emergency preparedness procedures in place to identify and assess potential emergency situations. Emergency plans, fire safety, and response procedures must be implemented, including employee notification and evacuation procedures, employee training, and evacuation drills. Fire safety procedures must, where available, be periodically reviewed and approved by local authorities.
- Suppliers must identify, evaluate, control, and reduce employee exposure to ergonomic risks, including but not limited to prolonged standing, sitting, improper working and/or lifting positions, repetitive movements, or physical load.
- Employees must have ready access to free and clean drinking water, hygienic toilet facilities, hygienic food preparation, storage, and eating facilities, adequate ventilation, light, and temperature levels, and acceptable levels of noise and dust pollution. If accommodation is provided, suppliers must ensure that each employee has their own bed with gender separation.
- Suppliers must embed well-being in their day-to-day operations and culture. They must implement control measures for psychosocial risks related to work organization, social factors, work environment, equipment, and hazardous tasks.

CODE OF CONDUCT

FOR SUPPLIERS

FMI requests each Supplier to review and employ this document through training of their personnel on the requirements with doing business with FMI. The document should be made easily available for reference within the Supplier's facility. We ask that the appropriate supplier management acknowledge receipt of this document by signing this page and returning it to their normal FMI purchasing contact.

Declaration of receipt

Company name

Signed by

Position

email adress

signature / date

stamp

A large gray rectangular box intended for a stamp or official seal.

PRODUCT CO₂e FOOTPRINT

calculation in the supply chain

Dear Supplier,

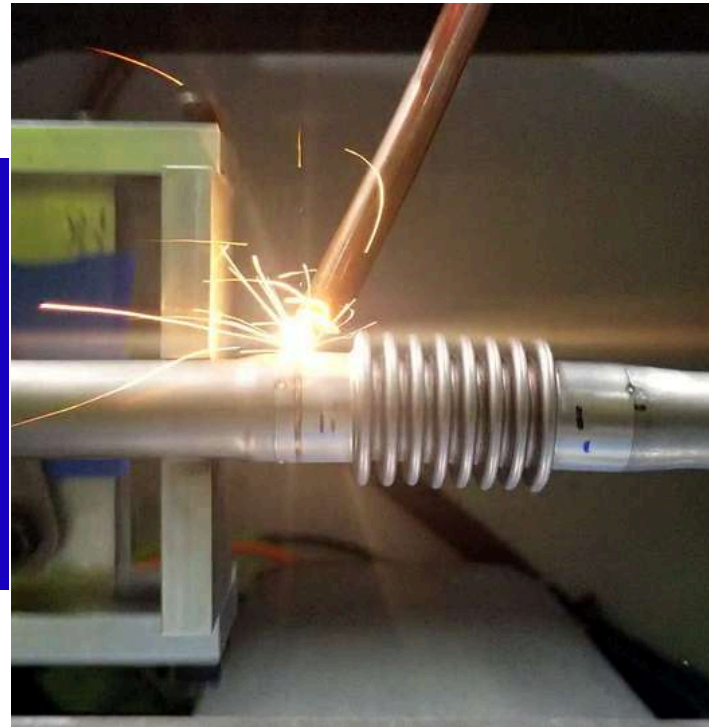
as part of our ongoing commitment to sustainability and regulatory compliance, we are initiating the process of calculating the CO₂ footprint of our products. This step aligns with the principles of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and is essential for meeting the sustainability requirements set forth by major Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

Understanding and managing GHG emissions is a key factor in ensuring long-term competitiveness and compliance with evolving regulations. Accurate CO₂e footprint calculations will not only enhance transparency but also support collective efforts to reduce environmental impact across the supply chain and will become very important part of the sourcing decisions on suppliers selection and approval.

To facilitate this process, we kindly request your cooperation in providing the necessary data related to your production activities, energy consumption, and material usage. This information will be instrumental in assessing emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories as defined by the GHG Protocol.

We appreciate your proactive engagement in this initiative and are available to provide further guidance or clarification on data collection and reporting expectations. Please confirm your acknowledgment of this request and indicate your readiness to support this process.

Thank you for your commitment to sustainability and compliance.



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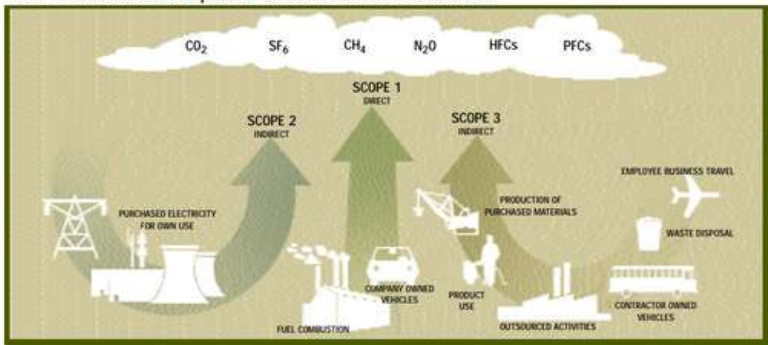
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Understanding Carbon Footprint Calculation

The carbon footprint of a product represents the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with its lifecycle—from raw material extraction to production, transportation, usage, and disposal. Measuring and reducing CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent) emissions has become a critical part of global sustainability initiatives and corporate responsibility. Regulatory bodies and major OEMs increasingly expect suppliers to assess, report, and mitigate emissions in their operations.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides a widely recognized framework for carbon footprint calculations, dividing emissions into three categories known as Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3. These scopes help organizations systematically account for emissions from direct and indirect sources, ensuring a comprehensive and standardized approach to measuring their environmental impact.

FIGURE 3. Overview of scopes and emissions across a value chain



Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. Direct CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass shall not be included in scope 1 but reported separately.

GHG emissions not covered by the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. CFCs, NO_x, etc. shall not be included in scope 1 but may be reported separately.

Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG emissions

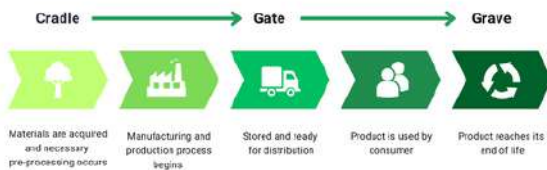
Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity² consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions

Scope 3 is an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services.

https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Product-Life-Cycle-Accounting-Reporting-Standard_041613.pdf

Scope of the Assessment: Cradle to gate



“Gate” in this concept means the point of transfer of the responsibility for the product. To decide if the logistics from your facility to FMI is to be incorporated or not, please use Incoterms and apply the same logic.

Raw Material Emissions

Please collect emissions data from your raw material suppliers. This includes emissions from the extraction, processing, and transportation of raw materials to your facility.

Inbound Logistics (Supplier to You)

If your raw materials are transported to you by truck, ship, train, or plane, please include emissions related to these transport activities. If possible, include the type of transport used and the distances traveled. If the Incoterms make your supplier responsible, make sure they make it part of the report to you.

Your Production Process

Report emissions from your manufacturing processes, including energy consumption (electricity, gas, or other fuels). Include emissions from chemical reactions, material processing, and any on-site combustion.

Outbound Logistics (You to Us, if applicable)

If, according to our Incoterms agreement, you are responsible for delivering the product to our warehouse, please provide emissions data for the transportation process. This includes transport type, distance, and fuel type.



Report

To ensure transparency and consistency, please provide emissions data in a structured format. Each data point should be clearly documented—we do not accept only the final calculation result. Below are the key elements that must be included in your report:

1. General Product Information

- Part Number – As per our business reference.
- Unit of Measurement – The unit we use in our transactions (e.g., kg, pcs, meters).
- Weight – The weight of a single unit.
- Allocation logic and structure

2. Raw Material Emissions

- Emission Value (kg CO₂e per unit) – Based on supplier data or emission databases.
- Emission Source – Clearly state the data source (e.g., EPD from supplier, GHG database, specific LCA study).
- Material Composition – If multiple materials are used, provide a breakdown per material.

3. Internal Production Emissions

- Scope 1 – Direct Emissions
 - Breakdown of emissions sources (e.g., fuel combustion, process emissions, on-site energy production).
 - Emissions Index (kg CO₂e/unit or kg CO₂e/kg of product) – Based on actual data.
 - Source of Data – Provide calculation method, measurement source, or database reference.
- Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy
 - Electricity Consumption (kWh per unit or per kg of product) – Specify total usage.
 - Renewable Energy Share (%) – Indicate how much electricity comes from renewable sources.
 - Emission Factor (kg CO₂e/kWh) – Provide the factor used and its source.

4. Logistics Emissions

- Inbound Logistics (Supplier to You) – Transportation mode, distance, emission factor, and total emissions per unit.
- Outbound Logistics (You to Us, if applicable based on Incoterms) – Same breakdown as inbound logistics.
- Emission Source – Data from transport providers, default emission factors, or internal tracking. If webbased calculation app is used, please make sure that calculation is legitimate and state the source.

Reporting Format

- Excel format preferred. Each emission source should be in a separate column.
- All data sources and calculation methods must be clearly documented.
- If using estimates, state assumptions and methodology used.
- For emissions factors, please use preferably values published by Government, secondary you can use GHG protocol for guidance

Example Table Structure for CO₂ Footprint Calculation

Part Number	Unit	Weight (kg/unit)	Raw Material Emissions (kg CO ₂ e/unit)	Raw Material Source	Scope 1 Emissions (kg CO ₂ e/unit)	Scope 1 Breakdown	Scope 1 Emission Source	Emission factor**	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO ₂ e/unit)	Electricity Consumption (kWh/unit)	Renewable Energy Share (%)	Scope 2 Emission Source	Emission factor**	Inbound Logistics Emissions (kg CO ₂ e/unit)	Inbound Transport Mode	Inbound Distance (km)	Outbound Logistics Emissions (kg CO ₂ e/unit)	Outbound Transport Mode	Outbound Distance (km)
A 12345	pcs	2,50	3,20	Supplier EPD	0.8	Gas combustion: 0.5, Process: 0.3	Internal measurement	0,24 **	1,50	2,20	45%	Utility Report	0,43	0.5	Truck	250,00	1.0	Ship	1 200
B 67890	kg	1,00	2,10	GHG Database	0.4	Diesel use: 0.4	Estimate from LCA	2,56 **	0,90	1,50	30%	Grid Mix Data	0,43	0.3	Train	600,00	0.7	Air Freight	4 000

** Emission factor source: Government 2024 ** Emission factor source: Government, 0,43 tCO₂/MWh

Reporting Period

All emissions data should be calculated and reported for the **calendar year 2024** (January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024). Please ensure that all values reflect this period and specify any assumptions or data sources used.

We kindly ask you to submit the requested data **by the end of April** to ensure timely processing. Your cooperation is essential, and we appreciate your commitment to sustainability.

Next Steps & Support

We understand that calculating product-level CO₂ emissions can be complex, but we are in this together. Our goal is to ensure transparency and compliance with industry standards while working towards a more sustainable supply chain.

If you have any questions or need guidance, please do not hesitate to contact our FMI Sustainability team or your local buyer. You can also find additional information and methodology details on the GHG Protocol website (<https://ghgprotocol.org>).

Your cooperation is essential, and we appreciate your commitment to sustainability. Thank you for your support—we look forward to working together on this important initiative.



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