Mini Rodini social report

Reporting period 2022: January,2022 – December, 2022

MINI RODINI

WWW.MINIRODINI.COM

FAIR WEAR MEMBER SINCE JANUARY, 2016

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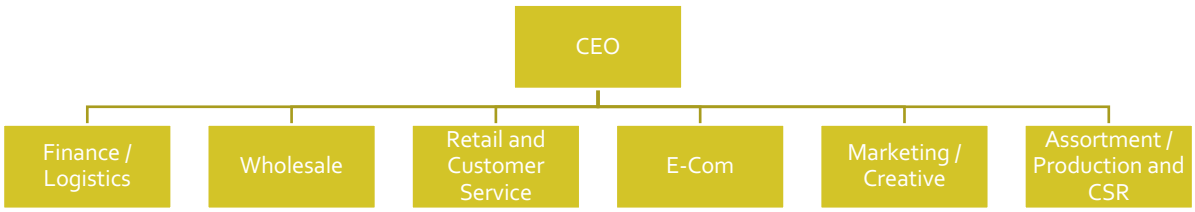
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Organisational chart



Summary: 2022 goals & achievements

In 2022 we have adjusted our Social Justice Strategy which is now a risk based approach, in line with OECD Due Diligence Guidance as well as guidance from FairWear.

It consists of four steps;

IDENTIFY

MITIGATE AND PREVENT

REVIEW

ACCOUNTABILITY

During 2022 our first Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) Policy was defined, accepted and signed by Management Team. The policy will be published externally soonest technical issues allow us. Following the RBC policy the initial risk scoping was made for our countries, business processes and our suppliers. Continuing in 2023 we have a Roll-Out-plan to start working according to the new process together with our suppliers. Based on each suppliers social policies combined with latest audit findings we will define short and long term goals together with each factory. Starting with the ones with highest SOB and then add on all with a high risk profile.

STATUS OF OUR 2022 IMPROVEMENT PLANS IN SOCIAL JUSTICE:

Achievements 2022:

During 2022 we changed in the assortment plans, increased our seasonless assortment and started a transition with bigger part running collections called Basic, Classic and Iconic. This will lead to a reduced number of styles in the seasonal collections.

This provide stability to these factories, we can use the low seasons for production and have a stock of fabric which reduce time pressure.

Our living wage projects continued both at a shared supplier, with 3 other FairWear brands as well as one factory where we are the only participants. Both are in Turkiÿe.

FairWear audits performed at one factory in China with the following CAP work. Improvements made on: fire safety management, chemical safety, machinery safety, personal protective equipment safety and fire safety.

One training was conducted to onboard a supplier to use FairPrice App.

Complaints received:

One complaint from a factory in Turkey that was resolved and closed after follow up with factory and communication with the country team.

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING PROCESS

SOURCING AND ONBOARDING PROCESS

Within the new Social Justice Policy we have adjusted the sourcing process to include Risk Scoping and Assessment at business, country and supplier level.

Mini Rodin aims to work with suppliers which share our values on fair labour standards and environmental concern. We want to build partnerships with our suppliers and from the start initiate long-term relationships with stable orders where we include the supplier in both planning and forecasting.

This partnership is ongoing with our existing suppliers and we continue to strengthen the bonds in prevention, mitigation and remediation of harm. If and when we see the need for a new supplier, our sourcing and onboarding process ensure that the new factory is assessed, and we are confident they can work with us as a partner on prevention, mitigation and remediation of harm. The sustainability manager performs the risk assessment for all new production location and reviews existing social audits and other relevant documents. From an environmental perspective it is important that they are engaged and have own goals and improvement plans. After social and environmental compliance is accepted the process continues to sampling and quotation with the production team. Our Purchase Master Agreement and our Supplier Manual including Code of Conduct must be read, understood, and signed by all our suppliers. We do not allow for any manufacturing to take place in a factory that has not been approved by our onboarding process, hence all potential subcontractors need to be onboarded according to standard procedure.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Through our risk scoping, we are made aware of the risks that lie within our supply chain. There are both risks to the environment and to human rights abuses.

We identify the most relevant risks to breaches of human rights in our supply chain. We will do this for all potential factories during our sourcing process, for all new factories during our onboarding process and for all existing factories once a year, or whenever there has been changing circumstance to risks in our supply chain.

The risks of harm that are most salient within our supply chain, based on scale, scope and irremediable character are where our cotton is grown.

We work within the textiles sector, more specifically in childrenswear. There are several risks within this sector, some of the most common and salient are listed below, however the list is non-exhaustive:

- child labour
- forced labour
- discrimination
- hours of work
- compensation / minimum wage ->living wages.
- occupational health and safety
- the right to establish or join a trade union and representative worker organization and right to collective bargaining
- hazardous chemicals
- soil eutrophication
- water consumption
- water pollution
- energy consumption and CO2 emissions
- bribery
- corruption

COUNTRY

As of 2022, we had production in mainly Turkey, China, Portugal, and Lithuania. Turkey and China are high risk countries and all the risks listed above are present in the country. Portugal and Lithuania, as being European countries, have lower risks.
Some risks are more acute than others. Highest priorities are Forced labour, Working hours, Wages and Right to Freedom of Association.

BUSINESS MODEL

Our business model includes both B2B and B2C. B2B means we need to commit to certain selling periods and to keep release deadlines. Keeping strict deadlines means a high risk of overtime. Selling B2B gives a safety and stability for us as company since we have the sold quantities in advance of order placement, instead of forecasting that might end in overproduction and leftover stock.

Our running seasonless collections offer stability for workers and enables low season production reducing pressure on the peak season, that may result in overtime.

In our seasonal collections we are also consistent with majority of our qualities and styles, but there are changes to both styles, colours and prints which can lead to overtime or wasted fabrics.

PRODUCT RANGE

Specific risks that are connected to the products we produce are working conditions, risk of forced labour and child labour within cotton fields and the chemical usage in dying and printing.

Polyester is more likely to contribute on GHG emissions, as well as chemicals in the processing stage.

SUPPLIER SOURCING

The best way to ensure the workers who make our products are treated fairly, is to only work with factory managements who treat their workers fairly. This is why our selection process is so important. Our due diligence process guides us when sourcing new factories, so that we find likeminded partners to work with from the outset.

Our way of creating a partnership with our suppliers, and from the start initiate a long-term relationship with stable orders where we include the supplier in both planning and forecasting, provides a good ground for social justice.

In our sourcing model we work with several long-term relations, where we cooperate in prevention, mitigation, remediation. To fulfill the assortment, we also have an additional number of tail end suppliers producing the niche products. This means that we as a small customer have very little leverage in these tail end factories which in turn can lead to us experiencing challenges in initiating projects or gaining insights from monitoring initiatives. For this reason, we always try to engage with suppliers that share our values of social compliance.

We believe in a strong partnership with our suppliers and aim to work directly with the factories, to get that close relationship and mutual understanding of possibilities for learning and improvements. In some cases we have an intermediary supplier working with several factories, this is beneficial for

us in terms of language barriers and overall communication. The intermediary is also efficient since there is just one partner for us to reach an understanding with, and this part in turn can advocate the requirements.

Normally, we visit all factories that produce for Mini Rodini on regular bases. During the year 2022 we had internal travel restrictions, even if the world allowed, so none of our factories was visited. We did have regular contact with our suppliers on video calls. For the new factories we were not able to visit we added additional questions to a self assessment checklist to get the best possible picture of the factory.

FAIR WEAR

Mini Rodini has been members of Fair Wear since 2016.

One of the things that makes the FW membership unique, is that we are held accountable for the claims we make. This means that a brand cannot talk the talk without walking the walk. We are in close contact with FW throughout the year, and once a year they review how well we maintained the FW Code of Labour Practices in our production locations. This verification is called the annual Brand Performance Check (BPC).

In the end of 2022, FW performed their sixth BPC on us. The BPC for 2021, which involved several interviews and document controls, evaluated how well Mini Rodini had met FW's requirements and implemented the Code of Labour Practices. The result of 2021 was Good.

The final report was delayed until February 2023, so there has been little time for us to work on the requirements, nevertheless we have a plan for 2023.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 2022:

- Requirement: Mini Rodini needs to ensure that new production locations and subcontractors sign and return the questionnaire before the first orders are placed. Besides, all signed questionnaires from subcontractors are missing.
    - STATUS; This have been followed and all suppliers are updated and documents collected.
    - STATUS; Subcontracted support facilities are not yet in the Member Hub, but all documents are on file.

- Requirement: Mini Rodini must ensure that the Worker Information Sheet, including contact information of the local complaints handler of Fair Wear, is posted in factories in a location that is accessible to all workers. Mini Rodini AB should check by means of a visit whether the Worker Information Sheet is posted in the factories.
    - STATUS; Since we did not have the possibility to travel and visit the posters are not controlled in person. However we have recent pictures from all locations.
- Requirement: Mini Rodini needs to ensure its new Turkish supplier has a policy in place regarding the employment of Syrian workers. The member is required to enroll its Turkish supplier that employs a Syrian worker in specific training to prevent discrimination. All Turkish suppliers need to be audited.
    - STATUS; The Migrant policy is updated, repeated and sent to all Turkish suppliers for confirmation.
- Requirement: If a supplier fails to pay minimum wages, Fair Wear expects Mini Rodini to respond in time, identify root causes with factory management, and resolve the issue. Mini Rodini must collect evidence of remediation. Factory visits with a documents check or additional verification by Fair Wear may be needed to verify remediation.
    - STATUS; This is ongoing and included in the new work process.
    - Recommendation: Fair Wear urgently recommends the member to discuss transparency issues with its suppliers. When suppliers remain intransparent about time and wage records, this should be reflected in the supplier evaluation.
        - STATUS; This will be discussed throughout 2023 with all suppliers.
- Requirement: Fair Wear requires Mini Rodini to discuss the outcome of advanced training with its supplier and agree on the next steps, such as regular dialogue or committee meetings.
    - STATUS; We only performed one training in 2022 and that was FairPrice App that have been followed up. Following our new process we will assess the current situation and initiate improvement programs or audits.

Recommendations for 2022;

The report also resulted in extensive list of recommendations that will be assessed and integrated in our new Social Justice process.

SUPPLIER RELATIONSHIP AND ASSORTMENT PLANNING

Our close working relationship with our suppliers is down to the fact that we have for many years strived towards long-lasting supplier relations. In 2022, 60% of our order value went to factories that we had worked with for more than 5 years and 24% for 10years.

Working together for a long time makes the relationship strong, resilient and caring. It also gives a factory better incentive to implement improvements we suggest to worker welfare, as they are confident we will keep working with them into the future. Further, long lasting relationships gives us better insight into how a suggested improvement, such as a training module or Health and Safety measure, has had a positive effect on social justice.

Further, ending a supplier relationship is not something we do light heartedly. As we see it, it is far better to try to work through issues together with a supplier, rather than abandoning the partnership and jumping ship. However, this does not always work out, and we are sometimes left in a situation where we must cease a relationship. In this case, we first evaluate how an exit would affect the supplier and the factory workers, and through our Exiting Policy we take appropriate action. We communicate our decision to the supplier clearly and timely, so that they understand our decision and have time to re-plan their production schedule, and we can make sure that our exit will have as little impact as possible on the workers.

Apart from working towards long-lasting relationships with suppliers and factories that share our values and commitments, we also strive towards having a consolidated supply chain with few suppliers and factories. This makes it easier to monitor our supply chain, and it means we have higher leverage with our partners. We limit the amount of niche products we include in our assortment to reduce the amount of tail end suppliers. This is because niche products, such as caps, are made in specific factories that only produce caps. Caps being niche products for us, means our orders are low and we have very little leverage in these factories.
In 2022 we counted 6% of our FOB value in our supplier tail, corresponding to less than 2% of share of business (SOB).

In 2022, 73% of our total order value came from factories where Mini Rodini has leveraged above 10%, meaning our orders stand for more than 10% of the factory's total capacity. We are proud of this number for being a small brand within the textile industry, and in the future, we aim to increase the number of factories where we have a stable business relationship with high leverage.

We are not a big fan of fast fashion. We normally work on our collections for about one year before they are released, which gives us, our suppliers and factories a fair bit of time to set up production plans and sampling.
Having a good internal production planning is essential to support our factories in establishing good working conditions. Short lead times and late order changes are among the main reasons for extensive overtime, many short-term seasonal work contracts and poor Health and Safety. We have a clear yearly plan and inform the suppliers of our collections and planning one year ahead. Suppliers are actively involved and have best circumstances to make sure the production time is sufficient for them without causing overtime hours. During 2022 we kept all deadlines in term of order placement and commenting on samples.

PRODUCTION LOCATIONS

Difference between supplier and factory. Some of the factories that produce our products are direct partnerships, and we work with them directly. Other factories are managed through an intermediary, called a supplier. Sometimes we will work with suppliers due to language barriers, as not all factory managers speak English. And sometimes we will use suppliers due to the difficulty in us sourcing factories with the right competency and of the right size.

Turkiÿe is where most of our products are produced, and this is where most of our jersey is made. We have stable business relationships with our Lithuanian and Portuguese suppliers with lower environmental impact for their orders due to shorter transport. Woven products are now produced in Turkiÿe instead of India and China remained our go-to for outerwear and accessories.

We worked with 13 suppliers, 5 less than 2021. Out of the 13 suppliers, we worked with 25 manufacturing factories compared to 26 in 2022, who performed the cutting, sewing, trimming and quality control of our products.

CHINA

4 suppliers : 8 factories

Esquel - office

- Comte Headwear Manufactory Ltd. (Dongguan)

TPC - office

- Yizheng Decheng Garment Factory
- Ningbo Haishu Morningrun Knitting Factory
- Anhui Shenma Sporting Goods Co., Ltd
- Yangzhou Dingyou – exit after only ones season due to production errors and unmatch in engagement

Quanchou Hecheng bags

Circular-Tex (old name Lime China)

- Lime Garment Co.,Ltd (Quanzhou)
- Yongchun Jiayang Accessories Factory

CHANGED RELATIONSHIPS;

New factories onboarded for winter accessories. Onboarding only online due to Pandemic, enhanced questionnaires and self assessments. One of the facilities did not reach our quality standards and relationship will not continue.
Onboarded a new supplier for caps connected to Lime supplier in order to share fabrics. Here we conducted an Audit and are following the CAPs.

TURKİYE

7 suppliers : 13 factories

Asmay Swimwear

Özsimge Tekstil

Mergu Tekstil Konfeksiyon San. Ve. Tic. Ltd. Sti.

Egedeniz Tekstil San.ve Tic.A.Ş.

- BUSERİM TEKSTİL SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ. – EXIT from supplier initiative.
- Inter Tekstil Konfeksiyon Turizm Gida ve San.Tic.Ltd.Sti - EXIT
- TUĞRUL KANCAR -Kancar Tekstil- EXIT
- HASAN CINAR -TUANA TEKSTİL
- Dogru Tekstil
- De Tasarim A.Ş.

Tempo Dış Ticaret ve Tekstil San Ltd şti

Gaia sourcing

- NARIN
- ÖZCELIK – only one season.

CHANGED RELATIONSHIPS:

Knitted garment factory exit - We have worked with the same intermediary for a long time but changed producing factory to match price and qty on buying office initiative.
Egedeniz have been assigning sewing to three inhouse subcontractors. This year they decided to exit these three factories. The process was done according to severance regulations and statements have been reviewed by Global Services local country team. Supplier informed us during the exit process to ensure that they followed the suggested procedures.

PORTUGAL

1 supplier : 3 factories

Etfor- Empresa Textil, Lda (office, Cutting, sewing, packaging)

- Durao & Silva - Confeccoes Lda. - production
- Vesteedespe . new supplier for sewing

CHANGED RELATIONSHIPS:
New sewing factory onboarding for 2022
J.Rio & Rio – sewing / exit on supplier initiative

LITHUANIA

1 suppliers, 1 factories

Utenos Trikotazas – office and factory

INTEGRATION OF MONITORING ACTIVITIES AND SOURCING DECISIONS

The result from monitoring and evaluations are not directly connected to our sourcing decisions. Each supplier have their expertise and are dedicated to certain types of products, except the jersey suppliers. When distributing the styles we place them with the most suitable supplier with regards to quality, price, capacity and forecasted volumes.

Coherent system for monitoring and remediation

AUDITS AND REMEDIATION

We, like almost all brands in our industry, do not own or operate any factories. We have to rely on our suppliers and factories around the world to develop Mini Rodini collections. It is so important that we choose partners who share our passion for creating high quality and sustainable products and it is together with them that we work to improve workers' rights year on year.

We commissioned 1 FW audits in 2022 compared to 11 in 2021.
We have also collected 9 external audits that have been reviewed.

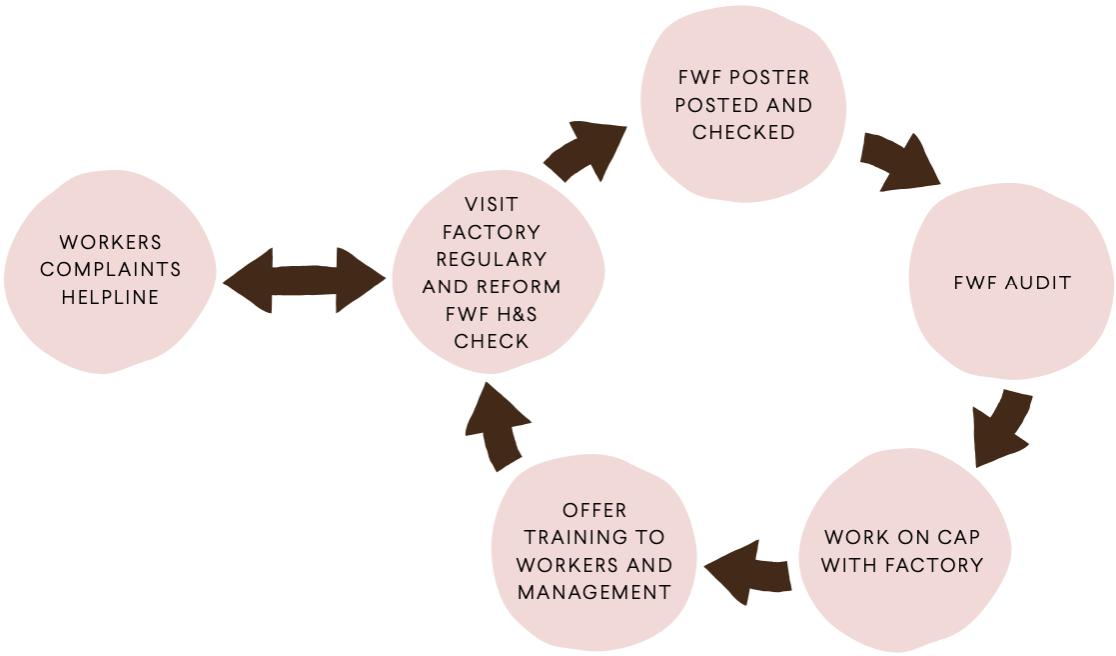
Out of our total order value in 2022, 83% of the factories we work with had an accepted audit, performed either by FW or another third-party audit methodology.

All the social audits that we conduct are what's known as announced, as opposed to unannounced, meaning the factory management are aware when the social auditor will conduct the inspection. It is common for some brands to only accept unannounced audits in the belief that they can catch more failures in this way. We on the other hand choose to work only with factories we trust, and therefore want to build on that trusting relationship by not subjecting them to unannounced audits.

In choosing which factories to audit in a given year, we perform a risk assessment, looking at for example order volume and country risks. Once the audit has taken place and we receive the report, we work on a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) together with the factory management. A CAP details all of the issues detected in an audit, and how they can be rectified. The CAP includes time frames, and is followed up by visits, emails and video calls until all issues have been addressed. Some of the factories we work with come through an intermediary supplier, and in these cases the supplier is also involved in the CAP progress. Further, some of our factories are shared by other FW brands – in these cases we work with the other brands on following up on the CAP.

The other major issues that arise concern wages and overtime. This can include problems with records not being kept, workers doing too many overtime hours and also annual leave and social

insurances not being paid properly. A final issue that is very important to us at Mini Rodini is that workers should be paid a living wage. Sadly, this is very uncommon in our industry and we are working hard to come up with solutions and bring forth higher compensation to factory workers.



AUDITS:

Audit M: 34982 / Yongchun Jiayang Accessories Factory

Global Services audit. CAP have been followed up during the year. Difficult to have full engagement since our leverage is really low 0,04%.

Factory appreciate MR purchasing practices, pricing, communication and sufficient lead time.

Samples are confirmed on time and product development process is smooth and efficient.

There is a grievance mechanism in place where workers can file complaints to the management.

Improvements :

No critical violation of health and safety was identified, but the factory needed to strengthen its fire safety management, chemical safety, machinery safety, personal protective equipment safety and fire safety.

- ⇨ This have been addressed.

Most of the workforce are aware of their right to freedom of association and the two elected worker representatives, however low awareness of our Code of Labour Practices.

- ⇨ Our intermediary have made sure the poster is available and have trained the worker representatives. A plan is set up for internal training of all workers during 2023.

Ongoing :

Findings on excessive overtime. Factory inform that the leadtime is sufficient for samples and production. Conclusion is that production planning needs to be better managed.

- ⇨ Project initiated with structured timetracking leading to better monitoring of working hours and wages.

Payment of wages; Living wage standards are not reached but factory management claim that MR price support payment of minimum wage and overtime.

- ⇨ Related to the time tracking project the wages will also be better monitored.

Social security; not provided to all eligible workers due to workers rather have the cash.

- ⇨ Discussions started how to ensure workers are aware of the risk of not joining social security, and benefits of doing it.

ONGOING CAP FROM PREVIOUS YEAR:

We see that findings on working hours and wages are often raised in audits.

Overtime: In discussions and feedback from the suppliers the workers don't agree on the Labour practices and rather work overtime to earn more money even if it is against legal requirement on working hours. We have reached out to FairWear and other Brands for deeper knowledge on best practices, discussion forum and concrete advice on how to meet these situations. We expect this project to continue into 2023.

WAGES; We have had findings related to minimum wage, were the main issue is missing or inconsistent records. We have initiated a separate project for this and it will continue in 2023.

LIVING WAGES

The textile industry is extremely labour intensive, and most workers are women who work hard to support themselves and their families. However, the wages in factories are usually very low. In the countries we source from, workers often cannot pay for schooling, medicine or set aside savings even though they work over 40 hours every week. This needs to change and that is why we at Mini Rodini are introducing a living wage system into our supply chain

A term often used when discussing labour rights in the textile industry, is "a living wage", a wage that allows for a healthy and prosperous life. We, like many others share the conviction that people who work in factories making our clothes should receive a decent wage that can support them and their family. The wage should cover a person's own and family's needs such as food, housing, clothes, healthcare, education, and the ability to put away some savings.

A living wage is not the same thing as the minimum wage which is set by governments and is the bare minimum that employers must pay their workers. Even though most countries have a minimum wage, this will often not ensure people earn enough to support a healthy life as the minimum wages have not risen enough to match rising living costs.

It is not easy to establish what a living wage is in a given country or even region. This is because there are always different variations of living costs depending on where you live. As in all countries the costs of living are higher in the bigger cities than in rural areas. Also, many people will have different ideas of what needs to be covered in the living wage estimate and this will be heavily

dependent on their living situation; if they are married with children, if they are a single parent, or if they are young and single. For this reason, we don't have an exact value of what a living wage is in a specific country, but we do know that the legal minimum wage levels in the countries we source from are too low to cover basic needs.

In 2022 40% of Mini Rodini's production in high risk countries were made in factories where we are running a LW project and where workers are paid an additional wage contribution.

Jersey factory in Turkiÿe: we have a long term relationship with this supplier and at an early stage introduced a LW contribution where we offer a fixed amount to each worker depending on their wage level. Yearly update of the amount to make sure it is in line with the actual living costs.
Woven garment factory Turkiÿe; New program together with 3 other FairWear brands. Living wage bonuses based on sewing minutes, the estimated target living wage benchmark and total leverage at the factory. Process during the year to find a manageable way of calculating the additional cost. Training to use the Fair Price App and use the labour minute costing. This project continues into 2023.

Complaints handling

As a member of Fair Wear, we must ensure that all workers are informed of their rights and that all factories that we source from have FW posters hung clearly on their factory walls. These posters provide information about workers' rights in the local language as well as a helpline to call if they feel that their rights have been infringed.

This helpline provides a way for us and other FW brands to hear about issues directly from the workers in a way that is usually not possible. When a complaint is made, the worker is directed to a FW complaints officer and the worker has a choice to report anonymously if they wish. Once a complaint has been logged, all brands who source from the relevant factory are notified. We then work together with FW to assess the complaint and carry out an investigation to hear all sides. When resolved, the complaint is then reported to the public on FW's website.

In 2022, we received one complaint via the FW helpline. We welcome the use of this as it shows we are doing our job in keeping workers informed about their rights.

Jersey factory, Turkiÿe
2 % of Mini Rodini share of business
Complaint march 2022:
1193: No Discrimation / Living Wages
New wage increase was not fairly distributed. The worker claimed to be mistreated, and that the factory management tried asking them to resign if not satisfied to avoid severance pay.
Action: Direct actions and explanations requested from Factory Management. They provided documentation on the wage distribution and declared their anti-discrimination policy. Later during the year, this subcontractor was exited as a producer. That process was also monitored and according to preferred procedure.
Complaint closed since no contact with the complainant and also no relationship with factory any longer.

Training and capacity building

Our real wish is to prevent problems arising in the first place. The hotline and audits are there to catch things when they do arrive, whereas trainings get to the root of the problem and help to reduce complaints and issues. We do this by offerings training both to workers, teaching them their rights and letting them know that FW and Mini Rodini are there if things go wrong, and to management, to teach them to respect their workers' rights in doing their job.

FairPrice App training at Mergu
After the initial training in November we follow up to ensure current and correct data and the process continues into 2023.

Internal trainings at Mini Rodini:
All new employees get a CSR introduction where the CoLP are properly explained.
Sustainability Manager have held presentations on several monthly meetings for all employees, including updates on FairWear Membership and Social justice.

Tracing our supply chain

Garment supply chains consists of many tiers. First tier includes any factories that we work with directly; they sew our products. In tier 2 we find our factories' suppliers, they produce the fabrics. Suppliers in Tier 3 make the yarn for the fabrics. Finally, in Tier 4 we find the farms where the fibre is extracted, for example where the cotton is grown, or the sheep are kept.

Human rights abuses and exploitation of workers are less common within the sewing factories, but these are the ones most often visited by international brands, and who have the funds, knowledge and dedication to secure good working conditions. In fact, abuses against workers' rights happen most often further down the chain, where the fabrics are made, threads are spun and cotton is grown. Mini Rodini is dedicated to gain closer ties to our entire supply chain, to get a clear picture of the working conditions for all those who helped make our products, and so we can work towards improvements if needed.

Mini Rodini's goal is to trace 100% of our products, from raw material to finishing of the garment. To achieve this, in 2018 we partnered with the Swedish/Indian IT start-up company TrusTrace and began tracing our lower-tier supply chain. This project will not only assist our sustainability vision, it will also help to move the whole industry towards becoming more transparent and sustainable.

In 2022 we traced all styles using TrusTrace's platform and 48% of the fabrics were traced down to raw material source, i.e. Tier 4. Using TrusTrace, we are also collecting data in order to calculate the environmental footprint of each of the traced styles with the aim to be able to assess our products and supply based on their environmental impact. This would mean that we will in the near future be able to communicate the products climate impact .

48% traced down to Tier4
27% Tier 3
25 % tier 1-2

Transparency & communication

Sustainability is a core value for Mini Rodini and integrated in the company strategy. Our values and achievements are added in every public communication. Environmental aspects are always added in the product information as well information whether a product is produced in a factory where we have an active living wage program.

We have intentions to communicate publicly about our supply chain, 2022 was not the year to get it happen due to technical reasons and priority of internal resources, but we believe in 2023!