2011 CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT

INVESTOR QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

AUGUST 1, 2011

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.

From its California Gold Rush beginnings, Levi Strauss & Co. has grown into one of the world's largest brand-name apparel companies. A history of responsible business practices, rooted in core values, has helped the company build its brands and engender consumer trust around the world. The Levi's® brand has become one of the most widely recognized brands in the history of the apparel industry

We design and market jeans, casual and dress pants, tops, skirts, jackets, footwear and related accessories for men, women and children under our Levi's®, Dockers®, Signature by Levi Strauss & Co.™ and Denizen™ brands around the world. We also license our trademarks in many countries throughout the world for a wide array of products, including accessories, pants, tops, footwear and other products.

Levi Strauss & Co. operates its business through three geographic regions: Americas, Europe and Asia Pacific. The company's products are sold in approximately 55,000 retail locations in more than 110 countries. These include retail stores dedicated to the company's brands and Web sites that sell the company's products directly to consumers.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Levi Strauss & Co. has a longstanding commitment to sustainability. It's deeply embedded in our culture and our business. We strive to reach far beyond the boundaries of our products to influence not only what people wear but how they treat the planet and its precious resources. Our work completed in 2010 relating to energy conservation and green house gas reduction in our owned operations and throughout our supply chain and the communities we operate in is detailed in this report. In this, our third year of reporting to the CDP, we are proud of the progress that we have made to date in mitigating our contribution to climate change. We are committed to further reducing or climate change impact

Some of the highlights of our 2010 report include:

A reduction in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 5.9% from our 2007 baseline year. This accomplishment brings us closer to our goal of achieving an 11% reduction in GHG emissions from our 2007 baseline by the close of 2011.

Completing the World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development Scope 3 and Product GHG Emissions Protocol Road test.

Strong advocacy on the development of climate change legislation and adaptation policy through our participation in Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) and partnerships with Oxfam and the World Wild Life Fund.

Nearly 1.7 million dollars in energy efficiency investments throughout our global portfolio of owned and operated facilities.

Section 1: Governance

1.1 Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your company? Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

Senior Manager/Officer. Senior Vice President of Global Supply Chain

1.2 Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator
Finance Vice President	Monetary reward	marginal energy use (i.e. kWh/square foot)

Section 2: Strategy

2.1 Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities. Please provide further details.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary companywide risk management processes. LS&Co. manages the business risks associated with climate change as a process that forms part of the company's overall approach to governance/compliance. A separate strategy for tackling climate change related issues exists that is informed by risk assessments of particular climate change related risks. The direct business risks associated with climate change are addressed via the same avenues as all other business risks; namely through LS&Co.'s overall corporate governance and risk assessment framework.

2.2 Is climate change integrated into your business strategy? Please describe the process and outcomes.

Yes. Climate change is integrated into LS&Co.'s business strategy. Social and environmental sustainability are embedded into LS&Co.'s Brand Value Propositions (BVP's) and climate change related issues are a part of the environmental component of social and environmental sustainability. Climate change related issues are grouped into three main categories within the BVP: reducing climate change impact accumulated during the production of our products (focused on supply chain), reducing climate change impact of the facilities that we own and operate (retail stores, offices, distribution centers etc) as well as promoting more environmentally friendly care and disposal of our products to our consumers.

2.3 Do you engage with policy makers to encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation? Please explain (i) the engagement process and (ii) actions you are advocating

Yes. LS&Co. engages with policymakers on developing public policy to encourage further action on mitigation and adaptation as members of BICEP (Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy) and Oxfam America Sisters on the Planet. Examples of policy advocacy include:

- BICEP (Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy) – In November 2008, LS&Co. joined BICEP as a founding member. BICEP's members believe that climate change will impact all sectors of the economy and that various business perspectives are needed to provide a full spectrum of viewpoints for solving the climate and energy challenges facing the United States. BICEP's goal is to work directly with key allies in the business community and with members of the U.S. Congress to pass meaningful energy and climate change legislation that is consistent with our core principles. As a BICEP member, LS&Co. has been advocating on Capitol Hill and with the Obama Administration for comprehensive U.S. climate and energy legislation. In December 2010, Richard Kauffman, LS&Co.'s chairman, presented testimony before the House Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming.

- No on 23 Campaign – Levi Strauss & Co. was proud to be one of the first California headquartered multinational companies to join the campaign against the California ballot initiative (Proposition 23) to overturn California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32), which set the California's 2020 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target into law. Levi Strauss & Co. is making the business case for the benefit of California's law to reduce GHG emissions. Levi Strauss & Co. produced a blog post arguing for the defeat of Proposition 23 that was posted on our public facing corporate website and was widely circulated by the campaign.
- Oxfam America Sisters on the Planet - In October 2009, LS&Co. joined the Oxfam America Sisters on the Planet advocacy with members of the U.S. Congress and Obama Administration to urge significant U.S. Government climate adaptation funding to promote global stability by supporting community efforts to build resilience to climate change in developing countries. LS&Co. also supported Oxfam's advocacy at the Copenhagen Climate Summit in December 2009 where it sought international commitments to fund and address climate adaptation needs. In October 2009, LS&Co. presented written testimony supporting climate adaptation funding at a Senate hearing. Twice in 2010 LS&Co. participated in Congressional briefings to share our story on the potential climate adaptation needs and business impact in our supply chain.
- World Wildlife Fund Open Letter to the U.S. Senate – In September 2009, LS&Co. joined with 11 other major U.S. companies in signing the World Wildlife Fund-organized letter to the U.S. Senate calling for swift action on comprehensive energy and climate legislation.
- Copenhagen and Cancun Communiqués – LS&Co. joined with over 750 companies from around the world to sign the Copenhagen Communiqué on Climate Change which was sent to the heads of the G20 ahead of the Copenhagen Climate Summit in December 2009. The Communiqué sets out the business case for an ambitious, robust, effective and equitable UN climate framework and offers a progressive global consensus on the shape of an agreement. Levi Strauss & Co. also joined the Cancun Communiqué, which was released ahead of the meeting of international climate change negotiations in Cancun, Mexico.
- Renewable energy tax incentives – In 2008, LS&Co. joined with other World Resources Institute (WRI) Green Power Group companies in advocating for the renewal of the renewable energy tax incentives. We did this through meetings with the Hill staff of key U.S. Senate votes (May 2008); adding our company name to a joint company, NGO and think tank advertisement in Roll Call, the newspaper of Capitol Hill, supporting Congressional action on renewable energy tax incentives (July 2008); and sending a letter to the California delegation in the U.S. House of Representatives supporting Congressional action (September 2008).
- Support for 2008 climate change legislation – In June 2008, together with other U.S. companies and environmental nongovernmental organizations, LS&Co. added its name to an open letter to the U.S. Senate supporting passage of the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act (S. 3036).

Section 3: Targets and Initiatives

3.1 Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Yes, an absolute target.

Please provide details of your absolute target.

Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
Scope 1+2	100%	11%	2007	85393	2011	

Please provide details on your progress against this target made in the reporting year.

% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
75%	53.09%	LS&Co. has achieved a 5.84% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions since 2007. This change comes despite an increase in real-estate portfolio of 6% (predominantly retail stores) yielding a total efficiency gain of over 10% for the term when compared with real-estate footprint.

3.2 Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

No.

3.3 Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes.

Activity type	Description of activity	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
Energy efficiency: building services	Energy management system at a North American distribution center	150000	150000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: processes	Wastewater heat recovery system at manufacturing facility in Turkey	30384	53000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: building services	Lighting systems upgrades at North America distribution centers	488000	976000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: processes	Dryer heat recovery system at manufacturing facility in Turkey	127000	255000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: building services	Lighting systems upgrades at UK distribution center	65000	130000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: building services	HVAC upgrades at a North America distribution center	60000	120000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: building services	Lighting upgrade at North America data center in Texas	15000	15000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: building services	LEED certified remodel of San Francisco headquarters			
Low carbon energy purchase	Purchase of renewable energy in Belgium			
Low carbon energy purchase	Purchase of renewable energy in Germany.			
Low carbon energy purchase	Purchase of renewable energy in Turkey.			
Low carbon energy purchase	Purchase of renewable energy in UK.			
Product design	Levi's Water<LESS jeans: Finishing technique optimization yielding reduced water consumption and thereby energy required to heat water.			

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	Financial Analysis: We perform financial analysis on each of the energy or emissions reduction initiatives that are scoped for our global facilities. We have certain payback criteria for capital projects that must be achieved in order for fund to be allocated.
Other	Strategic analysis: Some energy or emissions reduction activities are strategic in the sense that they can build brand or company ethos with consumers and stakeholders.

Section 4: Communications

4.1 Have you published information about your company's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in other places than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In voluntary communications (complete)	N/A	

LS&Co. will publish its 2010 emissions to The Climate Registry. Visit the Climate Registry's CRIS online reporting tool to procure a copy of the report**.** **https://www.crisreport.org/web/guest/analysis-and-reports**

Section 5: Climate Change Risks

5.1 Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure?

Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Please describe your risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likeli-hood	Magnitude of impact
Induced changes in natural resources	Raw materials - We recognize the threats climate change poses to natural and agricultural resources that provide the material bases for production, specifically cotton. Ninety-five percent of LS&Co.'s products are made of cotton, which is produced in more than 100 countries, some of which are starting to feel the impact of climate change. Cotton, as with agricultural commodities in general, is at potential risk for crop failure or reduced yield due to climate changes or water shortages. Cotton	Increased operational cost	>10 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	More likely than not	Medium

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likeli-hood	Magnitude of impact
	fiber production may compete with food crops for decreasing arable land and water scarcity. A ready supply of cotton fiber is essential for our business.					
Change in mean (average) temperature	Manufacturing supply chain - LS&Co. sources products in 34 countries, including many developing countries. Developing countries may already be or are expected to feel initial effects of climate change, including water shortage (India, China, Nicaragua), disease (Cambodia), and flooding (Bangladesh). Some supply routes are directed through freight gateways in geographic areas that may experience increased vulnerability under the effects of climate change.	Reduction/ disruption in production capacity	>10 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	More likely than not	Low-medium
Change in mean (average) temperature	Employees and consumers - LS&Co. is concerned about the health and welfare of the communities that support employees and consumers. Public health records show a recent rise in rates of respiratory and pulmonary diseases and morbidity in connection with poor air quality. Health officials have identified amplified disease vectors as a concern in connection with global warming impacts. Related health issues may reduce employee productivity and reduce the quality of lives enjoyed by the people in communities touched by our businesses.	Wider social disadvantages	Unknown	Indirect (Supply chain)	More likely than not	Unknown
Uncertainty of physical risks	Insurers are already shaping policy terms and increasing rates in response to bigger storms, worse fires and longer droughts.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

We import both raw materials and finished garments into all of our operating regions. Our ability to import products in a timely and cost-effective manner may be affected by conditions at ports or issues that otherwise affect transportation and warehousing providers, such as port and shipping capacity, labor disputes and work stoppages, political unrest, severe weather, or security requirements in the United States and other countries. These issues could delay importation of products or require

us to locate alternative ports or warehousing providers to avoid disruption to our customers. These alternatives may not be available on short notice or could result in higher transportation costs, which could have an adverse impact on our business and financial condition.

Please describe your risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likeli -hood	Magnitude of impact
Reputation	Stakeholder expectations – Consumers, media and nongovernmental organizations are increasingly aware of climate change and the role business can play in reducing its emissions. As a consumer facing company, LS&Co. is at risk for negative publicity or nongovernmental organization (NGO) campaigns regarding GHG emissions and efforts to reduce emissions.	Reduced demand for goods/ services	Current	Direct	Exceptionally unlikely	Low
Induced changes in human and cultural environment	License to operate: Cotton cultivation and many of our suppliers are in developing countries, which are expected to feel initial impacts of climate change. LS&Co.'s license to operate in these countries may be challenged if we are seen to be competing in poor communities for scarce resources (water, land) and/or doing business with suppliers who are seen to be contributing significant GHG emissions in their communities.	Inability to do business	>10 years	Direct	Exceptionally unlikely	Medium

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

To the manage the license to operate and stakeholder expectation risks, LS&Co. is partnering with nongovernmental organizations to address climate change within and outside our business, including participation in:

- BICEP (Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy) – A business coalition that works for passage in the U.S. Congress of meaningful energy and climate change legislation.
- The Climate Registry – A non-profit collaboration among North American jurisdictions that sets consistent and transparent standards to calculate, verify and publicly report greenhouse gas emissions in a single registry.
- Natural Resources Defence Council (NRDC) Responsible Sourcing Initiative – An initiative that has developed a menu of energy saving best practices for fabric mills in China.
- Oxfam America Sisters on the Planet – An advocacy group pushing for significant U.S. Government climate adaptation funding to promote global stability by supporting community efforts to build resilience to climate change in developing countries.
- WWF Low Carbon Manufacturing Program (LCMP) – Provides carbon accounting tools to suppliers in China to help them manage GHG emissions and energy use.
- World Resources Institute Scope 3 Supply Chain Protocol Pilot – A pilot of new protocols to measure the GHG emissions associated with a product and supply chain.

The costs associated with these actions include regular membership dues, registration fees or sponsorships as well as the human resource and travel costs associated with LS&Co. staff participation and support.

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Because LS&Co. is an energy consumer and relatively low emitter of greenhouse gases, it is unlikely that the company will be directly exposed to risks from climate change regulations.

Section 6: Climate Change Opportunities

6.1 Have you identified any climate change opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation.

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Time-frame	Direct/ Indirect	Likeli-hood	Magnitude of impact
Cap and trade schemes	GHG emissions reduction legislation – If the U.S. Congress passes climate change legislation, such as cap and trade or carbon tax, LS&Co. will benefit from increased business certainty about energy prices and a leveled playing field for efforts to reduce emissions. We can do more, faster and cheaper with federal legislation that incentivizes utilities to work with the company to capture efficiencies and invest in renewable energy.	Reduced operational costs	6-10 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Renewable energy tax incentives - The renewable energy tax incentives passed by the U.S. Congress in October 2008 create an opportunity for business to invest in renewable energy projects. The extension of the renewable energy tax credit is essential to increasing the adoption of renewable energy technologies and investments by business. The high initial investment costs for renewable energy projects and the slow rate of return on investment can be a cost barrier to businesses seeking competitively priced green power, making renewable energy tax credits key to supporting near-term development and utilization of renewable energy.	Reduced operational costs	1-5 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Time-frame	Direct/ Indirect	Likeli-hood	Magnitude of impact
Product efficiency regulations and standards	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) – Energy efficiency is the fastest, cleanest and cheapest way for LS&Co. to reduce its GHG emissions and meet its reduction targets. The inclusion of an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) in any energy legislation passed by the U.S. Congress creates an opportunity for LS&Co. to invest and capture more energy efficiency than we are already planning, because the energy utilities will be required to capture energy efficiency, thus they would incentivize and support consumer (LS&Co.) investments and actions to reduce energy consumption.	Reduced operational costs	1-5 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium
Other regulatory drivers	Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) – The inclusion of a Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) in any energy legislation passed by the U.S. Congress creates an opportunity for LS&Co. to purchase renewable energy through our energy utilities, as they will be required to include energy from renewable sources in its energy mix. This will facilitate LS&Co. meeting its carbon neutrality target through the purchase of renewable energy from our energy providers.	Other: Corporate target	1-5 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

Potential financial implications of this opportunity include: (1) improved business planning with a price on carbon and (2) faster return on investment when investing in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. LS&Co. is monitoring and reporting energy use and costs across the business and has outlined potential energy investments that could be cost effective if appropriate renewable energy tax incentives, EERS and RES were in place. The costs associated with these actions are embedded in LS&Co.'s operating costs since the company's climate strategy is integrated with its overall risk and governance processes.

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

LS&Co. does not foresee exposure to the physical effects of climate change as an opportunity because our core competency is the marketing and sales of apparel products whose physical attributes (including the use of cotton, production of garments, logistics, consumer use, etc.) do not pose potential business gain from stemming climate change.

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

LS&Co. does not foresee exposure to other climate-related developments as an opportunity because our core competency is marketing and sales of apparel products whose physical attributes (including the use of cotton, production of garments, logistics, consumer use, etc.) do not pose potential business gain from stemming climate change.

Section 7: Emissions Methodology

7.1 Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
01 Jan 2007 - 31 Dec 2007	12503	72890

7.2 Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

LS&Co. uses the GHG Protocol created by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to calculate Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We have followed this protocol for all reporting years.

7.3 Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used.

Gas	Reference
CO2	Other: The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol
CH4	Other: The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol
N20	Other: The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol
HFCs	Other: The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol

7.4 Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data.

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Natural Gas	CO2 - 0.0540804	MT/MCF	The Climate Registry (all)
	CH4 - 0.0000010	MT/MCF	
	N2O - 0.0000001	MT/MCF	
Heating Oil	CO2 - 0.0025867505	MT/L	The Climate Registry (all)
	CH4 - 0.000000057	MT/L	
	N2O - 0.000000064	MT/L	
Diesel Fuel	CO2 - 0.0002492680	MT/kWh	The Climate Registry (all)

	CH4 - 0.0000181818	MT/kWh	
	N2O – 0.000000600	MT/kWh	
Steam	CO2 - 0.0002155019	MT/kWh	Self calculated
	CH4 - 0.0000000034	MT/kWh	
	N2O - 0.0000000003	MT/kWh	
LPG	CO2 - 0.0002155019	MT/kWh	The Climate Registry (all)
	CH4 - 0.0000000003	MT/kWh	
	N2O - 0.00000000003	MT/kWh	
Hot Water	CO2 - 0.0002265568	MT/kWh	The Climate Registry (all)
	CH4 - 0.0000000003	MT/kWh	
	N2O - 0.00000000003	MT/kWh	

Section 8: Emissions Data

8.1 Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

8.2 Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

11,582

8.3 Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

68,824

8.4 Are there are any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

No

8.5 Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management Other: Data entry errors	Manual data input into LS&Co.'s data management systems is a source of uncertainty in the data gathering process. While there is a high degree of confidence in LS&Co.'s data management system, there exists a possibility of manual entry errors, as with any manual entry process. Additionally, data from energy providers may include human error associated with meter reading and the billing process.
Scope 2	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management Other: Data entry errors	There is a higher degree of uncertainty in reporting of Scope 2 emissions than the reporting of Scope 1 emissions. In addition to manual data entry and inaccurate metering and billing, uncertainty in Scope 2 reporting exists due to estimation of optional secondary emissions sources. These estimations account for approximately 10 percent of total Scope 2 emissions.

8.6 Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7 Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Verification	Other: ISO 14001	LS&Co.'s 2010 Scope 2 emissions have been verified. As in past years (since 2006), the 2010 emissions were verified by an ISO 14001 approved external verification body according to The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol.

8.8 Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

No

Section 9: Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown (1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010)

9.1 Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Americas	3823
Other: Asia Pacific	2525
Other: Europe, Middle East, North Africa	4982

9.2 Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

Facility	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Offices	1621.52
Retail	894.79
Distribution Centers	3224.17
Manufacturing	5589.58
Fleet	252

By GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
CO2	11037.64
CH4	88.23
N20	456.19

Section 10: Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown (1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010)

10.1 Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Americas	45807
Other: Asia Pacific	8894

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Europe, Middle East, Africa	14123

10.2 Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide

By facility

Facility	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Offices	9909.95
Retail	17533.9
Distribution Centers	29941.27
Manufacturing	11438.83

Section 11: Emissions Scope 2 Contractual

11.1 Do you consider that the grid average factors used to report Scope 2 emissions in Question 8.3 reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers?

Yes

11.2 Has your organization retired any certificates, e.g. Renewable Energy Certificates, associated with zero or low carbon electricity within the reporting year or has this been done on your behalf?

No

Section 12: Energy

12.1 What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

12.2 Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	44109
Electricity	136681
Heat	1861
Steam	25483
Cooling	0

12.3 Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Natural gas	35413

Fuels	MWh
Distillate fuel oil No 6	6700
Diesel/Gas oil	222
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1774

Section 13: Emissions Performance

13.1 How do your absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

Reason	Emissions value (%)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	5.84	Decrease	The decline in emissions comes as a result of purchasing renewable energy in much of LS&Co.'s European owned and operated facilities as well as investments in energy efficiency and optimization throughout our real-estate portfolio.

13.2 Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
0.00002047	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	9	Decrease	The decline in energy intensity occurred due to the purchase of renewable energy in our European operations, investments in energy efficiency and optimization throughout our real-estate portfolio as well as an increase in overall revenue year over year. (Or 20.48 MT CO2/million $).

13.3 Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
5.57	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE Employee	28.5	Decrease	LS&Co. expanded its employee base significantly during the 2010 year as well as reduced its emissions.

13.4 Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
10.44	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: 1000 sq ft	4	Decrease	The decline in emissions comes as a result of purchasing renewable energy in much of LS&Co.'s European owned and operated facilities as well as investments in energy efficiency and optimization throughout our real-estate portfolio.

Section 14: Emissions Trading

14.1 Do you participate in any emission trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

14.2 Has your company originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

Section 15: Scope 3 Emissions

15.1 Please provide data on sources of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to your organization

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Business travel	9648	DEFRA long and short haul calculations figures.	
Other: Business rental car	158	WRI Transport calculator.	
Supplier emissions		WRI Scope Three Protocol (as of yet unpublished)	These GHG emissions occur during the various production stages of our product. Beginning with the cultivation and processing of our raw materials through final assembly and finishing of our garments. LS&Co. estimates that these emissions account for 3,705,970 MT of CO2e (emissions estimate calculated using the forthcoming WRI/WBCSD Scope 3 Emissions Protocol).
Transportation and distribution		WRI Scope Three Protocol (as of yet unpublished)	These GHG emissions stem from the various transportation links of our logistics network beginning with raw material sourcing through end distribution and sales. LS&Co. estimates that these emissions account for 243,721 MT CO2e (emissions estimate calculated using the forthcoming WRI/WBCSD Scope 3 Emissions Protocol).

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Use of sold products		WRI Scope Three Protocol (as of yet unpublished)	These GHG emissions come as a result of consumer care of the products we sell. This includes washing and drying as well as ironing and dry cleaning for our non denim products. LS&Co. estimates that these emissions account for 3,334,200 MT CO2e (emissions estimate calculated using the forthcoming WRI/WBCSD Scope 3 Emissions Protocol).
Employee commuting		WRI Scope Three Protocol (as of yet unpublished)	These GHG emissions stem from employee commuting as a result of work activities at our global owned and operated facilities. LS&Co. estimates that these emissions account for 510 MT CO2e (emissions estimate calculated using the forthcoming WRI/WBCSD Scope 3 Emissions Protocol).
End of life treatment of sold products		WRI Scope Three Protocol (as of yet unpublished)	These GHG emissions are associated with the final stage of our product's lifecycle: either being sent to landfill or incinerated at municipal waste sites. LS&Co. estimates that these emissions account for 117,441 MT CO2e (emissions estimate calculated using the forthcoming WRI/WBCSD Scope 3 Emissions Protocol).

15.2 Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 3 emissions

Not verified or assured

15.3 How do your absolute Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of Change	Comment
Change in output	35	Increase	The 35% increase we indicate here compares only air travel and business rental car (the first two rows in chart 15.1) between the two years. Scope 3 emissions calculated using the road test of WRI's Scope Three Protocol have not been reported before, and so we have no frame of reference to judge whether or not they have increased.

For questions or comments regarding this report please contact:

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