

Levi Strauss & Co. - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

From our California Gold Rush beginnings, we have grown into one of the world's largest brand-name apparel companies. A history of responsible business practices, rooted in our core values, has helped us build our brands and engender consumer trust around the world. Under our Levi's®, Dockers®, Signature by Levi Strauss & Co.™ and Denizen® brands, we design, market and sell – directly or through third parties and licensees – products that include jeans, casual and dress pants, tops, shorts, skirts, dresses, jackets, footwear, and related accessories for men, women and children around the world. Our newest brand, Beyond Yoga®, acquired in the fourth quarter of 2021, is a body positive, premium athleisure apparel brand focused on quality, fit and comfort for all shapes and sizes. Our products are sold in approximately 50,000 retail locations worldwide, including approximately 3,100 brand-dedicated stores and shop-in-shops.

*Beyond Yoga reporting data has been excluded in accordance with the GHG Protocol reporting guidelines.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	December 1 2020	November 30 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
 Bangladesh
 Belgium
 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
 Brazil
 Canada
 Chile
 China
 China, Macao Special Administrative Region
 Czechia
 Denmark
 Egypt

Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

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 chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a CUSIP number	52736R102 [ISIN US52736R1023 Ticker LEVI]

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.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>Multiple Board-level committees have responsibility for oversight of climate-related issues. This includes, but is not limited to the Nominating, Governance & Corporate Citizenship Committee, Audit Committee, Finance Committee and Compensation & Human Capital. Communication to these committees on climate-related issues is done by senior leadership, including, but not limited to our Chief Operations Officer or Chief Sustainability Officer. Our COO reports to the Nominating Governance & Corporate Citizenship Committee four times per year.</p> <p>The Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee has responsibility for review and oversight of corporate citizenship, sustainability (including climate-related issues), and corporate governance matters. The committee reviews with management the impact of the company's business operations, policies and practices with respect to issues such as health and safety, corporate citizenship, public policy and community involvement. This includes, but is not limited to, sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters that could have a significant impact on the company. An example of climate-related decision this committee has made is approving our holistic sustainability strategy which has informed our sustainability goals for 2025 and beyond. Details of the strategy and goals are available at levistrauss.com/sustainability-report.</p> <p>The Audit Committee reviews major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. In this context, management engages in discussions with the Audit Committee and the Board concerning risk, both periodically and annually, during a review of the key risks to the company's plans and strategies and mitigation plans for those risks, which include climate-related risks.</p> <p>Our vision is to build sustainability into everything we do, so that our profitable growth helps restore the planet. In 2022, the Board reviewed a new holistic sustainability strategy to be adopted by LS&Co. This new strategy included sustainability goals across three main pillars, Climate, Community, and Consumption. Our CFO continues to participate in the U.S. Chapter of Accounting for Sustainability (A4S). A4S seeks to mobilize prominent financial leaders to promote the business case for sustainability.</p>

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	<p>C1.1b</p> <p>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 climate-related issues. The Chief Sustainability Officer and/or EVP, Chief Operations Officer report to the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee four times per year on sustainability issues, including updates on climate-related goals, progress made and other matters.</p> <p>The Vice President of Global Security and Resilience reports the results of the annual risk survey, which include climate change, to the Board of Directors' Audit Committee.</p>

C1.1d**(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee assists the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on climate-related issues, which includes, but is not limited to corporate citizenship and sustainability matters. Each board member is evaluated based on their qualifications, skills and attributes that are relevant to their ability to serve on the board and represent the long-term interests of our shareholders.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
	>			
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (The Executive Vice President (EVP) and Chief Financial Officer leads the efforts to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives into the company's business models and financial decision making.)	<Not Applicable>	Not reported to the board
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	<Not Applicable>	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who also serves on our Board, holds the highest non-Board-level responsibility for environmental and social risks and opportunities. The Executive Vice President (EVP) and Chief Financial Officer lead the efforts to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives into the company's business models and financial decision making. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) with oversight from the Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer (COO) is responsible for all aspects of our environmental and social risks and opportunities, and leads the assessment and management of these across the organization and throughout our value chain. In 2021, given the importance of sustainability and climate change, LS&Co. continued to expand its sustainability team, increasing its headcount and elevating the leadership role to an officer position solely focused on sustainability.

Our EVP and **Chief Operations Officer**, and Chief Sustainability Officer are eligible for incentive compensation for the effective management of sustainability issues. As a specific example, the EVP and Chief Operations 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 her performance objectives.

Climate-related issues are monitored through many corporate initiatives, including Better Cotton purchasing, management of our **Water<Less®** product line, monthly policy update meetings, and absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) and energy targets. Our **Chief Operations Officer** and CSO report two times per year to the Board on a range of topics which may include 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, **General Counsel**, Chief Counsel, Chief Communications Officer, **Chief Operations Officer**, CSO and Head of Global Policy and Advocacy. This ensures that even in a dynamic policy environment, executives have an opportunity to confirm that the company's policy activities support all aspects of the corporate strategy, including climate issues. In addition, the Chief Operations Officer and CSO are engaged in multiple meetings with senior leadership, and family and institutional investors on a regular basis to discuss approaches and progress toward the LS&Co. Science Based targets (SBTs).

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Certain employees are eligible for incentive compensation for the effective management of sustainability issues. LS&Co. bases each employee's annual bonus allocation on a combination of company and individual performance. Individual performance is assessed against annual objectives, which for certain employees includes effective management of sustainability issues, including climate-related issues.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Other, please specify (Chief Operations Officer)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	LS&Co.'s Chief Operations 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 the annual individual performance objectives.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The CSO has the accountability and responsibility for achievement of our 2025 greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, by leading the teams across the value chain focused on GHG reductions, investments and accounting built into their annual individual performance objectives.
Other, please specify (Sr. Manager, Global Sustainability)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	LS&Co.'s Senior Manager of Global Sustainability 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 his/her annual individual performance objectives.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	LS&Co. considers short-term risks to be those occurring 1-3 years into the future.
Medium-term	3	7	LS&Co. considers medium-term risks to be those occurring 3-7 years into the future.
Long-term	7	12	LS&Co. considers long-term risks to be those occurring 7-12 years into the future.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities:

The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the organization is informed by our Enterprise Risk Management committee (ERM). Every year ERM undergoes a robust process to identify and proactively address emerging risks to the company. The ERM committee consists of 12 leaders in the company including our CFO, CCO, COO, General Counsel, CHRO, CIO, CMO and Global Controller, as well as senior leaders from sustainability, security, audit, compliance and product development and sourcing. The top 15 entity-wide risks identified are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board on an annual basis. In 2021, climate-related risk was in the top 5. The ERM enables LS&Co to identify and manage risks entity-wide, improve resource deployment and enhance our enterprise resilience. The ERM surveys our top leaders (~130) annually to identify and characterize risks in estimate the potential impact and likelihood of each risk and assign a score accordingly. These risk scores allow Levi's to determine the relative significance of each risk in relation to the other risks. Special attention is made to align with the COSO and MSCI Index Frameworks to integrate ESG themes into this process. The ERM identifies ongoing work to mitigate and prevent to the extent possible the risk from having an impact on our business. This includes scenario planning, risk forecasting, testing crisis and business continuity plans. The top identified risks are reported to the Audit Committee of the Board at least annually. Climate-related matters are also separately reviewed on a case-by-case basis by our sustainability and supply chain functions, and other internal and external stakeholders to understand the level of importance and potential direct, upstream, and downstream impacts including risks with a potential for substantial financial impact. This review includes understanding potential climate-related impacts related to brand reputation, operational disruption, supply availability and cost, consumer awareness and regulatory activity. The findings are reviewed with the Executive Leadership Team, as well as the Board of Directors' Nominating, Governance and Corporate Citizenship Committee at least annually.

For the purposes of defining "substantive financial or strategic impact" when identifying or assessing climate-related risks for this CDP survey:

Climate-related matters are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business over the short-, medium- and long-term. When evaluating particular climate-related matters, we consider, among other factors, the potential impact on operations and business strategy, availability and cost of raw materials, measurable financial impact that may be one or more percentage points of our annual net revenues, and whether we are able to offset such impact and the potential for stakeholder or reputational impact. Any one of these elements or a combination thereof are part of how we define and determine that a climate-based risk may have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

Description of the quantifiable indicator(s) used to define substantive financial or strategic impact:

For purposes of evaluating climate-based risks, the definition we work with considers a 1% or greater impact on our annual net revenues as one element in determining whether a climate-based risk may have a substantive financial or strategic impact. For FY21, our annual net revenues were \$5.8B, 1% of which is \$58M.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

LS&Co identifies, assesses, and determines climate-related risks with a substantive financial impact through both our company-wide risk assessments and periodic specific analysis in direct operations and across the supply chain, including materiality assessments, supply chain risk assessments, Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) and review of supplier data collected through the Sustainable Apparel Coalition's Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM). We evaluate climate-related risks in the short-, medium- and long-term. We consider long-term risks to be those occurring 7-12 years into the future. Carbon emissions across our value chain have been identified as material component of climate-related risks for our business. To better understand our carbon impacts and hotspots, we develop an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for our global operations, and every six months, we develop a GHG inventory for our distribution centers (representing ~40% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions). We then conducted GHG modelling using three scenarios to evaluate energy and GHG risks through 2025. This analysis informed our Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi)-approved GHG target to reduce 90% of GHGs in our direct operations including all owned-and-operated facilities. Our response to these operational risks includes increased investing in onsite renewable energy and energy efficiency upgrades.

To identify, assess, and evaluate our upstream climate-related risk exposure, we conduct physical and transition climate risk assessments in our supply chain. In 2016 we conducted our first qualitative physical climate risk assessment. We expanded this assessment in 2019 to include transition risks for five key geographic regions representing approximately 56% of LS&Co. supplier global factory and approximately 59% of global mill production: Bangladesh, China, India, Mexico, and Pakistan. We examined the potential impact of flooding from precipitation events, cyclonic events, heat waves, extreme temperatures, extended drought, and water stress in chosen regions. Level of risk was assessed based on likelihood of risk occurrence in combination with the magnitude of potential financial impact. Potential financial impacts were estimated, varied by risk type and included: (1) increased production or freight costs included in our cost of goods sold (COGS); (2) lost revenue due to inability to meet customer demand from production disruption or delays; (3) increased research and development (R&D) costs; (4) costs associated with identifying new suppliers or relocating supplier operations. For most vulnerable regions (Pakistan/India, China and Bangladesh), we prioritized risk response and mitigation actions that included supplier redundancy to ensure active operations despite flooding or severe droughts; investments in sustainably sourced cotton and supporting the Better Cotton Initiative (investing in cotton that uses less water and chemicals); continuing to identify cotton alternatives (e.g., cottonized hemp) and increased investments in R&D and product design (e.g., circularity, recycled content); continuing to expand International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT) to drive investments in water-efficiency/ conservation initiatives and technology. In 2021, LS&Co. conducted 9 PaCT assessments and 6 Apparel Impact Institute (All) Assessments in supplier facilities. In 2022, we have 22 PaCT assessments and 5 All assessments

planned. In 2022 LS&Co. plans to continue to identify and assess what risks climate change presents to our business, and what opportunities and mitigation strategies should be developed to build resiliency in our operations. Identified risks and opportunities will then be incorporated in our business and enterprise risk management system along with a management plan, as well as our strategic business plan (5-year financial plan).

To identify and assess downstream climate-related risks, we conduct: (1) sustainability-related materiality assessments to understand the importance of climate change issues to our customers and consumers of our products, and (2) product life-cycle assessments (LCAs) to understand energy and water impacts associated with the consumer use phase to gain better insights into consumer behaviours by market.

Consumer use comprises ~34% of our Scope 3 emissions, and we maintain our current commitment to creating consumer awareness and impact reduction. Examples include, our “A Care Tag 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”. We also launched in 2021 Buy Better Wear Longer – a global campaign to encourage consumers to be intentional about their consumption. When possible, we purchase high quality products that will last and support with your spending garments made with recycled and renewable inputs.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulations are always included in our climate risk assessment as we have facilities in multiple jurisdictions that are subject to different climate-related regulations. We closely monitor any regulations relevant to our operations. For example, our factory in Poland is subject to the Poland Carbon Tax, and we are required to track and report emissions from stationary and mobile combustion annually. While regulations related to carbon and climate change may have direct and indirect impacts on our business, we do not find these regulatory risks to be material. Our business operations, including leased locations, are not energy intensive and nearly all of our facilities fall below threshold requirements for current regulations limiting emissions, cap and trade programs, and providing for mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. Our Policy and Advocacy team monitors current and emerging regulations that may impact business and operations. However, the expected magnitude and/or likelihood of the risks driven by regulations are sufficiently small and the timescale over which they could occur sufficiently long that we do not currently anticipate substantive changes in our business operations, revenue or expenditure. We assess risks from current regulations as part of our regular sustainability-related materiality assessments.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations are always included in our climate risk assessment because we have facilities in multiple jurisdictions that are subject to different climate-related regulations, and we closely monitor their relevance to our operations. For example, as a public company LS&Co may be required to disclose our climate-related risks and greenhouse gas emissions metrics in our annual 10-k reports per the SEC's proposed climate disclosure proposed rules announced in 2021. Our business is not energy intensive and nearly all our facilities fall below threshold requirements for current regulations limiting emissions, cap, and trade programs, and providing for mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. Our Policy and Advocacy team, Legal Department, and Global Security & Resilience group monitors current and emerging regulations that may impact business and operations. The expected magnitude of the risks driven by regulations are low to moderate and the likelihood is about as likely as not. We assess risks from emerging regulations as part of our regular sustainability-related materiality assessments.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology related risks are always included in our climate risk assessment because we are vulnerable to risks and uncertainties associated with changes in the existing technology used to in the manufacturing and sale of our products, including energy and raw material requirements. 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). In 2021, LS&Co. performed an LED lighting replacement in the mezzanine and retail area of our Canton, MS distribution center. The LED

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		lighting replacement covered ~125 thousand square feet with a project annual energy savings of 730 kWh. 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 LCAs and regular sustainability-related materiality assessments.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are relevant and always included in our climate risk assessment. For example, engagement with investors on sustainability has increased over last 5 years. Additionally, the SEC has proposed climate risk disclosures, with reporting requirements for issuers to include specific, material, decision-useful environmental, social, and governance, or ESG factors. This indicating that legal risks, while low currently, will likely increase in importance, and LS&Co will continue to monitor these requirements to ensure compliance.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market related risks are always included in our climate risk assessment because the market price for raw materials that are used in principal fabrics of our products, such as cotton, blends, synthetics, and wools has a significant impact on our financial performance. The prices we pay our suppliers to manufacture products are dependent in part on the market price for the necessary raw materials, 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 mitigating actions, may cause a decrease in our profitability and ability to generate cash. These factors may also impact our 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, and as part of our regular sustainability-related materiality assessments.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation risks are always included in our climate risk assessment, because as a consumer facing company, LS&Co. is at risk for negative publicity or NGO and activist campaigns regarding our company's response to climate change or GHG emissions performance. We assess climate-related risks to our reputation as part of our regular sustainability-related materiality assessments. We understand that Consumers seek brands whose values align with their own, and that protecting the environment is one of the most important issues for consumers. To manage reputation 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, non-discrimination, and other regulatory matters with governments around the world. We cultivate relationships with multilateral institutions such as the International Labor Organization, United Nations, World Trade Organization and World Bank, as well as with NGOs, trade associations and other stakeholders, such as Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP), Better Cotton Initiative and the Sustainable Apparel Coalition to advance work on sustainability. 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 restoring the health of our planet. We also launched in 2021 a consumer facing campaign, Buy Better Wear Longer that focused on educating consumers on intentional consumption. Our sustainability goals and progress against targets is transparently shared and readily available to consumers and other stakeholders.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are always included in our climate risk assessment because LS&Co. sources products in 32 countries which are subject to a variety of acute physical risk due to climate change. For example, 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). For example, 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. To mitigate these risks, we use numerous suppliers located throughout the world for the production and finishing of our products. In FY 2021, LS&Co. sourced apparel from independent contractors located in approximately 40 countries around the world, with no single country accounting for more than 20% of our sourcing by unit volume. We assess risks from acute physical events as part of our regular sustainability-related materiality assessments.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	We always include chronic physical risks in our climate risk assessment because apparel production depends heavily on water availability—from growing cotton to manufacturing to consumer care at home — and the business continuity of our operations and supply chain will be heavily influenced by water scarcity, prolonged drought, variability in precipitation and other chronic stresses caused by rising temperatures. Based on a recent life cycle analysis (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). All of these risks

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		<p>can threaten the availability of freshwater critical to our mills, laundries and factories as well as the farms that provide the material basis for our products, specifically cotton. Cotton is grown in some of the most arid regions in the world, and climate change can significantly impact cotton availability, quality and pricing. If global cotton production were to fall or water were to become more expensive as a result of climate change, the price of cotton could go up, which, in turn, could drive up our production costs. Similarly, some of our apparel factories are located in countries facing high water-related risks, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mexico and China. We could be exposed to potential supply chain disruption if a factory, mill or laundry were required to close or be located due to water scarcity. Additionally, LS&Co.'s ability to operate in developing countries where cotton is grown may be challenged, there is competition in poor communities for scarce resources (e.g., water, land) and/or our suppliers may be contributing to the pollution of air and local waterways. We assess risks from chronic physical changes due to climate-change as part of our regular sustainability-related materiality assessments.</p>

C2.3

(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

C2.3a

(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?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Apparel production depends heavily on water availability—from growing cotton to manufacturing to consumer care at home. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool we found that 27% of our key suppliers are located in geographies that are considered “high water stress”. And based on a life cycle analysis (LCA), in general, we found that nearly 70 percent of water withdrawals occur in the fiber phase (e.g., cotton growing) while approximately 6 percent occur in the fabric production phase (manufacturing). As a result, our supply chain is potentially exposed to significant physical risks from climate change, including unpredictable rain patterns, decreases in precipitation, rising temperatures, and extended drought, etc. All of these risks can threaten the availability of freshwater critical to our mills, laundries and factories as well as the farms that provide the material basis for our products, specifically cotton. Cotton is grown in some of the most arid regions in the world, and climate change can significantly impact cotton availability, quality, and pricing. If global cotton production were to fall or water were to become more expensive as a result of climate change, the price of cotton could go up, which, in turn, could drive up our production costs.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

288000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

864000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential financial impacts from chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns are related to increased cost of raw materials, specifically cotton, which represents a key component of our manufacturing costs. Cotton costs may increase as a result of decreased cotton supply or increased cost of water needed for cotton growing. A study from the USDA on 'Climate Change, Water Scarcity and Adaptation in the U.S. Fieldcrop Sector' estimated that by 2040, production-weighted price for cotton would likely increase by 10% - 30%. Raw materials, such as cotton, generally represent about half of the cost of goods sold (COGS) in the apparel industry, with variations driven by the materials, product specifications, production regions and quantity purchased. To estimate the potential financial impact as a result of climate-related cotton price increases, a 10% to 30% cotton price increase was applied to half (50%) of LS&Co.'s COGS as for FY21 [$10\% \times 50\% \times \$5.76 \text{ B} = \$288\text{M}$; $30\% \times 50\% \times \$5.76 \text{ B} = \$864\text{M}$]. The resulting estimate represents the range of potential impact for one fiscal year, assumes elevated cotton price are in place for the entire year, there is no other supply chain disruption and no mitigating actions are taken. This estimated potential financial impact range is highly dependent on other external forces and sourcing strategy and is subsequently subject to change.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

LS&Co. purchases cotton on a global scale and ensures redundancy within our supply chain to reduce potential risks associated with supply chain disruptions, including those caused by weather variability and other climate related issues. Consistent with our overall risk mitigation strategy, our supply chain is designed to be resilient, and the costs are included in LS&Co.'s financial plans. Therefore, there are no incremental costs associated resiliency as a mitigating response to this specific risk (\$0). Given that approximately 90 percent of LS&Co. products are cotton-based, the sustainability of our cotton supply and possible new solutions to address this raw material's impact- including, water used in cotton agriculture, irrigation and runoff, use of pesticides and farmer education- were considered. Cotton agriculture accounts nearly 70 percent of the water used during the lifecycle of a pair of jeans (per life cycle analysis). To further manage variety of risk cotton poses in our supply chain, in 2021, LS&Co. ran a pilot with US Cotton Trust Protocol (USCTP) to test our compatibility with their systems and enroll several of our Americas-based suppliers into the program. At the end of 2021, approximately 91 percent of our cotton was sourced from Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) farmers, organic cotton farms, or recycled cotton suppliers, and we intend to reach 100 percent sustainably sourced cotton by 2025.

Comment

No additional comments.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical Drought

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

In FY21, LS&Co. sourced apparel products in 40 countries and some of our factories, mills, and laundries are located in countries facing high climate-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, extreme weather events 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, laundry, distribution center or route were required to close due to an extreme weather event, leading to the need to identify alternative distribution and logistics providers or resulting in higher transportation costs or longer transport times. Some supply and distribution routes are in geographic areas that may experience increased vulnerability under the effects of climate change.

To identify, assess, and evaluate our upstream climate-related risk exposure, we conduct physical and transition climate risk assessments in our supply chain. In 2016, we conducted our first qualitative physical climate risk assessment. In 2019 we expanded our assessment to include transition risks for five key geographic regions representing 56% of LS&Co. supplier global factory and 59% of global mill production: Bangladesh, China, India, Mexico, and Pakistan. The analysis helped to prioritize supplier engagement and management efforts and focus risk mitigation actions.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

230000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential financial impacts from increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as acute droughts, cyclones and floods are based on the estimated impact of lost revenues, inventory markdowns from inability to meet customer demand and increased cost of goods sold. If one/multiple factories, mills, laundries, distribution centers or routes are closed/destroyed due to a severe climate event, it could potentially result in incremental costs associated with damaged inventory and locating alternative facilities, distribution and logistics providers. These alternatives may not be available on short notice, resulting in

delays or the inability to deliver products to our customers, or could result in higher product costs. Delays in the manufacturing or importation of products can potentially result in lost revenues as our customers require receipt of our products in set seasonal timeframes. If we are unable to delivery products during these required timeframes, we may lose the sale and if the products are seasonal, we may also have to markdown the value of the inventory as it may be unsaleable.

The estimate includes many components. Lost revenues estimates assume product sourcing for 1 season (bi-annual) from a hypothetical high-climate risk country is completely eliminated. Hypothetical country production volume of 25M units is estimated based on the high-climate related risk countries' general bi-annual production amount. Assumes 2/5ths of lost production, resulting in no sales, with the remaining 3/5ths evenly split between being sourced at 25% higher cost from other countries, destroyed, and already produced and not impacted. Using our global split of wholesale and direct-to-consumer revenues, estimated lost revenue would be ~\$270M, with a gross margin impact of ~\$160M. The incremental cost to move production would result in higher cost of goods sold of ~\$13M. We would also estimate inventory markdown charges and inventory and raw material write-offs for potentially destroyed inventory held in factories, distribution centers or while in route of \$60M. The total financial impact is estimated at \$230M (\$160M + \$13M + \$60M). The high end of the range assumes worse case scenarios impacting a hypothetical country, with minimal to no mitigating factors, and the low end of the range estimated at 0 cost assumes no severe event occurs. This estimated potential financial impact range is highly judgmental and is subsequently subject to change.

Cost of response to risk

900000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

LS&Co. has included suppliers in its science-based target (SBT) with a goal to reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services 40 percent by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. To meet our corporate sustainability objectives to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and water use in our supply chain, Levi Strauss & Co. signed a \$2.3 million cooperation agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, of which LS&Co. is responsible for \$0.9 M. Under this agreement, which follows IFC's Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT) approach, IFC is working with 42 designated LS&Co. suppliers and mills to reduce GHG emissions by helping suppliers identify and implement appropriate renewable energy and water saving interventions across 10 countries – Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Mexico, Lesotho, Colombia, Turkey, Egypt, and Vietnam. In 2021, we successfully worked with 15 of our manufacturers across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

As of early 2021, participating suppliers were able reduce GHG emissions and energy by an average of 5.3% and 6.9%, respectively, and save \$2.4 million in operating costs.

These initiatives serve as a key component in LS&Co.'s strategy to reduce risks associated with reduced production capacity resulting from increased storm and flood severity by reducing resource demands for engaged suppliers.

Comment

No additional comments.

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?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct 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. For example, in 2017, we piloted the International Finance Corporation's Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program. Through IFC's Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT) approach, IFC is working with 42 designated LS&Co. suppliers and mills to reduce GHG emissions by helping suppliers identify and implement appropriate renewable energy and water saving interventions across 10 countries – Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Mexico, Lesotho, Colombia, Turkey, Egypt, and Vietnam. In 2018, we successfully worked with 13 of our manufacturers across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Participating suppliers were able reduce GHG emissions and energy by an average of 5.3% and 6.9%, respectively, and save our suppliers \$2.4 million in operating costs. LS&Co., and the apparel industry at large, source products in many developing countries where water is scarce. In 2021, 30% of LS&Co.'s key supplier facilities were located in high water-stressed geographies per the WRI Aqueduct tool. 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-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Through IFC's Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT) approach, IFC is working with 42 designated LS&Co. suppliers and mills to reduce GHG emissions by helping suppliers identify and implement

appropriate renewable energy and water saving interventions across 10 countries – Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Mexico, Lesotho, Colombia, Turkey, Egypt, and Vietnam. The project follows the success of a 2017 pilot between the two organizations. In less than one year, we helped participating suppliers reduce GHG emissions and energy by 13 percent and 22 percent respectively and save more than \$1 million in their operating costs.

Participating suppliers have been able reduce GHG emissions and energy by an average of 5.3% and 6.9%, respectively, and save \$2.4 million in operating costs. The low-end of the reported range, assumes no additional cost savings beyond the approximate savings achieved through the pilot project (\$1M). The high end reported potential financial impact figure assumes that decreased operating costs from the pilot program will be representative of the cost savings achieved by the additional suppliers designated for the program. Given that this program was piloted with one-seventh of the total designated suppliers, the total estimated cost reduction would be 7x that achieved by the pilot, resulting in approximately \$7 million in savings (\$1M*7=\$7M). This estimated potential financial impact range is based on the professional judgment and is subsequently subject to change.

Cost to realize opportunity

900000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

LS&Co. has included suppliers in its science-based target (SBT) with a goal to reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services 40 percent by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. To meet our corporate sustainability objectives to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and water use in our supply chain, Levi Strauss & Co. signed a \$2.3 million cooperation agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, in of which LS&Co. is responsible for \$0.9 M. Under this agreement, which follows IFC's Partnership for Cleaner Textiles (PaCT) approach, IFC is working with 42 designated LS&Co. suppliers and mills to reduce GHG emissions by helping suppliers identify and implement appropriate renewable energy and water saving interventions across 10 countries – Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Mexico, Lesotho, Colombia, Turkey, Egypt, and Vietnam. In 2018, we successfully worked with 13 of our manufacturers across Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Participating suppliers were able reduce GHG emissions and energy by an average of 5.3% and 6.9%, respectively, and save \$2.4 million in operating costs. These initiatives serve as a key component in LS&Co.'s strategy to optimize production capacity by reducing resource demands for engaged suppliers.

Comment

No additional comments.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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. Of LS&Co.'s total company carbon footprint, 75% comes from electricity bought for owned or leased properties, of which, the Hebron, Canton and Henderson sites are the largest in terms of square feet and energy usage (the balance is made up of natural gas, heating oil, and steam). Based on a 2017 assessment, we have determined we can

achieve 100 percent renewable electricity in our owned and leased operations by 2025 through deployment of a combination of renewable electricity options to optimize cost, performance, and impact across regions. As of 2021, LS&Co. has achieved over 85 percent of our total electricity as renewable. Our path toward 100 percent renewable electricity includes: (1) implement energy efficiency measures globally, (2) transition to renewable energy sources, including implementing onsite solar and investing in power purchase agreements (PPAs), and (3) purchase renewable energy certificates (RECs). In 2021 specifically, LS&Co. performed an LED lighting replacement in the mezzanine and retail area of our Canton, MS distribution center. The LED lighting replacement covered ~125 thousand square feet with a project annual energy savings of 730 kWh. 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.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15000000

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 with a payback period of less than 2.5 years as identified in LS&Co.'s 2017 study of renewable energy and energy efficiency opportunities. The study looked at LS&Co.'s owned and operated plants, retail locations, distribution centers, and offices and included initiatives such as LED lighting rollouts and HVAC upgrades. The low end of the range represents two years' worth of annual savings (\$3 million) and the high-end of the range assumes these savings are continually realized for a 10-year period (\$15 million). Therefore, the formula is $3/2 \times 10 = 15$. \$3M for 2 years / 2 years x 10-year period = \$15M This estimated potential financial impact range is based on the professional judgment and is subsequently subject to change.

Cost to realize opportunity

2700000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We've tracked global carbon emissions from direct fuel combustion and indirect emissions from electricity and steam purchases since 2007 and were the 1st apparel company to report global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to The Climate Registry. By tracking global emissions and water, we identify hotspots and prioritize locations for energy and water efficiency, renewable energy (RE) investments, and other energy and water related initiatives. We also conducted a scenario analysis as part of setting a Science Based Target initiative approved target to manage GHG emissions and mitigate climate-related risks. The cost to realize this opportunity (\$3M) is based on capital cost estimates from LS&Co.'s study of RE and energy efficiency projects with a payback period of less than 2.5 years. The formula for the \$3M capital cost estimate is, 5 compressor upgrade initiatives (\$40,000 - \$50,000) + 3 LED upgrades (\$2.68M) = ~\$3M. These initiatives address multiple risks and opportunities, but since we are unable to allocate across all risks and opportunities, we have reported the full estimated cost. As of 2021, 85%+ of our total electricity was renewable. We have targeted energy efficiency projects in our offices, retail stores, and distribution centers including lighting upgrades, integration of daylight, HVAC upgrades, deployment of energy management system upgrades, installation of motion sensors, replacement of roof tiles to reduce cooling

needs, and installation of variable frequency controls.

A key to achieving our new science-based GHG target, we upgraded 90% of lighting to LED at our Plock, Poland facility. We'll save ~750 MWh/year for the full system, and in 2018 the factory received an award from the Polish National Energy Conservation Agency. In 2020, LS&Co. installed solar panels in our Henderson, NV distribution center providing ~20% of its electricity needs. The panels were built carport-style to provide shade for employees. The building is also certified Platinum Leadership in Energy and Design (LEED) and was the largest distribution center to receive that accreditation at the time. This upgrade helps to maintain its LEED Platinum status, making it the 1st facility in the apparel industry and 2nd in the US to be recognized with such certification. In 2021, we performed an LED lighting replacement in the mezzanine and retail area of our Canton, MS distribution center, covering ~125 thousand sq ft with a project annual energy savings of 730 kWh.

Comment

No additional comments.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

In 2018, LS&Co. published a climate action strategy for reducing carbon emissions by 2025. The climate action strategy serves as a roadmap for what we plan to do and how we plan to do it through achievable science-based targets across our operations and entire global supply chain, which are incorporated into our long-term financial and strategic business plans. Additionally, to develop our SBTi targets, we conducted scenario analysis and transition planning to ensure our targets were achievable. In addition to the climate action strategy and emissions modeling completed for our SBTi targets, we plan to develop a climate transition plan aligned with a 1.5°C world within the next two years that builds off of the current transition plan.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	IEA 2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>To understand our current and projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to align our own emission reduction goals with the 2°C pathway outlined in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC 5AR), we applied a 2DS climate scenario analysis using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA).</p> <p>Inputs: We input our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions into the SDA Tool. LS&Co. evaluated an average growth scenario (expected) as well as no growth and doubling of revenue scenarios. The proposed target exceeds the level of ambition required by all model runs.</p> <p>Assumptions: The SDA Tool (V8.0) and the IPCC AR5 models were used for analysis. We followed all inherent assumptions for the low and high emissions projections.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: LS&Co. looked at several models, each using 2016 as the baseline, that forecast global average emissions, emissions pathways factoring in current policies and Paris Agreement, and the emissions pathways to be followed to avoid a 1.5°C or 2°C global average temperature increase by 2020.</p> <p>Scope: The scenario analysis included our whole value chain.</p> <p>Time horizon: The assessment looked at scenarios 4 – 34 years into the future from 2016. This timeframe was chosen, as it provides both short-, medium-, and long-term lens (2020-2050) and allows the scenario to reflect the significance of potential climate change impacts. 2025 was selected as the focus of the assessments and the basis for LS&Co.'s strategy development.</p> <p>Summary of Results: Our analysis showed that even in the most severe emissions projection scenarios, LS&Co. can be on track to avoid a 1.5°C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. LS&Co. will need to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 90% by 2025 and reduce 40% of LS&Co.'s Category 1 Scope 3 emissions by 2025.</p> <p>Business Strategy and Case Study: The results of the scenario analysis informed our overall business strategy by enabling us to develop our Climate Action Strategy. The Climate Action Strategy guides our brands to meet changing consumer demand driven by climate-related issues. As part of this Strategy, we have set SBTi-approved GHG reduction targets.</p> <p>LS&CO is updating our scenario analysis in 2022 with a hotspot scenario analysis to assess the impact of ~25 climate-related risks and opportunities on our assets, operations and value chain under multiple climate change scenarios, to prioritize a subset of physical and transition risks and opportunities for in-depth scenario analysis.</p>

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	Unknown	<p>LS&Co. worked with Forum for the Future to develop four Fashion Futures 2025 scenarios.</p> <p>Inputs and assumptions: Inputs include demographic change, growing impacts of climate change, rising costs of key resources, societal response to resource scarcity and climate change, legislation, consumer finances, development of emerging economies, technological advancement, and consumer acceptance of sustainable consumption. It was assumed that there will be significant climate impacts by 2025 and the upper end of the 2007 IPCC estimates for the climate A1F1 was used to project impacts. For each scenario, additional assumptions included: material and resource availability, product design, global balance of wealth and power, policy direction, response to climate change, consumer behavior, and business landscape.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: Extensive desk research and interviews with 40 fashion industry experts including academics, business leaders, campaigners, legislators and commentators were conducted.</p> <p>Scope: The scenario analysis takes into consideration all aspects of operations. We explore every aspect of the industry, from production of raw materials, through manufacturing and sale, to use and end of life.</p> <p>Time horizon: The report looks to 2025, as it provides a relatively long-term lens (15 years from the report release) and it allows the scenarios to reflect the significance of potential climate change impacts.</p> <p>Summary of Results: The scenarios considered how climate-change impacts could be managed and mitigated. For example, the supply of raw materials such as cotton is likely to become increasingly constrained as water becomes scarcer and pesticides more expensive and regulated. The scenarios managed this risk by transitioning sustainable cotton production methods, transitioning to other fibers, encouraging reuse and recycling, and altering prices to slow demand.</p> <p>Business Strategy: In response to findings from the Fashion Futures 2025 study, LS&Co. has increased purchasing of Better Cotton and developed our WaterLess product that reduces water consumption per garment.</p>

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. What internal resources are required to meet our Scope 3 target and potential further emissions reduction targets?
2. How will the apparel industry react to shortages of cotton and other raw materials?
3. What sector-specific decarbonization strategies can LS&Co. implement to align our own emission reduction goals with the 2°C pathway outlined in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC 5AR)?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. This question is integral to our business strategy and financial planning and is re-assessed on an on-going basis, LS&Co. works to conduct scenario analysis that estimates forecasted CAPEX, OPEX, COGS, and personnel required each year through 2026 to meet our Scope 3 GHG target, as well as for a hypothetical Net Zero target. The results of the analysis include aligning each of our individual climate goal roadmaps into a common analysis framework, developing a model to estimate GHG reduction opportunities along with developing a set of options for how LS&Co. can best affect change with suppliers in order to

achieve the target.

2. LS&Co. conducts scenario analysis that considers how climate-change impacts could be managed and mitigated. For example, the supply of raw materials such as cotton is likely to become increasingly constrained as water becomes scarcer and pesticides more expensive and regulated. The scenario analysis managed this risk by transitioning sustainable cotton production methods, transitioning to other fibers, encouraging reuse and recycling, and altering prices to slow demand. In recognition of the risks to the industry regarding shortages of cotton and other raw materials, LS&Co. has continued our promotion and support of The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) which empowers cotton farmers to increase their yields through less water and less chemical use. In 2021, we sourced 91 percent of our total cotton through BCI. Additionally, in 2021, we launched the Buy Better, Wear Longer campaign with the objective of engaging customers to create awareness about the impact of the waste generated from the apparel industry on the environment.

3. As a result of this focal question, 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 by 2100. Using 2016 as a baseline, LS&Co. will need to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 90% by 2025 and reduce the equivalent of 40% of LS&Co.'s Category 1 (purchased goods and services) Scope 3 emissions by 2025. The results of the scenario analysis informed our overall business strategy by enabling us to develop our Climate Action Strategy.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>LS&Co.'s product strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Our life cycle assessments (LCAs), which are a climate-related scenario analysis we utilize, demonstrate that we have significant resource requirements and climate-related risks that impact all phases of our product life cycles. The LCAs enable 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. The LCAs also identify opportunities to promote climate resilience in our supply chain. Using the information from the LCAs, we increased our focus on the relative water intensity of cotton production (strategic decision informed by this climate-related scenario analysis). The most substantial strategic product-related decision to date that has been influenced by climate-related risks is to develop and invest in the WaterLess product line. Our LCAs highlighted the relative water intensity of cotton production. This highlights a climate-related risk to our brands and company, should water become increasingly scarce. As a result of this information, we developed the WaterLess process, which significantly reduces water usage in production – up to 96% for some styles. We continue to strive to have over 80% of products made using WaterLess Techniques. We have also open sourced the technology so others can use it to save water in their products as well.</p> <p>Additionally, another product strategy influenced by climate-related scenario analysis is our continued promotion and support for The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) which empowers cotton farmers to increase their yields through less water and less chemical use. In 2021, we sourced 91 percent of our total cotton through BCI.</p> <p>Timeframe: Short- and medium term (current through 5-7 years into the future).</p> <p>We anticipate the magnitude of impact on products and services from climate-related risks and opportunities to be medium to high.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>LS&Co.'s supply chain strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities because we import both raw materials and finished garments into all of our operating regions and the success of our business depends on our supplier network. Our ability to import products in a timely and cost-effective manner may be affected by extreme weather conditions that can affect transportation and warehousing providers, such as port and shipping capacity, labor disputes, political unrest, severe weather, or security requirements globally. Our existing procurement processes take many variables into consideration and continually adjust to mitigate risks, which will include climate-related risks. To identify, assess, and evaluate our upstream climate-</p>

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		<p>related risk exposure, we conduct physical and transition climate risk assessments in our supply chain. In 2016, we conducted our first qualitative physical climate risk assessment. In 2019 we expanded our assessment to include transition risks for five key geographic regions representing 56% of LS&Co. supplier global factory and 59% of global mill production. The analysis helped to prioritize supplier engagement and management efforts and focus risk mitigation actions</p> <p>Timeframe: Short- and medium term (current through 5-7 years into the future).</p> <p>The most substantial strategic supply chain-related decision that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities is our commitment to suppliers reducing the equivalent of 40% of LS&Co.'s Category 1 Scope 3 emissions by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. To this end, in 2017, we piloted the International Finance Corporation's Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program through which we provide suppliers with technical expertise and access to low-cost financing to support renewable energy and water-saving interventions. As of early 2021, we have helped key participating vendors reduce GHG emissions and energy by an average of 5.3% and 6.9%, respectively, and save \$2.4 million in operating costs. Within the next 5 years, we will engage the remainder of our wet processing suppliers. 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&Co.'s supplier code of conduct).</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>LS&Co.'s strategy for investment in R&D has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities because our collaborative approach to research and 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. Timeframe: Short- and medium term (current through 5-7 years into the future).</p> <p>The most substantial strategic operations-related decision that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities is to develop and invest into low-water product lines, such as Water</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>LS&Co.'s operations strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, because we see an opportunity in reducing our operating costs through energy and water efficiency measures as well as in enhancing our reputation and improving the resilience of our operations.</p> <p>Timeframe: Short- and medium term (current through 5-7 years into the future).</p> <p>The most substantial strategic operations-related decision that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities is to continue to invest in improvements and initiatives that reduce emissions across operations and value chain, as measured by Science-Based targets to reduce emissions across our operations and value chain. For example, our owned-and-operated factory in Plock, Poland, is key to achieving our new, science-based GHG target, and at our Plock facility, we upgraded 90% of our lighting to LED lights. We estimate energy savings to be 750 MWh/year for the full system, and in 2018 the factory received an award from the Polish National Energy Conservation Agency for energy efficiency efforts. In 2020, LS&Co. installed a new solar panel array at our distribution center in Henderson, Nevada that provides about 20% of the facility's electricity needs. The panels were built carport-style to provide shade for employees. The building is also certified Platinum Leadership in Energy and Design (LEED) and was the largest distribution center to receive that accreditation at the time of its initial certification. This upgrade will help the site to maintain its LEED Platinum status, making it the first facility in the apparel industry and second in the country to be recognized with such certification. And in 2021, LS&Co. performed an LED lighting replacement in the mezzanine and retail area of our Canton, MS distribution center. The LED lighting replacement covered ~125 thousand square feet with a project annual energy savings of 730 kWh.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments	<p>Revenues: 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, while driving revenues. As part of LS&Co.'s ongoing effort to reduce the impact of our source materials, we have long been investigating and innovating new fiber and fabric strategies that we believe can deliver more sustainable products. In 2020, 77% of LS&Co.'s products were made using Water Indirect costs: We see incorporating climate-based analysis 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. Indirect costs are influenced through improved water efficiencies at our operations. We performed a water audit to identify opportunities to reduce water withdrawals in direct operations. The management of monitoring this development will increase because water-related risks have a high likelihood of occurrence and is medium in terms of magnitude. Given the high likelihood of occurrence, we incorporate these risks into our five-year strategic plan for the impacted areas. In addition, we see an opportunity to reduce our direct operating costs by improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>Indirect costs case study: For example, our owned-and-operated factory in Plock, Poland, is key to achieving our new, science-based GHG target, and in 2018 the factory received an award from the Polish National Energy Conservation Agency for energy efficiency efforts. We conducted an energy audit at the Plock factory in 2017 and follow-up assessments in 2018. We successfully upgraded 90% of our lighting to LED lights, by 2018 with continual lamp exchanges through 2021. The upgraded lighting system includes a central control panel to help manage energy use; we estimate energy savings to be 750 MWh/year for the full system. Additionally, LS&Co. is able to avoid disposing a few hundred fluorescent lamps annually. In the short-term, we expect our operating costs to rise as we implement water and energy efficiency measures; however, in the long-term, we expect to see a significant reduction in energy-related costs. These assumptions have been incorporated into our financial plans. The magnitude of impact on our financial plans for operating costs is low to medium. Time horizon: Current (up to 1 year).</p> <p>Capital expenditures: All major capital investments must go through a rigorous review process, including consideration of sustainability impacts of these investments. For example, in 2021, the Board authorized the investment in LS&Co.'s sixth distribution center in Europe, which will address the region's growth and capacity needs and feature responsible design features inspired by Cradle to Cradle® principles. Sustainability requirements were a key consideration in the authorization for this project that broke ground in 2022. In order to secure funding for smaller capital expenditure projects, we must 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 for funds to be allocated from the total company financial plan, for example, all of the following implemented initiatives required capital expenditures: HVAC upgrades, installation of Energy Management Systems, boiler and lighting upgrades (Plock facility), and installation of an automated energy efficient conveyor belt system and water recycling system (Henderson, Nevada distribution center). When capital projects are needed to our facilities, we look for opportunities for additional energy and water efficiency. These factors influence which projects are approved. The magnitude of impact on our financial planning for capital expenditures is medium. Time horizon: Current (up to 1 year).</p> <p>Acquisitions & Divestments: In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, we completed the acquisition of Beyond Yoga®, a body positive, premium athleisure apparel brand focused on quality, fit and comfort for all shapes and sizes. The due diligence process included review for any sustainability issues, including the acquiree's response to climate change. Our strategy for any potential acquisition is to ensure the acquiree is a good cultural fit, including alignment with LS&Co.'s values and commitment to serving as a good corporate citizen. The magnitude of impact on our financial planning for acquisitions and divestments is medium, however we do not anticipate any acquisitions in the short- or long- term. Time horizon: Current (up to 1 year).</p>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Business division

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7243.12

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42704.24

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

49947.37

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

4994.737

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10703.24

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6252.87

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16956.12

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

73.3911404032774

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi approved our 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. Our target includes a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We have recalculated our 2016 base year emissions to better align with our current calculation methodology.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our approach to achieve this target includes several tactics.

Direct interventions and projects, that result in operational efficiencies and reduced energy consumption and carbon emissions. For example, in 2021 we completed a LED lighting retrofit in one area of our Canton Distribution Center that is expected to reduce our energy annual lighting consumption by ~730,000 kWh at the site. We are exploring expanding the scope of this retrofit and fixture replacement further to cover all of the non-LED lighting at site. We are rolling out a pilot in 2022 of our Retail Sustainability Playbook guidelines to our global retail stores that includes energy reduction suggestions, and believe that these efforts will continue to drive operational efficiencies and reduced carbon emissions. Partnerships with organizations in the spaces we occupy is another path we explore to reduce our emissions. For example, our global HQ in San Francisco consumes about 97% of our total electricity at our US offices, and we are partnering with the property owner to help achieve their net zero carbon emissions target at the site by 2025- this includes improves such as replacing gas boilers with electric heat pumps, onsite solar energy, and carbon-free energy purchases. Additionally, we purchase energy attribute credits (EAC) from verified agencies to substantiate our renewable electricity use and to progress towards our stated target.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2725861.72

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2725861.72

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1635517.032

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2129301.34

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2129301.34

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

54.7130083326458

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi approved our 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. LS&Co. will work with its suppliers to reduce emissions totaling 40 percent of LS&Co.'s 2016 base year Category 1 emissions under Scope 3 by 2025. We have updated our methodology for Category 1 emissions to incorporate more of our emission reduction initiatives in our supply chain and better track our progress. We have also recalculated 2016 base year emissions. While LS&Co. has made significant improvements to our emission calculation methodology, this is a continuous improvement process and we will continue refining the methodology as more information becomes available. The reductions shown are due largely to change in sourcing mix and source base, as well as impacts from COVID.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We will work with its suppliers to reduce emissions totaling 40 percent of LS&Co.'s 2016 base year Category 1 emissions under Scope 3 by 2025. We have updated our methodology for Category 1 emissions to incorporate more of our emission reduction initiatives in our supply chain and better track our progress. We have also recalculated 2016 base year emissions. While LS&Co. has made significant improvements to our emission calculation methodology, this is a continuous improvement process and we will continue refining the methodology as more information becomes available. The reductions shown are due largely to change in sourcing mix and source base, as well as impacts from COVID.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.**Target reference number**

Low 1

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2016

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

13626.567705652

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

12.87

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

84.73

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

82.4744634454264

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (This target is part of LS&Co.'s Scope 1 and 2 absolute target.)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi approved our 2025 Science-Based Targets in July 2018. Our target includes 100% renewable energy in our owned and operated facilities by 2025. Our corporate target for 100% renewable electricity in our owned and operated facilities by 2025 is a key part of our climate program to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We evaluate when options are available to bundle renewable electricity with our grid provided electricity purchases. This varies by market and we have been successful in certain locations of purchasing renewable electricity directly as part of our utility provided services (e.g. certain US locations). Some countries may have renewable portfolio standards which mandate renewable electricity for their consumers such as ourselves (e.g. UK, Poland). We industry VPPA and PPA opportunities in the US and abroad. Additionally, we purchase energy attribute credits (EAC) from verified agencies to substantiate our renewable electricity use and to progress towards our stated target.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

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.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	246
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

246

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

74000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

235000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In 2021 we completed a LED lighting retrofit in one area of our Canton Distribution Center (~125k sq ft estimated).

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	Financial Analysis: We perform financial analysis on each of the energy or emissions reduction initiatives that are scoped for our global facilities. We have certain payback criteria for capital projects that must be achieved in order for funds to be allocated.
Other (Strategic analysis)	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.

C4.5**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

No

C5. Emissions methodology**C5.1****(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?**

No

C5.1a**(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?****Row 1****Has there been a structural change?**

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Beyond Yoga®

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In the fourth quarter of our fiscal 2021, we completed the acquisition of Beyond Yoga®, a body positive, premium athleisure apparel brand focused on quality, fit and comfort for all shapes and sizes. In accordance with the GHG Protocol guidance, we have excluded Beyond Yoga data from our 2021 reporting. We plan to incorporate Beyond Yoga data in fiscal 2022.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<p>We follow GHG Protocol Corporate Standards. We will align to SBTi standards (Science Based Target Setting Manual, section 8.2) to recalculate our baseline if we have reason to believe that there has been a significant change that exceeds the threshold of allowable exclusion limits ("significance threshold"), that is, more than 5% of scope 1 and 2 emissions and/or more than 33% of scope 3 emissions.</p> <p>Significance threshold events may apply to events due to significant changes in company structure and activities (e.g., acquisitions, divestitures, mergers, insourcing or outsourcing, shifts in product or service offerings), or calculation improvements (e.g., emission factors, activity and site data).</p> <p>Annually we will review if events have met this significance threshold to trigger a baseline recalculation to monitor if the threshold or this policy should incorporate any changes or modifications. For example, in 2020 we reviewed and recalculated our baseline as a result of improved data quality (LS&Co 2020 Sustainability report, page 35).</p>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

December 1 2015

Base year end

November 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7243.12

Comment

Base year emissions were recalculated using updated methodology and FY'16 activity data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

December 1 2015

Base year end

November 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47831.85

Comment

Base year emissions were recalculated using updated methodology and FY'16 activity data.

Scope 2 (market-based)**Base year start**

December 1 2015

Base year end

November 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42704.24

Comment

Base year emissions were recalculated using updated methodology and FY'16 activity data.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment**Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 14: Franchises****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 15: Investments****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3: Other (upstream)****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3: Other (downstream)****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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)

10703.24

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

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

39318.7

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

6253.87

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

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 gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2129301.34

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Purchased goods and services refers to all procured direct materials, material processing and manufacturing of fashion products as well as spend on all non-capital products and services not directly linked to sold products (indirect spend).

Emissions estimates for this Scope 3 category were calculated using procurement and inventory data in a hybrid LCA model, using a spend based analysis for indirect spend and a bottom up, mass based unit process LCA approach, modeled at the item level, for the entire fashion inventory.

Capital goods**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9307.81

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using an economic input-output life cycle assessment approach for 100% of capital expenditures data over the reporting period. All values represent cradle-to-gate emissions across all GHG emissions identified in the GHG Protocol Value Chain Standard and GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8383.53

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using data from the company's energy consumption across owned and operated facilities. Location- and Market- based emissions factors at the regional level were derived using regional fuel mix and T&D losses reported by multiple sources, including the latest datasets from US EPA's eGRID, the International Energy (IEA) Agency, the Canadian and Australian governments and the Association of Issuing Bodies.

Values were calculated using GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and represent upstream emissions from the production and transportation of fuels consumed by the company in the reporting year as well as T&D losses associated with electricity use.

Upstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

94863.32

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

90

Please explain

Primary cargo mass, transport mode, and distance were provided by the company's logistics vendors for both inbound and outbound transportation. The client provided inbound data. Inbound and outbound emissions were then quantified by multiplying the provided t-km by emission factors (kg CO2e per t-km transport) provided by the logistics vendors.

Area and location data for 3PL warehouses were used to estimate annual energy consumption based on primary data (provided by LSCO team to fill in) of similar facilities in each region. Location data were also

used to assign emission factors associated with the local electricity grid for each location to estimate emissions accordingly.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13836.22

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using an economic input-output life cycle assessment approach for 100% of waste expenditures data over the reporting period. All values represent cradle-to-gate emissions across all GHG emissions identified in the GHG Protocol Value Chain Standard and GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1906.98

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Values represent all emissions associated with purchased air and rail travel, public transit and rental cars, as well as estimated emissions from business travel accommodations.

All emission values for air, rental car, and rail travel were provided by travel vendors.

Emissions from public transit and travel accommodations were estimated using an economic input-out life cycle assessment approach.

All values were calculated using GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6172.82

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

For standard commuting, emissions were estimated using the total number of employees, an assumed breakdown of commuting patterns (mode and distance) based on American Community Survey Reports published by the U.S. Census Bureau and average emissions factors for U.S. automobiles and mass transit

from WRI's GHG Protocol Calculation Tools.

Teleworking was quantified using average household energy data from IEA, average household size from US Census data and assumptions about average work area in the home and hours of work to estimate electricity consumption. This figure was then multiplied by the IEA global average emission factor to quantify total emissions from telecommuting.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Upstream leased assets are not applicable in the Company's business.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

283404.3

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Primary data is not available for this category. As such, best available assumptions were used to estimate the overall magnitude of emissions from downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant because there is no downstream processing of sold fashion.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1229575.51

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Emissions resulting from the use of sold products were calculated for washing and drying activities associated with the use of apparel products over the average lifetime of the product.)

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

0

Please explain

Use of sold products in apparel refer to the energy use associated with washing, drying, and other relevant activities performed on apparel products between uses.

Emissions resulting from the use of sold products were calculated for washing and drying activities associated with the use of apparel products over the average lifetime of the product. Product lifetimes were determined in accordance with peer-reviewed literature values based on average total number of wears for a product category, e.g., t-shirts, pants, etc. and the number of wears per wash. Wears per wash were derived from survey data specific to country or region in which the product was sold. Sales region also dictated the wash water temperature and drying method.

End of life treatment of sold products**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

89672.58

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Primary data is not available for this category. As such, best available assumptions were used to estimate the fate of sold products and associated emissions.

End of life treatment emissions were calculated according to the total mass of sold product in a particular region. A mix of waste management facility types, e.g., landfill, incineration, etc. were used for each country or region in which the products were sold. Primary data were not available for reuse/recycling, so an assumed 11% of sold products were either recycled or put another use.

Downstream leased assets**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Downstream leased assets are not applicable to the Company's business.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36731.89

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

The reported figure represents franchise Scope 1 & 2 emissions. Primary energy data is not available for franchise facilities, so energy was estimated by using average energy per area from owned and operated facilities and then multiplied by the area of each franchise facility, as reported to the company. Emissions were then calculated by multiplying the resulting facility energy estimate by country-level emission factors from IEA.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The Company does not have significant investments as part of its core business.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic 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**

0.00000294

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

16956

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5764000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.63

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Our emissions intensity has changed as a result of the impacts from COVID which meant many of our locations were closed for parts of the year. The reductions shown are due largely to intentional changes in our sourcing mix and source base, as well as impacts from COVID.

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).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	9485.364	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH ₄	1.382	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N ₂ O	6.57	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	1210	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa	1624
Americas	4955
Europe	4125

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.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
Distribution Centers	2364.844
Offices	949.309

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Plants	3748.372
Retail Stores	2814.816
Unknown	826.905

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa	9348	3566
Americas	23688	1627
Europe	6282	1059

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.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Distribution Centers	14921	229
Offices	2545	1440
Retail Stores	18027	4351
Plants	3824	232
Unknown	1	1

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

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1327	Decreased	3.94	For FY21, LS&Co. purchased, produced, or contracted 88,350 MWh of renewable electricity, resulting in scope 2 emissions reductions of 35,036 mt CO2e. For FY20, LS&Co. purchased, produced, or contracted 82,221 MWh of renewable energy, resulting in emission reductions of 33,709 mt CO2e. Thus, purchases for FY21 resulted in additional emission increase of $(-35,036 - (-33709)) = -1,327$ mt CO2e. $[-1327 / -33709 = 3.94\%]$.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change		
Divestment	0	No change		
Acquisitions	0	No change		
Mergers	0	No change		
Change in output	0	No change		
Change in methodology	0	No change		
Change in boundary	0	No change		
Change in physical operating conditions	3057	Decreased	9.07	Change are due largely to a combination of store openings or closing and impact from COVID impacted physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change		
Other	0	No change		

C7.9b

(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

(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**(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	48887.8	48887.8
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	86379.61	15927.05	102306.66
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	1439.22	1439.22
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1970.85	<Not Applicable>	1970.85
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	88350.46	66254.07	154605.53

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)****Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization****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**Coal****Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization****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**Oil****Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4366.39

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

Fuel oil number 2

Gas**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

41456.22

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

Natural Gas

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization****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**Total fuel****Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

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) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1970.85	1970.85	1970.85	1970.85
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

215

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Australia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

163.35

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

619.55

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92.68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Belgium

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment****Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1355.98

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Brazil

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment****Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2819

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Canada

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Chile

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1578.17

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4200

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

335.83

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

139.1

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36.46

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

545.54

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1415.77

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Greece

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

129.22

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hungary

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

307.83

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

India

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1030.38

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

215.25

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

995.29

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Mexico

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2309

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Mexico

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

321.12

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

54.67

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4148.33

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

South Africa

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2364

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

South Africa

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

927.27

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49.99

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment**

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13.52

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment****Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Turkey

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

423

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Turkey

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Comment****Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4124.31

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Non emitting technology including hydropower, geothermal, solar, wind)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

55450

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

635.74

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

635.74

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

163.35

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

163.35

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Bangladesh

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

77.72

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

77.72

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

712.23

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

712.23

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

220.5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

220.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1355.98

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1355.98

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2853.85

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2853.85

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1568.17

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1568.17

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4953.47

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4953.47

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

335.83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

335.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

139.1

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

139.1

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

17.84

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

17.84

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

36.46

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

36.46

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

545.54

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

545.54

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1415.77

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1415.77

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

129.22

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

129.22

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

307.83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

307.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1030.38

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1030.38

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

33.02

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

33.02

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

215.25

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

215.25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

995.29

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

995.29

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1958.06

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1958.06

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

602.11

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

602.11

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

896.33

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

896.33

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3290.23

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3290.23

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

321.12

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

321.12

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Pakistan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

84.68

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

84.68

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

57.51

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

57.51

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

640.35

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

640.35

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

505.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

505.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1.23

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1.23

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4148.33

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4148.33

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

144.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

144.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2357.78

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2357.78

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

671.51

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

671.51

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2520.92

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2520.92

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

927.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

927.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

49.99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

49.99

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3.12

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3.12

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4124.31

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4124.31

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

60170.94

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

60170.94

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

3/20/23, 4:46 PM

CDP

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement[LS&Co_FY2021_FVP_VerificationStatement_V1_082322_s.pdf](#)[LS&Co_Verification_Statement.pdf](#)[LS&Co_Verification_Statement_2021.pdf](#)**Page/ section reference**

1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement[LS&Co_FY2021_FVP_VerificationStatement_V1_082322_s.pdf](#)[LS&Co_Verification_Statement.pdf](#)[LS&Co_Verification_Statement_2021.pdf](#)**Page/ section reference**

1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[LS&Co_FY2021_FVP_VerificationStatement_V1_082322_s.pdf](#)

[LS&Co_Verification_Statement.pdf](#)

[LS&Co_Verification_Statement_2021.pdf](#)

Page/ section reference

1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[LS&Co_FY2021_FVP_VerificationStatement_V1_082322_s.pdf](#)

[LS&Co_Verification_Statement.pdf](#)

[LS&Co_Verification_Statement_2021.pdf](#)

Page/section reference

1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(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

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISO 14064-3	Page 2 of LS&Co.'s verification statement includes verification of the underlying energy by source and facility type in MWh. Verification is underway but not complete for the reporting year – previous statement of process attached. LS&Co FY2021 FVP VerificationStatement V1 082322 s.pdf LS&Co Verification Statement.pdf LS&Co Verification Statement 2021.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(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

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

Poland carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Poland carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

18

Total cost of tax paid

1120

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**(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?**

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&Co. pays a fee for these emissions. Additionally, our owned-and-operated factory in Plock, Poland, is key to achieving our new, science-based GHG target. As a result, we upgraded 90% of our lighting to LED lights. We estimate energy savings to be 750 MWh/year for the full system, and in 2018 the factory received an award from the Polish National Energy Conservation Agency for energy efficiency efforts.

LS&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.

C11.2**(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, but we 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/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(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

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

86

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**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 towards circularity. Aside from knowing that we must be responsible stewards of the resources we use, the business case for cultivating greater circularity in our value chain is clear: the raw materials used to produce LS&Co. products

represent 8% of our carbon footprint (in 2020). Sourcing more sustainable materials and implementing a circular approach that keeps materials in use as long as possible reduces our footprint; future efforts to increase product circularity, recyclability, and recycled content will impact LS&Co.'s Scope 3, category 1 GHG emissions.

Additionally, a large portion of our footprint is due to the manufacturing of products attributed to suppliers. LS&Co. aims to increase our understanding of the waste generated in manufacturing and production because reductions in waste are linked to reductions in emissions. We are assessing how much waste is generated (to identify a baseline) and waste diversion/disposal activities with the goal to reduce waste (production through end-of-life). Our aim to include in scope our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to understand waste generation and diversion activities at this stage of our supply chain, we are actively working on a methodology for to calculate this impact.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The goal of the engagement is to establish a waste generation and disposal/diversion baseline, ensuring that the data being reported is as accurate as possible. The results will have the following impacts: improved data accuracy, increased understanding of data quality issues, and supplier training to continually improve the data and to reduce and/or divert waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Success is measured by data quality: obtaining supplier data that is 95% accurate as a threshold (currently a sampling of 20 suppliers is estimated to be 94% accurate).

Sourcing more sustainable materials and implementing a circular approach that keeps materials in use as long as possible reduces our footprint; future efforts to increase product circularity, recyclability, and recycled content will impact LS&Co.'s Scope 3, category 1 GHG emissions because gains in supplier material and production efficiencies translate into reductions in GHGs.

We continue looking at ways to reduce waste associated with our products and operations. Next steps include finalizing our waste reduction strategy to ultimately achieve zero waste to landfill. These efforts will further reduce product packaging, e-commerce and logistics waste, single-use plastics and waste related to manufacturing our products. We will also take a deeper look at the waste generated from manufacturing, further engaging with our suppliers on waste management systems, circular production methods and measurable waste reduction.

Comment

See our Sustainability Report for more information.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

86

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

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 2021, factories engaged represented 86% of production volume, which covers the vast majority of LS&Co.'s direct and indirect spend. 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 and the number of suppliers reporting data in the Higg Index, with a threshold of 75% key supplier facilities. In 2021, 82% of our total key supplier facilities posted data to Higg, including 91% of our 'key mills', which are especially carbon-intensive facilities. 59% of the total key supplier facilities are located in the Indian subcontinent: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

Comment

We plan to continue 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

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	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

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Life Cycle Assessment studies inform our strategy for prioritizing engagements and serve as a measurement for impact. We prioritize engagements based on the results of our 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. Additionally, in 2021, we launched the Buy Better, Wear Longer campaign with the objective of engaging customers to create awareness about the impact of the waste generated from the apparel industry on the environment.

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, with a threshold of 5% YOY increase in views of related content. In 2021, blog posts announcing the Buy Better, Wear Longer campaign received over 59,000 views demonstrating the reach of our engagement with our customers. 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 labelling of consumer products.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

i) LS&Co. considers organizations that it collaborates with to develop products and solutions with reduced climate impacts as other partners in the value chain.

ii) As part of LS&Co.'s ongoing effort to reduce the impact of our source materials, we have long been investigating and innovating new fiber and fabric strategies that we believe can deliver more sustainable products. And the **WellThread®** line has given us the opportunity to build a sustainable design practice through which we can substantiate these innovations, determining if they work and if they can scale. We've always followed a design methodology driven towards greater circularity and that led us to re:newcell. In 2018, we visited their facility in Sweden, and seeing their environmentally friendly pulping process solidified our commitment to working with them. When the partnership afforded us the opportunity to use some of their first commercially available fiber, our **WellThread®** team mobilized to bring the product to market in 2020. In our ongoing research and development, we strive to improve our design practices and conserve environmental resources every way we can. In 2021, we launched a new WellThread collection featuring plant-based dyes and eliminates synthetic components like nylon zipper tapes, polyester labels and leather patches. By incorporating sustainable innovation, we learn what's possible and work towards solving some of our biggest challenges. These jeans are a realization of a vision and a more circular design practice that can keep materials in circulation longer, therefore reducing the impact of the garments we create, while still delivering the same style and longevity Levi's are known for. By using high quality recycled denim, we save on the water, chemical and carbon dioxide footprint of our jeans. Each part of the jean – the trims, the thread, etc. – are carefully calibrated to ensure it meets recycling specifications, allowing it to have a second life when it's worn out. We've worked with our innovation partner, re:newcell, to ensure the jeans can go back into their system and be used to make new raw materials, demonstrating that this garment is fully recyclable and truly circular. In 2021, Fast Company selected the Levi's® WellThread® x re:newcell collaboration as a winner in the consumer products category of its 2021 World Changing Ideas Awards demonstrating the impact of this initiative within the industry.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

To make progress and achieve our goal of reducing supply chain emissions by 40% by 2025, we must collaborate with our suppliers. We are working with our key suppliers, those representing approximately 80% of final product volume, to make sure their emission reduction targets are at least 40%. To date, key suppliers have agreed to targets between 40% and 60%. Achieving these goals will require not only facility changes to equipment, but also investment in renewable energy of multiple forms.

Once we approach the target date of end of 2025, we will evaluate if the suppliers are in compliance and adjust targets and engagement strategy accordingly.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

80

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

0

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Off-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1**Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

LSCO_Climate_Action_Strategy_2025.pdf (levistrauss.com)

[LSCO_Climate_Action_Strategy_2025.pdf](#)**Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities 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 Sustainability, 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.

Our Climate Action Strategy is a roadmap for what we plan to do and how we plan to do it – and we hope it will inspire others across our industry to join us. These ambitious targets are approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative and aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which continues to have our unwavering support.”

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Clean energy generation, Renewable energy generation)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Build Back Better Act

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In 2021, LS&Co. advocated for ambitious clean energy solutions included in the Build Back Better Act. LS&Co. joined the Lawmaker Education and Advocacy Day (LEAD) on Climate, hosted by BICEP to engage lawmakers on the importance of investing in clean energy. LS&Co.'s Chief Operating Officer participated in the LEAD C-Suite roundtable to make the business case for climate action. LS&Co.'s Chief Operating Officer also published an opinion article in Fortune in October 2021 urging the U.S. Congress to extend and expand clean energy incentives, specifically solar and wind investment and production tax credits. In addition, 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 energy. For example, LS&Co. joined a business letter supporting the establishment of a national clean electricity standard in June 2021, aligned to the Paris Agreement, with plans to generate 100% clean electricity by 2035. LS&Co. also joined the We Mean Business Coalition in August 2021 to sign a letter to the G20 leaders encouraging commitments to halve emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. In addition, joining more than 430 companies, LS&Co. signed BICEP's letter to members of Congress to underscore the business community's support for investments that in reliable and affordable clean power. The package included power sector investments and robust clean energy and transportation tax incentives that would spur innovation and create jobs while maintaining grid reliability and low costs.

Proposed legislative solution:

LS&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.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Mandatory climate-related reporting

Other, please specify (Mandatory carbon reporting)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

U.S. SEC Climate Change Disclosure rules

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In June 2021, LS&Co. supported the alignment and standardization of climate disclosures in response to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's request for public input on mandatory climate change disclosure. LS&Co. advocated for credible climate reporting to enable companies to better benchmark their climate performance, analysts to rate companies' performance based on consistent criteria, and investors to make decisions based on consistent data.

Proposed legislative solution:

LS&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 drives 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.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.

LS&Co. is a founding member of BICEP and currently sits on the steering committee to help shape the strategic direction of the coalition.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

15000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

LS&Co. promotes BICEP's three principles: increased adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency; increased investment in a clean energy economy; and increased support for climate change resilience.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.

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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

50000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

LS&Co. promotes SAC's vision 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.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Business Roundtable

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Business Roundtable CEOs are calling for a well-designed market-based mechanism and other supporting policies to provide certainty and unleash innovation to lift America toward a cleaner, brighter future.

In 2021, Business Roundtable submitted supportive comments to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's request for comments on mandatory climate disclosure, echoing a consistent position to the input LS&Co. provided to the SEC.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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_2021-Annual-Report_V25.pdf](#)

Page/Section reference

Strategy: page 10, 12

Risks & opportunities: pages 3, 17, 23, and 27

Emission targets: page 12

Content elements

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emission targets

Comment

https://s23.q4cdn.com/172692177/files/doc_financials/2021/ar/LSCo_2021-Annual-Report_V25.pdf

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[LWCo.-2020-Sustainability-Report.pdf](#)

Page/Section reference

Sustainability Governance: page 12-14,

Climate: page 25 – 55

Emission targets: page 30

Content elements

Governance
Emission targets

Comment

LS&Co. 2020 Sustainability Report (levistrauss.com)

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
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

LS&CO. Climate Action Strategy: https://www.levistrauss.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/LSCO_Climate_Action_Strategy_2025.pdf

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[Fashion Futures 2025.pdf](#)

Page/Section reference

pp. 1-11

Content elements

Strategy
Other, please specify (Product sustainability)

Comment

Executive Summary Fashion Future 2025

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	Pg. 68-72 LWCo.-2020-Sustainability-Report.pdf

C16. 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.

N/A

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)