C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

From its California Gold Rush beginnings, Levi Strauss and Co. (LS&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 and 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 and Co. operates its business through three geographic regions: Americas, Europe, and Asia Pacific. The company’s products are sold in approximately 50,000 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.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years</th>
<th>Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>December 1, 2017</td>
<td>November 30, 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Cambodia
Canada
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, Greater China
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam
C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual(s)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board-level committee</td>
<td>The Nominating Government and Corporate Citizenship Committee from the Board of Directors has responsibility for climate-related issues. The Board of Directors’ Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee assists the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on corporate governance matters which includes, but is not limited to corporate citizenship and sustainability matters, including climate-related issues, that may have a significant impact on the company. Our commitment to sustainability goes far beyond regulatory compliance or minimizing the environmental impact of our business practices. Our vision is to build sustainability into everything we do, so that our profitable growth helps restore the planet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled – some meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</td>
<td>The Board of Directors’ Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee assists the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on corporate governance matters, which includes, but is not limited to corporate citizenship and sustainability matters, including climate-related issues, that may have a significant impact on the company. The Chief Supply Chain Officer reports to the Board two times per year on sustainability issues, including climate-related issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>divestitures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for addressing climate-related issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer)</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>Half-yearly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2a
Our Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO) reports to our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and is responsible for monitoring climate-related issues. Climate-related risks and opportunities stemming from resource use in our supply chain are a major consideration for LS&Co. and for this reason our CSCO holds the highest responsibility for climate-related risks and opportunities below the board level.

Our CSCO is responsible for assessing and managing product innovation as it relates to climate-related issues. This position also has responsibility for an absolute operational greenhouse gas emissions reduction target and a renewable energy procurement target (as a percentage of absolute operational energy use) built into performance objectives.

Climate-related issues are monitored through many initiatives, including Better Cotton purchasing, management of our WaterLess product line, monthly policy update meetings, and absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) and energy targets. Our CSCO reports to the Board every 6 months on our progress toward our climate targets. To ensure the company’s policy actions are aligned with business strategies, including our climate and energy objectives, there is a monthly leadership meeting on policy, which includes the CEO, CFO, Chief Counsel, Chief Communications Officer, Chief Supply Chain Officer, and Head of Global Policy and Advocacy. This ensures that even in a dynamic policy environment, executives have an opportunity to confirm the Company’s policy activity supports all aspects of the company’s strategy, including climate.

LS&Co. collects facility level energy use data annually to calculate our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. For our distribution centers, representing about 40% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, this data is gathered monthly and reported biannually to evaluate climate and energy-related risks at the facility level and track performance against emissions reduction and renewable energy targets. To assess climate-related risks in our supply chain, LS&Co. collects supplier energy use and GHG emissions data through the Sustainable Apparel Coalition’s (SAC’s) Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) annually. Data from FEM reports informs the calculation of our Scope 3 emissions and our supplier engagement strategy.

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other C-Suite Officer

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s Chief Supply Chain Officer has an absolute operational greenhouse gas emissions reductions target and a renewable energy procurement target (as a percentage of absolute operational energy use) built into performance objectives.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (Product Sustainability Manager)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s Product Sustainability Manager has an absolute operational greenhouse gas emissions reductions target and a renewable energy procurement target (as a percentage of absolute operational energy use) built into performance objectives.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (VP of Sustainability)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s VP of Sustainability has responsibility for achievement of our 2020 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (Senior Director of Facilities)
Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction project

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s Senior Director of Facilities has responsibility for achievement of energy efficiency and reduction projects/targets and formalization of our science-based target (SBT) implementation strategy as it relates to facilities management built into performance objectives.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (Director of Global Operations)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Other, please specify (Formalization of SBT implementation)

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s Director of Global Operations has responsibility for formalization of our science-based target (SBT) implementation strategy as it relates to global operations built into performance objectives.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (VP of Brand Environment (retail))

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Other, please specify (Formalization of SBT implementation)

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s VP of Brand Environment has responsibility for formalization of our science-based target (SBT) implementation strategy as it relates to retail built into performance objectives.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other, please specify (VP of Supply Chain Finance)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Other, please specify (Formalization of SBT implementation)

Comment
LS&Co. bases employee bonus allocation on company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives. LS&Co.’s VP of Supply Chain Finance has responsibility for formalization of our science-based target (SBT) implementation strategy as it relates to supply chain built into performance objectives.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>From (years)</th>
<th>To (years)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. considers short-term risks to be those occurring 1-3 years into the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. considers medium-term risks to be those occurring 3-7 years into the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. considers long-term risks to be those occurring 7-12 years into the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization’s processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes
(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization’s frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of monitoring</th>
<th>How far into the future are risks considered?</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>Six-monthly or more frequently</td>
<td>&lt;6 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization’s process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

LS&Co. identifies and assesses climate-related risks through periodic formal assessments including materiality assessments, supply chain risk assessments, and life cycle analysis (LCA), the most recent iterations of which were published in 2016 and 2017. These assessments have highlighted potential substantive climate-related risks to our operations and value chain, including: (1) acute and chronic physical risks related to rising temperatures, changes in precipitation or increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, storm-related flooding, or extended drought and (2) reputational risks related to shifts in consumer preferences.

Operations: To identify and assess risks in our operations, we conducted a materiality assessment in 2016 which identified water and climate change as sustainability priorities. We also develop an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for global operations and publicly report our emissions. Biannually, we develop a GHG inventory for our distribution centers, representing about 40% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, to assess climate-related risks at the facility-level and track performance against GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy targets. Distribution center managers are required to assess and report on energy each month to evaluate risks related to energy use and inform emissions calculations. We recently conducted a scenario analysis to understand our current and projected GHG emissions through 2025 and the ambition necessary to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. The results of our analysis showed that even in the most severe emissions projection scenarios, LS&Co. can be on track to avoid a 1.5 degree C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. To do this, LS&Co. has set the following SBTI-approved GHG targets: reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 90% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline and reduce the equivalent of 40% of our Category 1 (purchased goods and services) Scope 3 emissions by 2025 from a 2016 baseline.

Supply Chain: Through supply chain risk assessments and LCAs, we have been able to prioritize risk management efforts by identifying hot spots in our supply chain where we have the largest potential impacts. For example, based on a recent LCA, we found that nearly 70% of water withdrawals occurs in the fiber phase (e.g., cotton growing) while 6% occurs in the fabric production phase (manufacturing). As a result, we are prioritizing engagement with cotton farmers through our participation in the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), an organization that trains farmers to adopt cotton production practices which use less water, minimize the effects of pesticides and fertilizers, preserve biodiversity, and improve soil health and labor standards. Our LCAs have also allowed us to understand the relative water impacts of garment manufacturing, much of which occurs in areas and regions that are particularly susceptible to increasing water scarcity. To further identify and assess risks, we request our high volume and strategic suppliers report annual water and energy consumption data through the Sustainable Apparel Coalition’s Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM). Data from the FEM reports informs the calculation of our Scope 3 GHG emissions and our supplier engagement strategy.

Substantive risks, defined as those risks which could impact business continuity or require a change in our business strategy, are reported to senior management within each business group. Senior management determines relative significance based on scope, scale, timing, and potential magnitude of impacts. Substantive risks are then transferred, on an as needed basis, to appropriate business units, teams or facilities for implementation of mitigation measures.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization’s climate-related risk assessments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance &amp; Inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current regulation</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging regulation</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We are vulnerable to risks and uncertainties associated with changes in applicable federal and state regulations, including climate change regulations that may drive technological advances. We must keep up to date with competitive technology trends, including the use of new or improved technology to reduce our energy use through energy efficiency projects or the purchase of renewable energy. Examples of recent energy efficiency projects include lighting upgrades in retail stores and offices, installation of motion sensors, replacement of roof tiles with white surfaces to reduce cooling needs, installation of variable frequency controls, HVAC upgrades, installation of Energy Management Systems, boiler and lighting upgrades (Plock facility), and installation of an automated energy efficient conveyor belt system (Sky Harbor distribution center). Our failure to successfully respond to technology risks and uncertainties might damage our reputation and brands and prevent us from reducing operating costs through energy efficiency measures. We assess risks from technology by assessing the impacts of different technology options through product LCA and regular materiality assessments.

We have not received any climate-related litigation claims to date as part of our regular materiality assessments.

The principal fabrics used in our products include cotton, blends, synthetics and wool. The prices we pay our suppliers for our products are dependent in part on the market price for raw materials used to produce them, primarily cotton. The price and availability of cotton may fluctuate substantially, depending on a variety of factors, including demand, acreage devoted to cotton crops and crop yields, weather, supply conditions, transportation costs, energy prices, work stoppages, government regulation and government policy, economic climates, market speculation and other unpredictable factors. Any and all of these factors may be exacerbated by global climate change. Cotton prices suffered from unprecedented variability and uncertainty in prior years and may fluctuate significantly again in the future. Increases in raw material costs, unless sufficiently offset by our pricing actions, may cause a decrease in our profitability and negatively impact our sales volume. These factors may also have an adverse impact on our cash and working capital needs as well as those of our suppliers. We assess market risks through climate-related scenario analysis, specifically our Fashion Futures 2025 assessment, as well as part of our regular materiality assessments.

Consumers, media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are increasingly aware of climate change and the role business can play in mitigating related risks. As a consumer facing company, LS&Co. is at risk for negative publicity or NGO campaigns regarding its response to climate change or GHG emissions performance. To manage reputational risks, LS&Co.’s policy and advocacy team engages policymakers and promotes initiatives that align with our business strategy, corporate values and commitment to sustainability, including climate-related issues. We take an active role discussing international trade, labor, environmental sustainability, nondiscrimination and other regulatory matters with governments around the world. We cultivate relationships with multilateral institutions such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations, World Trade Organization and World Bank, as well as with NGOs, trade associations and other stakeholders. We work with global organizations, governments, and competitors to develop the next generation of apparel industry standards for using energy, water, chemicals and materials — all with an eye to the health of our planet. For example, we are partnering with NGOs to address climate change, including participation in: (1) Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) — a coalition that works for passage in the U.S. Congress of meaningful energy and climate change legislation, (2) Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) - an organization that focuses on decreasing environmental impacts of cotton, improving labor standards and increasing economic livelihood for farmers, (3) Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) — apparel, footwear, and textile industry alliance for sustainable production and developer of the Higg Index, standardized supply chain measurement tools. In 2018, we published our Climate Action Strategy 2025 in which we announced new SBTi-approved and our renewable energy strategy. In 2018, we signed on to the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. The charter is based on the Paris Climate Agreement and UN Climate Change guidelines and brings together leading fashion brands, retailers, supplier organizations, and others to address fashion’s climate impact across its entire value chain. We assess climate-related risks to our reputation as part of our regular materiality assessments.

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. Our existing procurement processes take many variables into consideration and continually adjusts to mitigate risks, which will include climate-related risks. In 2017, we piloted the International Finance Corporation’s Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program. With the success of this program, in 2018, we are working with 13 of our manufacturers across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. In less than one year, we helped participating suppliers reduce GHG emissions and energy by 1.9% and 22%, respectively and save more than $1 million in operating costs. In 2019, we will continue to expand PaCT to include additional mills and laundries across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, and we will expand coverage to China. Within the next 5 years, we will engage the remainder of our wet processing suppliers. We also plan to partner with our suppliers to cover the costs of a renewable energy assessment and potentially collaborate with the IFC on a financing model. We will leverage the IFC Global Trade Supplier Finance program which enables suppliers to access competitively-priced financing based on criteria such as strong performance on our Terms of Engagement (L&S&Co.’s supplier code of conduct). It provides access to capital for sustainability investments, which the supplier may otherwise not have been able to finance. Our Recycling and Reuse (R and R) standard outlines how garment manufacturing facilities can safely implement systems and equipment to recycle and reuse water within their facilities without compromising product quality or safety. We have begun to work with select manufacturers to implement and account for the impacts of R and R systems. We anticipate the magnitude of impact on our supply chain from climate-related risks and opportunities to be medium to high. We assess climate-related impacts to our value chain through product LCAs.

In our scientific life cycle assessment of a pair of Levi’s® 501™ jeans, we learned that 37 percent of the energy and 23 percent of the water used during the lifetime of a pair of Levi’s® 501™ jeans occurs during the consumer-use phase. As a result, in 2006, LS&Co. and Goodwill® launched a U.S. partnership — “A Care Tag for Our Planet” — to spread the word that small changes in the way we care for our clothes can help reduce our climate change impact. The Levi’s® and Dockers® brands now include relevant messaging on all global product facilities without compromising product quality or safety. We have begun to work with select manufacturers to implement and account for the impacts of R and R systems. We anticipate the magnitude of impact on our supply chain from climate-related risks and opportunities to be medium to high. We assess climate-related impacts to our value chain through product LCAs.

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(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

**Identifier**

Risk 1

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Supply chain

**Risk type**

Physical risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

**Type of financial impact**

Other, please specify (increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g., energy, water) and output requirements (e.g., waste treatment))

**Company-specific description**

Apparel production depends heavily on water availability—from growing cotton to manufacturing to consumer care at home. Based on a recent life cycle analysis (LCA), we found that nearly 70% of the water used during the lifecycle of a pair of jeans is used solely for cotton agriculture. Knowing that 90% of LS&Co. products are cotton-based, this meant re-evaluating the sustainability of our cotton supply and finding new solutions to address this raw material’s impact—from irrigation and runoff to pesticides and farmer education. To manage this risk in our supply chain, we partnered with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) – an initiative that LS&Co. co-founded in 2005 to fundamentally change how one of the world’s largest commodities is grown. BCI focuses on decreasing the environmental impact of cotton, improving labor standards and increasing the economic livelihood for farmers. The program also requires farmers to use water efficiently and care for its availability. BCI farmers use up to 18% less water than non-BCI farmers in comparable locations. In 2018, we sourced 67% of our total cotton through BCI – up from 7% in 2014. By 2020, our goal is to use 100% sustainable cotton through sources such as Better Cotton and recycled cotton, significantly reducing our total water footprint. We’re also exploring innovative approaches to use recycled cotton in our garments. Jeans crafted with at least 15 percent recycled cotton save as much water as the entire manufacturing process.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

LS&Co. identifies and assesses climate-related risks and opportunities through periodic formal assessments including materiality assessments, supply chain risk assessments, and life cycle analysis (LCA), the most recent iterations of which were published in 2016 and 2017, respectively. These assessments have highlighted potential substantive climate-related risks to our operations and value chain which require ongoing monitoring and mitigation, including: (1) acute and chronic physical risks related to rising temperatures, changes in precipitation or increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, storm-related flooding, or extended drought and (2) reputational risks related to shifts in consumer preferences. As a result, we have been able to prioritize climate-related risks and opportunities to focus our resources on the areas that require the greatest attention. Once identified and assessed as potentially substantive, risks and opportunities are transferred to appropriate business units, teams or facilities for further evaluation and implementation of mitigation measures. We manage risks and opportunities by engaging senior managers to develop actionable strategies and innovative solutions.

**Transition risk example:** In 2016, we conducted a third-party materiality assessment by polling internal and external stakeholders on issues from supply chain labor to energy and water use to chemical management on factors including cost/benefit to the business, NGO activity, legal ramifications and innovation. This assessment and others have highlighted potential climate-related risks and opportunities to our public reputation, supply chain, and access to natural resources like cotton and water required for production. To manage reputational risks related to climate change, for example, our Policy and Advocacy team engages policymakers and promotes initiatives that align with our business strategy, corporate values and commitment to sustainability. We take an active role discussing international trade, labor, environmental sustainability, nondiscrimination and other regulatory matters with governments around the world. We also cultivate relationships with multilateral institutions such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations, World Trade Organization and World Bank, as well as with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), trade associations and other stakeholders. Our Communications team helps manage risks to our reputation by amplifying our messages. Our supply chain team manages climate-related risks and opportunities through a range of initiatives including: (1) collection of annual water and energy consumption data from our high volume and strategic suppliers via Sustainable Apparel Coalition’s (SAC’s) Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM), (2) a partnership with the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) on the Clean by Design Program, an initiative to reduce the environmental impact of textile mills in China, (3) International Finance Corporation 2018 Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program that gave us an opportunity to provide technical support to 13 LS&Co. manufacturers in Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Vietnam to reduce energy use, GHG emissions and achieve cost savings; (4) development of our open-sourced Recycle and Reuse (R&R) standard which outlines how garment manufacturing facilities can safely implement systems and equipment to recycle and reuse waste within facilities without compromising product quality or safety.

**Physical risk example:** In conducting a recent LCA, we discovered that nearly 70% of the water used during the lifecycle of a pair of jeans is used solely for cotton agriculture. Knowing that 90% of LS&Co. products are cotton-based, this meant re-evaluating the sustainability of our cotton supply and finding new solutions to address this raw material’s impact—from irrigation and runoff to pesticides and farmer education. To manage this risk in our supply chain, we partnered with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) – an initiative that LS&Co. co-founded in 2005 to fundamentally change how one of the world’s largest commodities is grown. BCI focuses on decreasing the environmental impact of cotton, improving labor standards and increasing the economic livelihood for farmers. The program also requires farmers to use water efficiently and care for its availability. BCI farmers use up to 18% less water than non-BCI farmers in comparable locations. In 2018, we sourced 67% of our total cotton through BCI – up from 7% in 2014. By 2020, our goal is to use 100% sustainable cotton through sources such as Better Cotton and recycled cotton, significantly reducing our total water footprint. We’re also exploring innovative approaches to use recycled cotton in our garments. Jeans crafted with at least 15 percent recycled cotton save as much water as the entire manufacturing process.
Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Potential financial impacts from chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns are related to increased production costs that could include: increased cost of water at our factories from a water tax or rate increase and increased cost of cotton due to decreased cotton supply or increased cost of water. We are not able to quantify potential financial impacts at this time.

Management method
By conducting a life cycle analysis (LCA), we discovered that nearly 70 percent of the water used during the lifecycle of a pair of jeans is used solely for cotton agriculture. Knowing that 90 percent of LS&Co. products are cotton-based, this meant re-evaluating the sustainability of our cotton supply and finding new solutions to address this raw material’s impact—from irrigation and runoff to pesticides and farmer education. To manage this risk in our supply chain, we partnered with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)—an initiative that LS&Co. co-founded in 2005 to fundamentally change how one of the world’s largest commodities is grown. BCI focuses on decreasing the environmental impact of cotton, improving labor standards and increasing the economic livelihood for farmers. In 2018, we sourced 67 percent of our total cotton through BCI—up from 7 percent in 2014. By 2020, our goal is to use 100 percent sustainable cotton. We’re also exploring innovative approaches to use recycled cotton in our garments. Jeans crafted with at least 15 percent recycled cotton could save as much water as the entire manufacturing process consumes. We’re also working with the World Wildlife Fund to assess supply chain operations and identify hot-spot locations facing water pollution, scarcity and ecosystem damage. At this time, we are not able to provide costs of management; however this total includes our annual BCI investment.

Cost of management

Comment
At this time, we are not able to provide costs of management; however this total includes our annual BCI investment.

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Supply chain

Risk type
Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Acute: Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Type of financial impact
Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., delayed planning approvals, supply chain interruptions)

Company-specific description
LS&Co. sources products in 34 countries and some of our factories, mills, and laundries are located in countries facing high water-related risks, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mexico and China. Many of these 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). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change listed Bangladesh, the Mekong Delta in Vietnam, and the Nile Delta in Egypt as the world’s three hot spots for potential migration because of their combination of sea-level rise and existing population. All three are important sourcing regions for LS&Co. We could be exposed to potential supply chain disruption if a factory, mill or laundry were required to close due to water scarcity or flooding. Some supply routes are directed through freight gateways in geographic areas that may experience increased vulnerability under the effects of climate change.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Potential financial impacts from increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods could result from delays in the importation of products, costs associated with locating 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. We are not able to quantify potential financial impacts at this time.

Management method
Our wide contractor base ensures that we have redundancies in our supply chain to accommodate any potential disruptions. 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. Our existing procurement processes take many variables into consideration and continually adjusts to mitigate risks, including climate-induced risks. LS&Co. has also implemented several water risk tools, most notably WRI Aqueduct, to evaluate water stress in our global supply chain, and in 2014, we commissioned WWF to conduct a study on water risk to our supply chain, regionally. Costs related to managing impacts from increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods include costs to source recycled water sustainably. At this time, we are not able to quantify costs of management.

Cost of management

Comment
At this time, we are not able to quantify costs of management.

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Reputation: Shifts in consumer preferences

Type of financial impact
Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

Company-specific description
Consumers, media and nongovernmental organizations are increasingly aware of climate change and the role business can play in mitigating related risks. As a consumer facing company, LS&Co. is at risk for negative publicity or nongovernmental organization (NGO) campaigns regarding its response to climate change or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions performance.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Exceptionally unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Potential financial impacts from reputational risks could include loss of revenue related to reduced sales, particularly in Europe where our customers are most concerned about corporate responsibility. We are not able to quantify potential financial impacts at this time.

Management method
To manage reputational risks, LS&Co. ’s policy and advocacy team engages policymakers and promotes initiatives that align with our business strategy, corporate values and commitment to sustainability, including climate-related issues. We take an active role discussing international trade, labor, environmental sustainability, nondiscrimination and other regulatory matters with governments around the world. We also cultivate relationships with multilateral institutions such as the ILO, UN, WTO and World Bank, as well as with NGOs, trade associations and other stakeholders. For example, we are partnering with NGOs to address climate change within and outside our business, including participation in: (1) BICEP– a business coalition that works for passage in the U.S. Congress of meaningful energy and climate change legislation, (2) BCI - an organization that focuses on decreasing the environmental impact of cotton, improving labor standards and increasing the economic livelihood for farmers, (3) SAC) – the apparel, footwear, and textile industry’s alliance for sustainable production and Higg Index developer. Costs related to managing impacts from reputational risks include the cost of our involvement with BCI and external sustainability consultants that supported a renewable energy assessment, development of science-based targets, CDP response development, a water risk assessment, and product life cycle analyses. At this time, we are not able to quantify costs of management.

Cost of management

Comment
At this time, we are not able to quantify costs of management.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.
**Identifier**
Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**
Supply Chain

**Opportunity type**
Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

**Type of financial impact**
Other, please specify (Reduced production costs)

**Company-specific description**
While we have demonstrated leadership through our efforts in our own operations, we are also aware that the apparel industry’s biggest climate impact is in the supply chain. Over the last several years we have piloted innovative programs aimed at reducing our environmental impact in the supply chain and are excited by the results and the opportunity to scale those programs. LS&Co., and the apparel industry at large, source products in many developing countries where water is scarce. Apparel manufacturing, and denim manufacturing in particular, is water intensive. With climate change promising to alter precipitation, induce more severe droughts and intensify water scarcity, there exists a clear window of opportunity to help our manufacturers reduce their dependence on threatened local water supplies by implementing systems that recycle and reuse water. This self-sufficiency at the manufacturing level diminishes water availability risks, allows for stable production and long-term cost savings.

**Time horizon**
Medium-term

**Likelihood**
Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**
Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
Potential financial impacts related to more efficient production processes are related to reduced production costs associated with implementation of the International Finance Corporation’s Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program. We are not able to quantify potential financial impacts at this time.

**Strategy to realize opportunity**
We are working with our suppliers to measure and reduce environmental impacts, including water use, energy use and GHG emissions. Initiatives include: (1) collection of annual water and energy consumption data from our high volume and strategic suppliers via SAC’s Higg Index, a standardized supply chain measurement suite of tools; as of June 2018, we asked almost 200 suppliers submit data and 95% have registered to date, indicating they will provide the requested data, (2) a partnership with the NRDC on the Clean by Design Program, an initiative to reduce the environmental impact of textile mills in China; six textile mills in China that supply fabric to LS&Co. participated in this program, achieving a total savings of 57,465 tons of steam and 2.62 million kilowatt hours (kWh) per year over the five-year period, (3) the IFC’s Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program in 2018 which involves working with 13 of our manufacturers in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Vietnam to reduce their GHG emissions and energy use. In less than one year, they reduced GHG emissions and energy by 19% and 22%, respectively and save more than $1 million in operating costs. In 2019, we will continue to expand PaCT to include 19 additional mills and laundries, and we will expand coverage to China. At this time, we are not able to provide the cost to realize this opportunity.

**Cost to realize opportunity**
At this time, we are not able to provide the cost to realize this opportunity.

---

**Identifier**
Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**
Direct operations

**Opportunity type**
Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**
Other

**Type of financial impact**
Other, please specify (Participation in renewable energy programs, adoption of energy- and water-efficiency measures)

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver: Resilience: Other - participation in renewable energy programs, adoption of energy- and water-efficiency measures**

**Company-specific description**
LS&Co. recognizes that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are a major contributor to global climate change. If left unchecked, these emissions will trigger large-scale economic, social and environmental consequences for our business and the communities in which we operate. Within our operations globally, we are committed to reducing our energy use and related GHG emissions. Roughly 75% of our GHG emissions result from electricity purchases at our operated locations. Based on a 2017 assessment, we have determined we can achieve 100% renewable electricity through deployment of a combination of renewable electricity options to optimize cost, performance, and impact across regions. Our path toward 100% renewable electricity includes: (1) implement energy efficiency measures globally, (2) implement onsite solar globally, purchase utility green products in Europe, establish power purchase agreements (PPAs) in the United States, and (5) purchase renewable energy certificates (RECs) globally. We see this as an opportunity to reduce our operating costs through energy and water efficiency measures as well as an opportunity to enhance our reputation.
and improve the resiliency of our operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time horizon</th>
<th>Short-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Virtually certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of impact</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Potential financial impacts from implementing energy efficiency measures are related to annual savings in electricity usage across identified energy efficiency initiatives. We are not able to quantify potential financial impacts at this time.

Strategy to realize opportunity
We have been tracking global carbon emissions from direct fuel combustion (Scope 1) and indirect emissions from electricity and steam purchases (Scope 2) since 2007. Roughly 75% of our GHG emissions results from electricity purchases at our operated locations. LS&Co. was the first apparel company to report global greenhouse gas emissions to The Climate Registry. As part of our new Climate Action Strategy, published in 2018, we have set the following new SBTi-approved GHG emissions reduction targets, which cover not only owned-and-operated facilities, but also our global supply chain. Specifically, LS&Co. intends to achieve the following by 2025 (from a 2016 base year): 90% absolute reduction in GHG emissions on all owned and operated facilities, 100% renewable electricity in all owned and operated facilities, 40% absolute reduction in GHG emissions across our global supply chain. We are on track to exceed our climate goals in our owned-and-operated facilities. In 2018, we achieved a 59 percent reduction in emissions and are currently using 51 percent renewable energy. We have targeted energy efficiency projects in our offices, retail stores, and distribution centers including lighting and HVAC upgrades. At this time, we are not able to provide the cost to realize this opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity
Comment
At this time, we are not able to provide the cost to realize this opportunity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Opp3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?</td>
<td>Direct operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity type</td>
<td>Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary climate-related opportunity driver</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of financial impact</td>
<td>Other, please specify (Shift in consumer preferences: Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company-specific description</td>
<td>Across the apparel industry and beyond, each day we are presented with an opportunity to reimagine what it means to be a good corporate citizen, driven by a new moral imperative to play a bigger role in society. We strive to leverage our iconic brands to drive positive, sustainable change and profitable business results. By making products that last, we’ve taken a serious approach to sustainability — one that began more than 140 years ago when that first rivet-reinforced blue jean was crafted. And more recently we’ve built on that legacy with a scientific approach to making our product life cycle even more sustainable, leading to innovations like the WaterLess™ process, the (now retired) WasteLess™ collection, and the Wellthread product line. As we work to meet the needs and shifting preferences of our customers, around the world, we have an opportunity to develop new products which will give us a better competitive position and continue to solidify our position as an apparel industry leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time horizon</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Virtually certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of impact</td>
<td>Medium-high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Potential financial impacts are related to estimated annual production COGS savings from our WaterLess program, which increases our company’s revenue. In 2018, over half of LS&Co.’s global product volume was WaterLess®. We have also begun to rollout on-product hang tags that indicate to consumers which products were made with WaterLess techniques. Although it is hard to quantify, we expect that this retail and online marketing opportunity will increase brand equity and revenues among certain
C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products and services</td>
<td>Impacted: Our life cycle assessments (LCAs) demonstrate the relative resource requirements and impacts of all phases of our product life cycles. This enables us to understand what phases, from fiber production to garment finishing and consumer use, pose the greatest environmental risks as well as opportunities to reduce harm and create positive environmental impacts. They have also identified opportunities to promote climate resiliency in our supply chain. For example, our LCAs highlighted the relative water intensity of cotton production. This highlights a climate-related risk to our brands and company as a whole, should water become increasingly scarce. It also reaffirms the opportunity-driven climate resiliency and meaningful system change by promoting and sourcing Better Cotton. We participate in The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) which empowers cotton farmers to increase their yields through less water and chemical practices. We are actively increasing the use of Better Cotton in our products every year. In 2018, we sourced 67 percent of our total cotton through BCI, and we have a goal to use 95 percent by 2020. We have also allowed us to understand the relative water impacts of garment manufacturing, much of which occurs in low-income countries that are particularly susceptible to increasing food and water scarcity. To address the climate-related risks posed by water, LS&amp;Co. has developed the WaterLess process, which significantly reduces water usage in production – up to 96% for some styles. Since launching the WaterLess process in 2011, we have saved more than 1 billion liters of fresh water saved through reuse and recycling. In 2018, 67% of LS&amp;Co.'s products are made using WaterLess techniques and we plan to make 80% of our products using WaterLess techniques by 2020. We have also open sourced the technology so others can use it in their products as well. We anticipate the magnitude of impact on products and services from climate-related risks and opportunities to be medium to high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chain and/or value chain</td>
<td>Impacted: 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. Our existing procurement processes take many variables into consideration and continually adjusts to mitigate risks, which will include climate-related risks. In 2017, we partnered with the International Finance Corporation’s Partnership for Clean Textile (PaCT) program. Since the success of this program, in 2018, we are working with 13 of our manufacturers across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. In less than one year, we helped participating suppliers reduce their GHG emissions and energy by 13% and 22%, respectively and save more than $1 million in operating costs. In 2019, we will continue to expand PaCT to include 19 additional mills and laundries across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, and we will expand coverage to China. Within the next 5 years, we will engage the remainder of our wet processing suppliers. We plan to partner with our suppliers to cover the costs of a renewable energy assessment and potentially collaborate with the IFC on a financing model. We will leverage the IFC Global Trade Supplier Finance program which enables suppliers to access competitively-priced financing based on criteria such as strong performance on our Terms of Engagement (LS&amp;Co.’s supplier code of conduct). This provides access to capital for sustainability investments, which the supplier may otherwise not have been able to finance. Our Recycling and Reuse (R and R) standard outlines how garment manufacturing facilities can safely implement systems and equipment to recycle and reuse water within their facilities without compromising product quality or safety. While we have not set formal targets around R and R to date, we anticipate that impacts on adaptation and mitigation activities from climate-related risks and opportunities may occur over a short-term timeline, impacting our business in the next 1-3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation and mitigation activities</td>
<td>Not yet impacted: Insurers are already shaping policy terms and increasing rates in response to bigger storms, worse fires and longer droughts. Various functions within our team, including Real Estate and Supply Chain, will likely need to manage the risk from any increased capital cost due to insurance. This may take the form of extra insurance premiums, adaptive measures, or evaluating other locations. Increased insurance premiums have not yet generated a substantial impact on our business, but we anticipate that impacts on adaptation and mitigation activities from climate-related risks and opportunities may occur over a short-term timeline, impacting our business in the next 1-3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in R&amp;D</td>
<td>Impacted: We are breaking down the silos of design, sourcing and production to develop more sustainable practices. Our collaborative approach to sustainable apparel design has produced a number of environmental breakthroughs for our brands, including reducing water used in the finishing process, increasing the use of cotton farmed to higher environmental, social and economic standards, and increasing the amount of recycled materials in our products. Our innovative WaterLess™ process approaches the decisions made in the design process in a different way, reducing the amount of water used in the finishing process. For instance, by simply removing water from stone washes or combining multiple wet cycle processes, we can significantly reduce water usage – up to 96 percent for some styles. Since launching the WaterLess™ process in 2011, we have saved more than 1 billion liters of water in the manufacturing of LS&amp;Co. products, including 30 million liters of fresh water saved through reuse and recycling. By 2020, the Levi's brand aims to make 80 percent of its products using WaterLess™ techniques, up from nearly 67 percent in 2018. To date, we’ve used 11.9 million recycled bottles for products such as Levi's® 511™ Skinny jeans, Levi's® Trucker jackets and the women's Levi's® Boyfriend Slim jeans. In 2018, the costs associated with re-envisioning our apparel design, sourcing and production processes to reduce environmental impacts, include investments in research and development which fall within the normal course of business and incur zero additional costs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other, please specify | Please select |

CDP
### C3. Business Strategy

#### C3.1

**C3.1a Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?**

*Yes*

**C3.1c**

**C3.1a Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?**

*Yes, qualitative and quantitative*
(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

i) Climate change is integrated into Ls&Co.'s business strategy. Across the apparel industry and beyond, each day we are presented with an opportunity to reimagine what it means to be a good corporate citizen, driven by a new moral imperative to play a bigger role in society. We like to say that our company and our products are Made of Progress. We strive to leverage our iconic brands to drive positive, sustainable change and profitable business results. By making products that last, we've taken a serious approach to sustainability — one that began more than 140 years ago when that first rivet-reinforced blue jean was crafted. And more recently we've built on that legacy with a scientific approach to making our product life cycle even more sustainable, leading to innovations like the WaterLess™ process and the WasteLess™ collection. As water scarcity increases, global temperatures rise, and rainfall becomes unpredictable, we are seeing shifts in consumer preferences for more sustainable apparel (e.g., cloth made with more recycled materials or less water). As we work to meet the needs of our customers, around the world, we are investing in R&D to develop new, more sustainable products which will give us a better competitive position and continue to solidify our position as an apparel industry leader. As part of our business strategy, we have recognized that true innovation is best achieved by rethinking the entire apparel making process, and we are breaking down the silos of design, sourcing and production to develop more sustainable practices. Our collaborative approach to sustainable apparel design has produced a number of important environmental breakthroughs, including reducing the amount of water used in the finishing process, increasing the use of cotton farmed to higher environmental, social and economic standards, and increasing the amount of recycled materials in our products. Our innovative WaterLess™ process reduces the amount of water used in the finishing process. For instance, by simply removing water from stone washes or combining multiple wet cycle processes, we can significantly reduce water usage — up to 96 percent for some styles. Since launching the WaterLess™ process in 2011, we have saved more than 1 billion liters of water in the manufacturing of LS&Co. products, including 30 million liters of fresh water saved through reuse and recycling. By 2020, we aim to make 80 percent of our products using WaterLess™ techniques, up from 67 percent in 2018. Our Levi's® Wellthread™ Collection features our innovative Levi's® WaterLess™ fabric. For this collection, WaterLess™ finishes use up to 50 percent less water than traditional finishing. Also integral to the Wellthread approach, is the first-ever commercialized use of "cottonized hemp," which feels like cotton but uses far less water and land to grow. A pair of jeans made with a 70/30 cotton-to-cottonized hemp blend sourced from a rain-fed hemp crop reduced the water used in fiber cultivation by roughly 30 percent. The fabric, thread, pocketing, and labels are all designed for recyclability, with a future state of closed loop recycling in mind. Our Levi's® WasteLess™ collection of products are made of 20 percent post-consumer waste— specifically, recycled plastic bottles, which works out to an average of three to eight plastic bottles per pair of jeans. To date, we've used 11.9 million recycled bottles for products such as Levi's® 511™ Skinny jeans, Levi's® Trucker jackets and the women's Levi's® Boyfriend Skinny jeans.

ii) In 2018, we published our Climate Action Strategy 2025 to outline our efforts to reduce GHG emissions by maximizing energy efficiency and using 100% renewable energy — first in our operations and then throughout the supply chain. As part of our new strategy, we have set the following new SBTi-approved GHG emissions reduction targets, which cover not only owned-and-operated facilities, but also our global supply chain. Specifically, LS&Co. intends to achieve the following by 2025 (from a 2016 base year):

- 90% absolute reduction in GHG emissions on all owned and operated facilities, 100% renewable electricity in all owned and operated facilities, 40% absolute reduction in GHG emissions across our global supply chain. In 2018, we achieved a 59 percent reduction in emissions in our offices, retail stores, and distribution centers and are currently using 51 percent renewable energy. We have targeted energy efficiency projects in our offices, retail stores, and distribution centers, e.g., lighting, HVAC, energy management system upgrades, integration of daylight, and installation of motion sensors. In 2018, we continued to increase our purchases of renewable energy to meet our 2020 and 2025 targets.

- Increased purchases of renewable energy — in 2018, we made the decision to invest in solar power at two locations in North America. Our first photovoltaic (PV) system will be installed in 2019 and the second in 2020. We are ahead of schedule for renewable energy purchasing to meet our 2020 and 2025 targets. In 2018, 51 percent of our energy came from renewable sources.

- Expanded global supplier engagement on climate-related issues through the International Finance Corporation (IFC)'s Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT) - with the success of our 2017 pilot program, in 2018, we expanded the program to include 13 of our manufacturers across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. In less than one year, we helped participating suppliers reduce their GHG emissions and energy by 13% and 22%, respectively and save more than $1 million in operating costs.

- Signed on to the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action – launched in 2018 at COP24, the charter brings together leading fashion brands, retailers, supplier organizations, and others to address fashion’s climate impact across its entire value chain and contains a vision to achieve net zero GHG emissions across the industry by 2050.

The aspects of climate change that have influenced these decisions include: supply chain resilience, license to operate, increasing cost of electricity, increasing unpredictability of rainfall, increasing water stress, reputation, and shifting customer preferences for sustainable products.

C3.1d
C4. Targets and performance

C4.1 Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? Absolute target

C4.1a Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target reference number</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>% emissions in Scope</th>
<th>Targeted % reduction from base year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Start year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abs 1</td>
<td>Scope 1 + 2 (market-based)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LS&Co.'s knows that transitioning to a low-carbon future is vital to the health and well-being of the people who make and wear our iconic products. That's why we committed to setting science-based targets to reduce our own emissions as well as emissions throughout our value chain. To understand our current and project emissions and the ambition necessary to prevent the worst impacts of climate change, we conducted a scenario analysis using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) and the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5). Inputs: We input our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions into several scenarios, including the business-as-usual model, the scenarios in support of our SBT, and the IPCC AR5 models. We followed all inherent assumptions for the low and high emissions projections in the models. In addition, we modelled 3 growth scenarios: no growth, average growth, and doubled growth through the target year (2016 – 2025).

Analytical Methods: LS&Co. looked at several models that forecast global average emissions, resultant emissions pathways, and the pathways factoring in current policies and Paris commitments, and the emissions pathways to be followed to avoid a 1.5 degree or 2 degree Celsius global average temperature increases by 2030. We used this information to inform our business strategy such that, even in the worst-case scenario modelled, all companies were able to reduce their emissions consistent with our 2025 commitments, the world would be on track to avoid a 1.5 degree C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. Time horizon: The assessment looked at scenarios 4 – 34 years into the future from the latest year of available data (2016). Emissions from 2050 to 2060 were considered, but 2025 was ultimately selected as the focus of the assessment and the basis for LS&Co.'s strategy development.

Scope: To align with recommendations from the Science-Based Targets initiative, we included 100% of our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. Although LS&Co. is not required to address use phase emissions (Category 11), it was included as it comprises 34% of our Scope 3 emissions. Summary of Results: The results of our analysis showed that even in the most severe emissions projection scenarios, LS&Co. can be on track to avoid a 1.5 degree C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. To do this, LS&Co. will need to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 90% by 2025 from a 2016 baseline and Reduce the equivalent of 40% of LS&Co.'s Category 1 (purchased goods and services) Scope 3 emissions by 2025 from a 2016 baseline.

Business Strategy: LS&Co.'s proposed an SBT to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 90% by 2025 from a 2016 base year, which far exceeds the ambition required by both the SDA (under a variety of scenarios), and the IPCC (under both the low and high reduction pathways). We also committed to suppliers reducing the equivalent of 40% of LS&Co.'s Category 1 Scope 3 emissions by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. Recent apparel and footwear sector guidance suggests that including indirect consumer use phase use, which is included in category 11 comprises 34% of our Scope 3 emissions. As such, we intend to maintain our current commitment to creating consumer awareness and impact reduction through our Cansteg for the Planet campaign, which has incorporated a permanent care label on every garment that reads "Wash less, wash cold, line dry, donate to Goodwill."
2007

**Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
65919

**Target year**
2020

**Is this a science-based target?**
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

**% of target achieved**
100

**Target status**
Replaced

**Please explain**
Non-manufacturing: Offices, Retail Stores, Distribution Centers. We hit our 2020 target two years early and are now progressing towards new 2025 Science-Based Targets that have been approved by SBTi.

---

**Target reference number**
Abs 2

**Scope**
Scope 1 +2 (market-based)

**% emissions in Scope**
100

**Targeted % reduction from base year**
90

**Base year**
2016

**Start year**
2017

**Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
56046

**Target year**
2025

**Is this a science-based target?**
Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

**% of target achieved**
58

**Target status**
Underway

**Please explain**
SBTi approved our new 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. Our target includes a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

---

**Target reference number**
Abs 3

**Scope**
Scope 3: Purchased goods & services

**% emissions in Scope**
100

**Targeted % reduction from base year**
40

**Base year**
2016

**Start year**
2017

**Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
3039813

**Target year**
2025

**Is this a science-based target?**
Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

**% of target achieved**
0

**Target status**
Underway

**Please explain**
SBTi approved our new 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. Our target includes a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
SBTi approved our new 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. LS and Co. will work with its suppliers to reduce emissions totaling 40 percent of LS and Co.’s 2016 base year Category 1 emissions under Scope 3 by 2025.

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1a/b.

Target
Renewable electricity consumption

KPI – Metric numerator
Renewable electricity (kWh)

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)
Total energy consumption (kWh)

Base year
2016

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

KPI in baseline year
24

KPI in target year
100

% achieved in reporting year
51

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
SBTi approved our new 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. Our target includes 100% renewable energy in our owned and operated facilities by 2025.

Part of emissions target
Yes, Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science-based targets initiative

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of initiatives</th>
<th>Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be implemented*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation commenced*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implemented*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to be implemented</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative type</th>
<th>Description of initiative</th>
<th>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Voluntary/Mandatory</th>
<th>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th>Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th>Payback period</th>
<th>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon energy purchase</td>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>22505</td>
<td>Scope 2 (market-based)</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No payback</td>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>RECs purchase: 51,671 MWh of wind energy from Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon energy purchase</td>
<td>Solar PV</td>
<td>2249</td>
<td>Scope 2 (market-based)</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No payback</td>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>RECs purchase: 5,164 MWh of solar energy from North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency: Building services</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Scope 2 (location-based)</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1-3 years</td>
<td>11-15 years</td>
<td>Installation of LED lighting and upgraded energy control panel at the factory in Plock, Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal finance</td>
<td>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 funds to be allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Strategic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analysis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

**Level of aggregation**
- Group of products

**Description of product/Group of products**
- Our innovative WaterLess™ process approaches the decisions made in the design process in a different way, reducing the amount of water used in the finishing process. For instance, by simply removing water from stone washes or combining multiple wet cycle processes, we can significantly reduce water usage — up to 96 percent for some styles. Since launching the WaterLess™ process in 2011, we have saved more than 1 billion liters of water in the manufacturing of LS and Co. products, including 30 million liters of fresh water saved through reuse and recycling. By 2020, the Levi's brand aims to make 80 percent of its products using WaterLess™ techniques, up from 67 percent in 2018.

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**
- Avoided emissions

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**
- Other, please specify (LCA and internal calculations)

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**
- 67

**Comment**
- Products that use “WaterLess” process, designed to reduce the amount of water used in the finishing process, have the added benefit of reducing the energy consumption and associated emissions required to transport and manage water.
(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
December 1 2015

Base year end
November 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9484

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
December 1 2015

Base year end
November 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
46551

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
December 1 2015

Base year end
November 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
46563

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10140

Start date
December 1 2017

End date
November 30 2018

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year
Scope 2, location-based
45856
Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
16537

Start date
December 1 2017
End date
November 30 2018

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
3039813

Emissions calculation methodology
Cradle-to-gate emissions from LS&Co. purchased goods and services are calculated using three methods: 1. For purchased goods and services related to LS&Co bottoms and tops products, the number of Levi's, Dockers, Signature, and Denizen units produced is obtained from LS&Co.'s product and sales team. Cradle to gate emissions factors per bottom unit are taken from the previously conducted Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and multiplied by the number of bottom units produced. Cradle to gate emissions factors per top unit are taken from the previously conducted Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) from Cotton Inc. and multiplied by the number of top units produced. 2. For purchased goods and services related to products purchased from LS&Co. licensee vendors and LS&Co. footwear and accessories, FY16 emissions results from the previously conducted LCA on behalf of LS&Co. is obtained and used. It is conservatively assumed that all accessories products produced by licensee vendors are purchased directly by LS&Co. for sale in LS&Co. operated retail stores. 3. For all other purchased goods and services, total spend data is aggregated into standard product categories. The spend in each category is multiplied by sector-specific cradle-to-gate emission factors. Emissions factors are from UK Defra, Table 13 - Indirect emissions from the supply chain, March 2014. GWP's are IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
12138

Emissions calculation methodology
Cradle-to-gate emissions from LS&Co. purchased capital goods are calculated by aggregating total spend data into standard product categories. The spend in each category is multiplied by sector-specific cradle-to-gate emission factors. Emissions factors are from UK Defra, Table 13 - Indirect emissions from the supply chain, March 2014. GWP's are IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
9648

Emissions calculation methodology
The activity data used to quantify these activities’ emissions are the quantity consumed of each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas. Consumption by fuel type is then multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T and D losses are location-based and taken from EPA’s eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
156332

Emissions calculation methodology
This figure encompasses emissions from inbound and outbound transportation of goods purchased and products sold by LS&Co. Activity data for this category are obtained from LS&Co.’s transportation logistics team. Shipments of purchased goods and sold products by origin-destination, mode of transport, and mass are used to calculate emissions. Emissions are calculated using EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories for product transport. Energy consumption from LS&Co. operations in third party distribution centers is estimated by multiplying the square footage of LS&Co. occupied space by the average electricity intensity of LS&Co owned and operated distribution centers. Emissions are calculated using country/subregion emission factors from the EPA and the International Energy Agency (IEA). GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
7129

Emissions calculation methodology
This figure represents emissions associated with waste disposed of via landfilling. Avoided emissions from recycling or composting are not included. Data on waste quantity, composition, and disposal method are obtained from several LS&Co. facilities. For the remaining sites, waste is estimated using assumptions for waste generation per ft² based on sites that provided primary data. Emissions from waste are calculated using methodologies and emission factors from the EPA’s Waste Reduction Model (WARM). This model calculates emissions based on a life-cycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
27

Explanation

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
18013

Emissions calculation methodology
Business travel includes business air and rail travel by LS&Co. employees. Air and rail travel activity data and emissions totals are obtained from LS&Co.’s travel agency. Emissions are calculated using emission factors and methodologies from the 2011 Guidelines to Defra / DECC’s GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. GWPs are IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation
Employee commuting

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
25775

**Emissions calculation methodology**
The number of commuting trips per week by travel mode is obtained from a survey of employees at LS&Co.'s Sky Harbor site. The distance traveled per commuting trip and number of commuting days per year is based on typical patterns for office employees and those on flexible and remote work schedules, and adjusting for time off and travel days. The result is a calculation of annual commuting miles by travel mode. Total emissions for each mode of transportation are calculated using emission factors and methodologies from EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**

Upstream leased assets

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Explanation**
LS&Co. upstream leased assets are included in the Scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
5630

**Emissions calculation methodology**
This figure encompasses emissions from outbound transportation of products sold by LS&Co. and not paid for by LS&Co. Activity data for this category are obtained from LS&Co.'s transportation logistics team. Shipments of sold products by origin-destination, mode of transport, and mass are used to calculate emissions. Emissions are calculated using EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories for product transport. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
100

**Explanation**

Processing of sold products

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Explanation**
There is no processing of LS&Co. sold products.

Use of sold products

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
1761603

**Emissions calculation methodology**
This figure represents indirect emissions associated with washing, drying, and ironing of clothes during the customer use phase. The number of Levi's, Dockers, Signature, and Denizen units sold is obtained from LS&Co.'s product and sales team. Use phase emissions factors per bottom unit sold are taken from the previously conducted Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and multiplied by the units sold. Use phase emissions factors per top unit sold are taken from the previously conducted Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) from Cotton Inc. and multiplied by the units sold.

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**
End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
121467

Emissions calculation methodology
The number of Levi's, Dockers, Signature, and Denizen units sold is obtained from LS&Co.'s product and sales team. End of life emissions factors per bottom unit sold are taken from the previously conducted Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and multiplied by the units sold. End of life emissions factors per top unit sold are taken from the previously conducted Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) from Cotton Inc. and multiplied by the units sold.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
LS&Co. does not have any downstream leased assets not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
27686

Emissions calculation methodology
This figure includes emissions from purchased electricity in LS&Co.'s Commissionaire, Concession, and Franchise stores worldwide. Square footage of franchise store space is obtained from LS&Co.’s retail stores management database. For stores where square footage is unavailable, the average of stores with available square footage is used. Electricity consumption is estimated by multiplying square footage by average country specific electric intensities used in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory. Emissions are calculated by multiplying electricity consumption by grid average emissions factors from the EPA and the International Energy Agency. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
LS&Co. does not have any investments where LS&Co. ownership exceeds 1% of that company’s value.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Please select

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation
Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Please select

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Explanation

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.00000479

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
26677

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
5575000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
51

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
We have decoupled CO2 from company revenue growth by both growing the business and implementing emission reduction activities. We have done this via a mixture of LED lighting upgrades in our retail stores plus process upgrades and building envelope upgrades in our distribution centers. Additionally, as our business grew in 2018, much of the new extra distribution capacity was routed through our LEED-Platinum distribution center in Las Vegas, Nevada.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greenhouse gas</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)</th>
<th>GWP Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HFCs</td>
<td>2959</td>
<td>IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>7181</td>
<td>IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH4</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2O</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa</td>
<td>1344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>5025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>3771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Centers</td>
<td>4310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>3920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Stores</td>
<td>1141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa</td>
<td>7938</td>
<td>7938</td>
<td>12014</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>30211</td>
<td>5456</td>
<td>71010</td>
<td>56835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>7707</td>
<td>3143</td>
<td>18415</td>
<td>14840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Centers</td>
<td>20465</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>4542</td>
<td>2289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Stores</td>
<td>15466</td>
<td>11327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>5383</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased
Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Emissions value (percentage)</th>
<th>Please explain calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in renewable energy consumption</td>
<td>Decreased 46</td>
<td>24754</td>
<td>LS and Co. purchased 56,835 MWh of RECs as part of our commitment to the Science-Based Targets Initiative. The resulting reduction in GHG emissions is 24,754 MT, or 45% of previous year’s Scope 1 and 2 (Market-based) emissions. (24754 / 55281 = 45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>Decreased 7</td>
<td>3850</td>
<td>LS and Co. made a mixture of LED lighting upgrades in our retail stores plus process upgrades and building envelope upgrades in our distribution centers. The resulting reduction in GHG emissions is 3,850 MT, or 7% of previous year’s Scope 1 and 2 (Market-based) emissions. (3850 / 55281 = 7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divestment</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in methodology</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in boundary</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical operating conditions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.9b

Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy-related activity</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2a
(C8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>MWh from renewable sources</th>
<th>MWh from non-renewable sources</th>
<th>Total MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)</td>
<td>HHV (higher heating value)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38324</td>
<td>38324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>71675</td>
<td>28427</td>
<td>100102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>1337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>71675</td>
<td>68088</td>
<td>139763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2c
(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

**Diesel**

**Heating value**
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

**Natural Gas**

**Heating value**
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
33809

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

**Fuel Oil Number 2**

**Heating value**
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4512

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

C8.2d
(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

**Diesel**

Emission factor: 0.25

**Unit**
metric tons CO2e per MWh

**Emission factor source**
The Climate Registry (2014)

**Comment**

**Fuel Oil Number 2**

Emission factor: 10.21

**Unit**
kg CO2e per gallon

**Emission factor source**
Source: EPA Climate Leaders (2015). Distillate Fuel Oil No. 2

**Comment**

**Natural Gas**

Emission factor: 53.06

**Unit**
kg CO2e per million Btu

**Emission factor source**
North American Climate Registry (2014)

**Comment**

---

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**
Contract with suppliers or utilities (e.g. green tariff), supported by energy attribute certificates

**Low-carbon technology type**
Wind, Hydropower

**Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**
Europe

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**
14840

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)**
0

**Comment**
European facilities source energy from renewable energy suppliers, verified through Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**
Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

**Low-carbon technology type**
Solar PV, Wind

**Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**
North America

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**
56835

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)**
0

**Comment**
All U.S. RECs are Green-e certified. As part of our commitment to the Science-Based Targets Initiative, we are applying RECs towards both our Renewable Energy targets and our CO2 targets.
C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Verification/assurance status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C10.1a
(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Verification or assurance cycle in place</th>
<th>Status in the current reporting year</th>
<th>Type of verification or assurance</th>
<th>Attach the statement</th>
<th>Relevant standard</th>
<th>Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Annual process</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Reasonable assurance</td>
<td>Verification_Report_LS&amp;Co_EY2018.pdf</td>
<td>ISO14064-3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2 market-based</td>
<td>Annual process</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Reasonable assurance</td>
<td>Verification_Report_LS&amp;Co_EY2018.pdf</td>
<td>ISO14064-3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2 location-based</td>
<td>Annual process</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Reasonable assurance</td>
<td>Verification_Report_LS&amp;Co_EY2018.pdf</td>
<td>ISO14064-3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a
C11. Carbon pricing

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
Yes

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
Poland carbon tax

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems in which you participate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poland carbon tax</th>
<th>Period start date</th>
<th>January 1 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period end date</td>
<td>December 31 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of emissions covered by tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of tax paid</td>
<td></td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment
LS&Co.’s strategy for compliance across our global portfolio is to stay aware of current and emerging regulations and ensure we have systems and processes in place to comply with energy or emissions regulations. For our owned factory in Poland, we track and report emissions from stationary and mobile combustion annually, in order to comply with the Poland Carbon Tax.

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?
LS&Co.’s strategy for compliance across our global portfolio is to stay aware of current and emerging regulations and ensure we have systems and processes in place to comply with energy or emissions regulations. For example, for our owned factory in Poland, we track and report emissions from stationary and mobile combustion annually, in order to comply with the Poland Carbon Tax.

We have applied this strategy by calculating emissions from our Poland factory to comply with the Poland Carbon Tax, as it is legal requirement. The factory has limits designated in a permit and these limits are met on an annual basis. While not all substances are listed in the permit (i.e. emission are not limited), there is still a fee associated with emissions from all sources. For example, carbon dioxide is not limited, but LS and Co. pays a fee for these emissions.

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

(C11.3)
(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain
(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

**Type of engagement**
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of suppliers by number</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
We have developed a comprehensive Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. Considering that 99% of our total GHG emissions come from Scope 3 categories, we are working closely with key suppliers to establish targets for emissions reductions and share best practices around energy efficiency and renewable energy procurement. In 2018, we engaged 25% of our factories, representing 80% of production volume. These suppliers were selected based on factors including high volume of product sold to LS&Co., strategic abilities, and significance of improvement opportunities. For example, we have engaged a number of suppliers that use wet processing as there is significant potential to reduce their water consumption and improve efficiency.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
We request that our key suppliers (those that represent the vast majority of our unit production) report their energy usage and efficiency activities in the Sustainable Apparel Coalition’s (SAC’s) Higg Index. LS&Co. plans to use the primary data collected through the Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) to set targets that drive supplier energy efficiency and investments in renewable energy to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Higg data will also help LS&Co. improve the quality and accuracy of our Scope 3 GHG data so we can continue to identify hot spots and prioritize suppliers for future engagements. Measures of success include: number of suppliers registered in the Higg Index; number of suppliers reporting data in the Higg Index.

**Comment**
In 2019 and beyond we plan to grow the breadth and depth of our engagement through the Higg Index platform to track progress toward our science-based target (reduce the equivalent of 40% of our Category 1 (purchased goods and services) Scope 3 emissions by 2025 from a 2016 baseline).

---

(C12.1b) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

**Type of engagement**
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of suppliers by number</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
Over the last several years, we have collaborated with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the financing arm of the World Bank, on the Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT). This innovative public-private partnership provides access to advisory services as well as low-cost financing to suppliers who wish to invest in reducing their energy, GHG, and water footprint, but need technical support and/or the upfront capital to do so. In 2017, we piloted the program at six of our suppliers’ manufacturing sites in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. In 2018, we expanded PaCT to include seven additional manufacturing sites across India, Pakistan, Mexico and South Africa, bringing the total number of sites engaged in PaCT to 13. Manufacturers were selected for participation in PaCT program based on geography (diversity of location) and type of vendor (laundry or mill) to optimize the breadth and depth of impact. LS&Co. also targeted vendors based on their desire to scale and willingness to invest.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Through PaCT in 2018, we are working with 13 of our manufacturers in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam to implement energy efficiency measures to reduce their energy use, GHG emissions, and operating costs. As part of this program, LS&Co. is also covering the costs for eligible suppliers to undergo a renewable energy assessment. For suppliers for whom onsite renewable investment is feasible, LS&Co. will collaborate with the IFC on a financing model. As a starting point, we will leverage the IFC Global Trade Supplier Finance program, in which LS&Co. has been involved since 2014. This program enables suppliers to access competitively-priced financing based on criteria such as strong performance on our Terms of Engagement (LS&Co.’s supplier code of conduct). It provides access to capital for sustainability investments, which the supplier may otherwise not have been able to finance. In 2017, participating suppliers reduced their GHG emissions and energy use by an average of 13 percent and 22 percent, respectively. In addition to reducing their GHG footprint, these initiatives helped participating suppliers save more than $1 million in operating costs in total. We hope to see up to 70% of actions recommended by the program adopted by our PaCT vendors. Given these promising results, our plan is to expand the PaCT program to more factories and to fabric mills, which have a larger GHG footprint than our contract manufacturing facilities. Measures of success include: number and type of suppliers participating in PaCT, amount of energy reduced, amount of GHG emissions avoided, amount of cost savings, number of recommended actions implemented, number of countries covered through PaCT engagement, number of United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) supported by PaCT.

**Comment**
In 2019, we will continue to expand PaCT program engagement to include 19 additional mills and laundries across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, and we will be expanding geographic coverage to China. Within the next 5 years, we plan to engage the remainder of our wet processing suppliers globally.
Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

**Type of engagement**
Education/information sharing

**Details of engagement**
Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

**% of customers by number**
100

**% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**
34

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We are in the process of completing a life cycle assessment to measure the GHG emissions of our key products. This will update our understanding of consumer care impact. These studies inform our strategy for prioritizing engagements and serve as a measurement for impact. We prioritize engagements based on the results of our lifecycle assessment (LCA) studies. In 2007, we commissioned our first lifecycle assessment for two of our core products, a Levi's® 501® Medium Stonewash jean and a Dockers® Original Khaki. We learned that the greatest impact on climate change resulted from consumer use (34%). As a result, we started a “Care Tag for Our Planet” program, changing the product care tags in our clothing to include instructions about ways consumers can reduce the environmental impact of their clothes after leaving the store. We also wanted to enable consumers to make smart purchasing decisions, so in 2011, we launched our version of an environmental “nutrition label” for our products, based on our lifecycle research.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
The tags encourage consumers to wash less, wash in cold water, line dry when possible, and donate clothing to charity when no longer needed. Measures of success include media impressions regarding our education campaigns. We also participated in an experiment in France to find the most effective ways to provide environmental impact data — including carbon dioxide emissions — to consumers on the products they purchase. The National Experiment, led by the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing, included eight jean styles on our French Levi's® website and also at our LEED certified store in Paris. The pilot ran from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, and the 168 participating companies submitted evaluations of the pilot for consolidation into a recommendation to the French Parliament on next steps for environmental labeling of consumer products.
(C12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Through our Collaboratory program, LS&Co. invests in small innovative companies, referred to as “Fellows”, to drive apparel sector research and development related to environmental concerns, including climate change. In 2017, the first year of the program, our theme was water conservation, and in 2018, our theme is climate change. Program fellows (other partners in our value chain) participate in a three-day Workshop Weekend at LS&CO.’s Eureka Innovation Lab and have the opportunity to apply for up to $50,000 in grant funding to pursue bold solutions to reduce their organization’s, or the apparel industry’s, climate impacts.

At LS&Co., we believe that climate change is one of the most important issues of our time. Mitigating climate change and transitioning to a low-carbon future are vital to the health and well-being of the people who make and wear our products, and to the future supply of raw materials needed to make those products. We’re on track to meet the goals outlined in our Climate Action Strategy 2025 and have developed SBTI-approved GHG targets to further drive our emissions reductions. We’re also working to significantly decrease our water footprint by increasing the percentage of our products made with our WaterLess finishing techniques. However, we know that one organization alone cannot stem climate change. We need collaborative innovators who are ready to work with like-minded players, including LS&Co., which is why we started the Collaboratory program. We want to empower a rising generation of entrepreneurs to do more than any of us could do alone. We’re rooting for them not only because we see ourselves in these change-makers but because we believe that a more sustainable future will take all of us.

Fellows of the program are entrepreneurial leaders and start-ups from a variety of backgrounds and areas of expertise coming together around a shared mission — to learn, innovate and refine ideas for reducing the climate impact of the apparel industry. In 2018, a sample of LS&Co. Collaboratory Fellows include entrepreneurs who founded:

- Reverse Resources, a data platform for garment factories that allows them to share production leftover information with next best users.

- LimeLoop, a full-circle shipper solution and sensor-driven platform.

- The R Collective, a line of luxury upcycled apparel founded in collaboration with Redress, a non-profit that promotes circular fashion.

- Novabori, which works to develop eco-friendly fabrics from recycled materials such as cotton, polyester, wool, and acrylics.

- Circular Systems, a new materials startup developing innovative circular and regenerative technologies.

- Chakr Innovation, a technology to capture particulate matter emissions from diesel generators and convert it into inks and paints.

- Knowlabel, a smart devices company providing real-time data on ethical and sustainable practices across supply chains.

(C12.3)

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Other

C12.3a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap and trade</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Through our partnership with the sustainability nonprofit Ceres, LS&amp;Co. was a founding member of the advocacy coalition BICEP (Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy), a cross-industry organization focused on making the business case to policymakers for advancing clean energy and addressing climate change. Since BICEP’s 2008 inception, we have been able to speak out with a united voice to address climate concerns. LS&amp;Co. sits on BICEP’s steering committee, helping to shape the strategic direction of the coalition. LS&amp;Co. supported the passage of California’s historic cap and trade law, and in May 2019, attended the CERES-led Lawmaker Education and Advocacy Day (LEAD) on carbon pricing, advocating for federal legislative action to price carbon emissions in the United States.</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. believes government leadership is essential for widespread action to address climate change and create the enabling environment for companies like ours to invest in renewable energy and achieve the greatest savings from energy efficiency. We can do more, faster and cheaper with state and federal legislation that incentivizes us to capture efficiencies, invest in renewable energy, and reduce GHG emissions. The reduced business costs from these investments are savings we can reinvest in the company to grow our business and create jobs. Put simply, we can run our business better with the certainty of a price on carbon and government policies and incentives to help us to maximize energy efficiency and draw our energy from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean energy generation</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Working with other member companies in the BICEP coalition, we have advocated for policies that advance development of clean energy generation and opposed policies that would create barriers for clean energy. For example, LS&amp;Co. advocated in Congress for maintaining funding in the Appropriations bills for extending renewable energy tax credits. We also advocated alongside other businesses opposing a rule proposed by the Department of Energy that sought to provide cost recovery assurances to electricity generators storing more than 90 days’ worth of fuel on site. The rule would have effectively subsidized unazoned coals and nuclear plants, while further inhibiting the growth of a clean energy economy. This would in turn inhibit the deployment of renewable energy in the US, even as prices of wind and solar energy continue to decrease. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) voted unanimously against the implementation of that plan. In California, we successfully advocated for SB 100, which increased the state’s Renewable Portfolio Standard and establish a long-term vision for 100% renewable energy. We also joined other businesses operated in Nevada to support policy efforts to increase that state’s renewable portfolio standards. LS&amp;Co. has also advocated for the state of Nevada, where we have a distribution center, to transition to clean energy generation. In 2019, LS&amp;Co. advocated for the passage of Nevada’s SB 254, which passed. SB 254 requires Nevada’s Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to issue an annual statewide emissions report, and develop recommendations on policies to achieve zero or near-zero GHG emissions by 2050 with interim targets to achieve a 28% reduction by 2025 and 45% by 2030.</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. believes government leadership is essential for widespread action to address climate change and create the enabling environment for companies like ours to invest in renewable energy and achieve the greatest savings from energy efficiency. We can do more, faster and cheaper with state and federal legislation that incentivizes us to capture efficiencies, invest in renewable energy, and reduce GHG emissions. The reduced business costs from these investments are savings we can reinvest in the company to grow our business and create jobs. Put simply, we can run our business better with the certainty of a price on carbon and government policies and incentives to help us to maximize energy efficiency and draw our energy from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory carbon reporting</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>In partnership with BICEP and other companies with operations in Nevada, we successfully advocated for Nevada SB254 which requires statewide reporting of GHG emissions and reductions across the following sectors: (1) electricity production; (2) transportation; (3) industry; (4) commercial and residential; (5) agriculture; and (6) land use and forestry. Required reductions include zero or near-zero GHG emissions by 2050 with interim targets to achieve a 20% reduction by 2025 and 45% by 2030.</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. believes government leadership is essential for widespread action to address climate change and create the enabling environment for companies like ours to invest in renewable energy and achieve the greatest savings from energy efficiency. We can do more, faster and cheaper with state and federal legislation that incentivizes us to capture efficiencies, invest in renewable energy, and reduce GHG emissions. The reduced business costs from these investments are savings we can reinvest in the company to grow our business and create jobs. Put simply, we can run our business better with the certainty of a price on carbon and government policies and incentives to help us to maximize energy efficiency and draw our energy from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Emissions)</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>In 2015, LS&amp;Co. was among the first business voices to express support for the Paris Climate Agreement. During those negotiations, CEO Chip Bergh joined the heads of several global apparel companies in asking world leaders to sign a strong global climate deal. When President Trump stated his intent to withdraw the United States from the Paris Climate Agreement in 2017, LS&amp;Co. stood with thousands of businesses, states, and mayors in joining the We Are Still In movement, reaffirming our continued support for climate action to meet the targets under the Paris Agreement. 2019 marks the two-year anniversary of We Are Still In with 3,800 signatories, representing over 150M Americans and $9.45 trillion of the U.S. economy. LS&amp;Co. advocated in Congress opposing the weakening of fuel economy standards for both passenger vehicles and heavy-duty trucks. The U.S. government had indicated intent to remove California’s authority to set its own vehicle standards under the Clean Air Act (CAA), as well as the authority of the twelve states that have adopted California’s standards. In addition, the Fuel Economy Harmonization Act (S.1273 in the Senate and H.R.4111 in the House) introduced in 2017 would effectively weaken the standards in a variety of ways, which LS&amp;Co. has opposed. Nevada’s SB254, which LS&amp;Co. successfully advocated for, establishes an annual emissions inventory for the state. In May 2019, LS&amp;Co. attended the CERES-led Lawmaker Education and Advocacy Day (LEAD) on carbon pricing, advocating for federal legislative action to price carbon emissions in the United States.</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. believes government leadership is essential for widespread action to address climate change and create the enabling environment for companies like ours to invest in renewable energy and achieve the greatest savings from energy efficiency. We can do more, faster and cheaper with state and federal legislation that incentivizes us to capture efficiencies, invest in renewable energy, and reduce GHG emissions. The reduced business costs from these investments are savings we can reinvest in the company to grow our business and create jobs. Put simply, we can run our business better with the certainty of a price on carbon and government policies and incentives to help us to maximize energy efficiency and draw our energy from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (carbon pricing)</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>In May 2019, LS&amp;Co. attended the CERES-led Lawmaker Education and Advocacy Day (LEAD) on carbon pricing, advocating for strong federal legislative to address the climate crisis, including pricing carbon emissions in the United States.</td>
<td>LS&amp;Co. believes government leadership is essential for widespread action to address climate change and create the enabling environment for companies like ours to invest in renewable energy and achieve the greatest savings from energy efficiency. We can do more, faster and cheaper with state and federal legislation that incentivizes us to capture efficiencies, invest in renewable energy, and reduce GHG emissions. The reduced business costs from these investments are savings we can reinvest in the company to grow our business and create jobs. Put simply, we can run our business better with the certainty of a price on carbon and government policies and incentives to help us to maximize energy efficiency and draw our energy from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?  
Yes
Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

**Trade association**  
Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP)

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**  
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**  
BICEP supports three principles: increased adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency; increased investment in a clean energy economy; and increased support for climate change resilience.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**  
LS&Co. is a founding member of BICEP and currently sits on the steering committee.

**Trade association**  
Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**  
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**  
The Sustainable Apparel Coalition is the apparel, footwear, and textile industry's leading alliance for sustainable production. The Sustainable Apparel Coalition's vision is of an apparel, footwear, and textiles industry that produces no unnecessary environmental harm and has a positive impact on the people and communities associated with its activities. One of the primary metrics that it scores companies on is climate change impacts.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**  
LS&Co. has a representative on the Board of SAC and a representative on the Policy Hub. The Policy Hub is working to provide a menu of policy options to the European Parliament to support the transition to a more circular apparel economy.

**Trade association**  
Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**  
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**  
LS&Co. is a founding member of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), having joined the initiative in 2010. BCI exists to make global cotton production better for the people who produce it, better for the environment it grows in and better for the sector's future, by developing Better Cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity. BCI holds the position that climate change poses a real and growing threat for the world's cotton farmers, many of whom cultivate their crops in countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate risks. Irregular rainfall, in particular, creates a steep challenge, with farmers under pressure to use less water to grow a traditionally water-intensive crop. Beyond water, cotton production often puts unnecessary stress on the environment through pesticide use, soil depletion and disruption to local habitats. BCI is moving to encourage farmers to adapt to the effects of climate change, build resilience and reduce their own carbon footprint. Our enhanced Better Cotton Standard System (BCSS) will be central to helping farmers navigate extreme and evolving weather patterns.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**  
LS&Co. has a representative on the Brand Investor committee and LS&Co.'s Vice President of Social and Environmental Sustainability is on the board. From the BCI website, the board's role "is to ensure that BCI has a clear strategic direction and adequate policy to successfully fulfill its mission."

**C12.3e**

Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

In December 2018, LS&Co. signed on to the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. Launched in 2018 at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, the charter brings together leading fashion brands, retailers, supplier organizations, and others to address fashion's climate impact across its entire value chain. The charter contains a vision to achieve net zero GHG emissions across the industry by 2050. LS&Co. has a representative in the Manufacturing/Energy Working Group and one in the Finance and Policy Working group.

In June 2017, LS&Co. signed the We Are Still In declaration "as a promise to world leaders that Americans would not retreat from the global pact to reduce emissions and stem the causes of climate change. 2019 marks the two-year anniversary of We Are Still in, and the bipartisan coalition has since doubled in size, expanding to include over 3,800 representatives from all 50 states, spanning large and small businesses, mayors and governors, university presidents, faith leaders, tribal leaders, and cultural institutions. We Are Still In signatories represent a constituency of more than 150 million Americans, and taken together, they represent $9.45 trillion, a bigger economy than any nation other than the U.S. or China. We Are Still In is an effort coordinated by The American Sustainable Business Council, B Team, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Center for American Progress, Ceres, CDP, Climate Mayors, Climate Nexus, C40, C2ES, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Entrepreneurs, Georgetown Climate Center, ICLEI, National League of Cities, Rocky Mountain Institute, Second Nature, Sierra Club, Sustainable Museums, The Climate Group, We Mean Business, World Resources Institute (WRI), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF)." (Source: https://www.wearestillin.com/about)

**C12.3f**
*(C12.3f)* What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

LS&Co.’s organizational structure requires close collaboration across key departments. Our Sustainability function works with business leaders from across the company (including Global Policy and Advocacy) to evaluate, reassess and build alignment on the Company’s Climate Action Strategy 2025, ensuring strong integration into the business. In order to ensure all of LS&Co.’s policy activities are aligned with business strategies, including our climate and energy objectives, LS&Co.’s holds monthly cross-functional policy convening, which include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Counsel, Chief Communications Officer, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy, and Chief Supply Chain Officer, who oversees the sustainability function. This ensures that even in a dynamic policy environment, executives have an opportunity to confirm the Company’s policy activity supports all aspects of the company’s strategy, including climate.

**C12.4**

*(C12.4)* Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

**Publication**
In mainstream reports

**Status**
Complete

Attach the document
LSCO_AR_2018_Download_v04.pdf

Page/Section reference
pp. 4, 14, 21-25

**Content elements**
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Other metrics
- Other, please specify (Commitment to Paris Climate Agreement)

**Comment**

**Publication**
In voluntary communications

**Status**
Complete

Attach the document
LSCO_Climate_Action_Strategy_2025.pdf

Page/Section reference
pp. 1-10

**Content elements**
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emission targets

**Comment**

**Publication**
In voluntary communications

**Status**
Complete

Attach the document
Levi Strauss & Co Fashion Charter for CC.pdf

Page/Section reference
pp.1-2

**Content elements**
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emission targets

**Comment**

**Publication**
In voluntary communications

**Status**
Complete

Attach the document
Levi Strauss & Co Ramps Up Climate Commitments.pdf

Page/Section reference
C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Supply Chain Officer</td>
<td>Other C-Suite Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5575000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

No

SC1.1

(SC1.1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation challenges</th>
<th>Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level</td>
<td>We are not currently able to allocate our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions because we have both retail and wholesale components to our business. In the future, we will work to develop an allocation methodology for our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Guidance from NGOs would help us overcome these challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information</td>
<td>In order to properly calculate Scope 3 emissions broken down by wholesale account, we would have to disclose production and sales data, which is sensitive and proprietary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC1.4
(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.
While we would likely be able to allocate our Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with the office administration and distribution of products to our wholesale accounts, we consider these emissions to be immaterial compared to the estimated total emissions from the manufacturing of our products. We recently completed our first Scope 3 inventory, and next year we hope to have developed an initial methodology for allocating these emissions based on customer account.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2019-2020 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP’s 2018-2019 Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am submitting my response</th>
<th>Public or Non-Public Submission</th>
<th>I am submitting to</th>
<th>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am submitting my response</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Customers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms