Transparency in Supply Chain Statement
Reporting for January through December 2021

The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 (SB 657), and the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act of 2015 require certain businesses to provide disclosures concerning their efforts to address the issues of slavery and human trafficking in their supply chains, to provide consumers the ability to make better and more informed choices about the products they buy and companies they support. Columbia Sportswear Company (CSC) believes modern slavery and human trafficking are egregious issues; we are committed to doing due diligence within our operations to minimize the risk of these issues in our supply chain.

Company Information
CSC was founded in 1938 in Portland, Oregon, as a small, family-owned, regional hat distributor and incorporated in 1961. We connect active people with their passions by designing, developing, marketing, and distributing our outdoor, active and everyday lifestyle apparel, footwear, accessories and equipment products to meet the diverse needs of our customers and consumers under four primary brands: Columbia®, SOREL®, Mountain Hard Wear®, and prAna®.

We operate worldwide through our consolidated subsidiaries in Europe, Korea, Japan, and Canada, our China joint venture, and sales to independent international distributors who operate within the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and Latin America and Asia Pacific (LAAP) regions. A list of our subsidiaries can be found in our 2021 Form 10-K, exhibit 21.1.

Sourcing and Manufacturing
CSC does not own, operate or manage manufacturing facilities. The majority of our products are manufactured by contract manufacturers located outside the United States. We seek to establish and maintain long-term relationships with key manufacturing partners who share our values. We manage our supply chain from a global and regional perspective and adjust as needed to changes in the global production environment, including political risks, factory capacity, import limitations and costs, raw material costs, availability and cost of labor, and transportation costs.

In 2021, our apparel, accessories and equipment were manufactured in 13 countries. In 2021, manufacturers in Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Indonesia produced approximately 45%, 15% and 15%,...
respectively, of these products. Five of the largest contract manufacturers account for approximately 35% of our apparel, accessories and equipment production, with the largest manufacturer accounting for nearly 10%.

In 2021, our footwear products were manufactured in six countries. In 2021, manufacturers in Vietnam and China produced approximately 85% and 10%, respectively, of these products. Five of the largest contract manufacturers account for approximately 85% of our footwear production, with the largest manufacturer accounting for approximately 30%, three manufacturers accounting for approximately 15% each and one manufacturer accounting for approximately 10%.

Raw materials for the manufacturing of our apparel, accessories, equipment, and footwear products are primarily sourced from Asia and are purchased directly by our contract manufacturers.

In 2021, we maintained seven manufacturing liaison offices in six Asia Pacific countries. Our personnel in these offices monitor production at our contract manufacturers’ facilities. The physical location of our employees in these regional offices enhances our ability to monitor contract manufacturers for compliance with our policies, procedures and standards related to labor practices.

**Slavery and Human Trafficking Standards**

CSC is committed to taking appropriate steps to help ensure that our products are manufactured in factories that operate with fair and safe working conditions and sustainable business practices. To demonstrate this responsibility, we value and strive for long term partnerships with factories to monitor and ensure continuous improvement in alignment with our Standards of Manufacturing Practices (SMP) (aka Code of Conduct). CSC’s SMP includes a standard that addresses forced labor, where all suppliers are required to demonstrate that they do not use forced labor, whether in the form of prison, indentured, slave, bonded, trafficked or any other form of compulsory labor. CSC defines slavery and human trafficking as used by U.S. Department of State:

- **Human Trafficking**: "any recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."
- **Slavery - Involuntary Servitude**: "a condition of servitude induced by means of – (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process."
We have a Foreign Migrant Worker Policy which our suppliers are required to abide by. This policy establishes a set of standards based upon ILO Core Conventions, internationally recognized principles and industry best practices that we require our supplier partners to adhere to in order to offer the greatest protection to migrant workers who have traveled from another country to obtain employment.

**Risk Assessment and Internal Accountability**

CSC assesses the risks related to our apparel, footwear, accessories, and equipment supply chains at the country, vendor and factory levels. Risk assessment is performed internally by our sourcing, legal and corporate responsibility teams on a regular basis.

We recognize our industry’s supply chain has a risk of human trafficking in the form of foreign migrant workers. To confirm our commitment and accountability to address this issue, we have signed on to the American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA) & Fair Labor Association (FLA) Apparel & Footwear Industry Commitment to Responsible Recruitment, which specifies:

We commit to work with our global supply chain partners to create conditions so that:

- No workers pay for their job
- Workers retain control of their travel documents and have full freedom of movement; and
- All workers are informed of the basic terms of their employment before leaving home.

Each of these requirements are outlined in detail in our Foreign Migrant Worker Policy, which our suppliers must abide by.

In 2021, we actively participated in the Joint Association Forced Labor Working Group (AAFA, NRF, RILA, and USFIA), which meets to discuss how to combat forced labor in our supply chains and create sustainable solutions for the industry.

We maintain and enforce internal accountability procedures for employees and contractors regarding company standards around slavery and human trafficking. In the case of non-compliance, we reserve the right to examine the specific situation and develop the best possible strategy for resolution. If cases of non-compliance are not resolved within a timely manner, we may terminate the business relationship.
**Certification and Auditing**

CSC requires all contract manufacturing partners to sign a supply agreement. Such an agreement requires that contract manufacturing partners have read and understand the Columbia Sportswear Company Standards of Manufacturing Practices (SMP) Policy, shall ensure that its facilities and the facilities of its subcontractors are maintained in accordance with the SMP Policy standards, and will comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and orders regarding the use of child labor, forced labor, human slavery, human trafficking, wages, working hours and conditions, work eligibility and non-discrimination.

CSC strives to comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which specify that due diligence processes should 'include assessing actual and potential human rights impacts, integrating and acting upon the findings, tracking responses, and communicating how impacts are addressed.' All finished goods facilities are subject to performance evaluation of audit or assessment data which include specific criteria around risks for forced labor or human trafficking including the employment of vulnerable worker groups such as foreign migrants, interns and temporary workers and high-risk practices such as payment of recruitment fees or restrictions on freedom of movement. New finished goods facilities, including finished goods subcontractors, are audited and must meet our minimum standards before production can begin. A re-audit will occur anywhere from 30 days to one year later, depending on the findings in the previous audit or assessment. SMP monitoring performance data comes from several sources: unannounced audits completed by our internal SMP auditors as well as designated 3rd party audit firms who are trained to our standards, audits and assessments performed by ILO’s Better Work program, the Social and Labor Convergence Program, the Fair Labor Association and a handful of other brands with whom we have built a strong relationship. All data is scored according to our SMP grading matrix and local law. In 2021, we utilized data from 353 audits and assessments at our finished goods factories (Tier 1) and 36 assessments at processing facilities (Tier 2). We work with the suppliers to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to remediate issues identified during the audit or assessment.

**Training**

CSC regularly trains all internal supply chain management staff on slavery and human trafficking, with a particular focus on mitigating risks, to ensure they are knowledgeable and aware of the issues and concerns surrounding our supply chain. We also provide training on our SMP during new employee orientation and offer several trainings on our SMP throughout the year for all CSC staff.