lululemon athletica inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

Topics included: Climate Change, Forests, Biodiversity.

This is an export of lululemon athletica inc.'s response to the 2025 CDP Questionnaire, submitted on 19th September 2025. For more information on CDP see here.

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

lululemon athletica inc. is a designer, distributor, and retailer of technical athletic apparel, footwear, and accessories. We have a vision to create transformative products and experiences that build meaningful connections, unlocking greater possibility and wellbeing for all. As of February 2, 2025, we employed approximately 39,000 people worldwide and had 767 company-operated stores.

We operate in over 25 markets around the world and organize our operations into four regional markets: the Americas, China Mainland, Asia Pacific ("APAC"), and Europe and the Middle East ("EMEA"). We do not own or operate any manufacturing facilities. We rely on a limited number of suppliers to provide fabrics for, and to produce, our products.

The following statistics are based on cost. We work with a group of approximately 52 vendors that manufacture our products, five of which produced 49% of our products in 2024, with the largest manufacturer producing 15%. During 2024, 40% of our products were manufactured in Vietnam, 17% in Cambodia, 11% in Sri Lanka, 11% in Indonesia, 7% in Bangladesh, and the remainder in other regions. We work with a group of approximately 67 suppliers to provide the

fabrics for our products. In 2024, 52% of our fabrics were produced by our top five fabric suppliers, with the largest manufacturer producing 18%. During 2024, 35% of our fabrics originated from Taiwan, 28% from China Mainland, 11% from South Korea, and the remainder from other regions. We also source other raw materials which are used in our products, including items such as content labels, elastics, buttons, clasps, and drawcords from suppliers located predominantly in APAC and China Mainland.

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ No

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

10588126000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LULU

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

19484

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

☑ Square meters

☑ Square feet

☑ Other, please specify :Yards, Square yards, Gram per unit of packaging

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

To calculate metric tonnes of timber commodities, we convert all our data on cellulosic fibers and paper packaging materials from the original unit into metric tonnes. Cellulosic fiber data is collected in yards, meters, square yards, or square meters; the weight of material in grams per yard, meter, square yard, or square meter is converted to grams. Material composition data (i.e., percentage of different fibers in a material) is used to calculate the quantity of cellulosic

fibers within a fabric. For paper packaging materials, we collect data on grams per unit of packaging type, which is multiplied by the quantity of each type of packaging used.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

lululemon uses various forms of timber commodities in both our packaging and cellulosic fibers in textiles. There is no direct correlation between lululemon's packaging and revenue. We estimate the revenue dependent on our use of cellulosic-based fibers is 6%.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

413

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Cubic meters

☑ Kilogram

☑ Square meters

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

Data on the quantity of rubber used is provided in various units of measurement, including square meters and cubic meters. This is converted to grams from the weight of material in grams per cubic meters or square meters.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Natural Rubber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

In this disclosure, we include natural rubber used in our products except for footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of overall portfolio.

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have mapped and collected data from Tier 1, Tier 2, and some Tier 3 suppliers, as well as subcontractors throughout our supply chain. We use our new supplier onboarding program to collect information on all key suppliers' production processes. We have also mapped all the production processes that occur in Tier 4 of our supply chain but have not yet identified Tier 4 suppliers or their locations. We have been making ongoing improvements to our traceability systems, which will allow us to further map our supply chain in the coming years.

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

Rubber

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We complete annual strategic planning at an enterprise level to identify key priorities of every business function, which are further prioritized to drive overarching business goals. This enables us to identify functional initiatives and funding in the 0-1-year time horizon. All plans are presented to our Executive Leadership team.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

lululemon's medium-term horizon is 1-5 years, which aligns with our 5-year Company Strategy and investment planning.

Sustainability, including social and environmental impacts, is a strategic priority for the business. As part of lululemon's Company Strategy, we created our enterprise-wide social and environmental Impact Strategy, which includes both our 5-year Climate Strategy and 2030 science-based targets (SBTs).

Our Climate Strategy is designed to help us evaluate risks, opportunities, and key initiatives to move toward meeting our SBTs, as well as our 2021-2025 interim goals. Our interim goals help us evaluate the success of strategies and adapt accordingly to meet the SBTs. The Climate Strategy has been co-created by key functions (i.e., Sustainability, Facilities, Global Fulfillment, Sourcing, Raw Materials, Product Design, Merchandising, and Retail) to align with functional priorities and planning horizons, particularly where longer-term investments are needed to realize goals. In addition to our 2030 SBTs we have 5-year strategies and roadmaps for preferred materials and other focus areas related to environmental sustainability.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

35

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We consider planning beyond five years to be long-term. Our long-term climate change goal is to achieve our 2050 net-zero science-based target.

Our net-zero target has been validated by the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi). Our long-term aim is to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline. In accordance with the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTI) Net-Zero Standard (Standard)*, our target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope

1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions from baseline, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Standard. SBTi has validated our net-zero target.

Our approach focuses on first taking action to meet our near-term 2030 climate targets as we build out a longer-term roadmap. We recognize that achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 will be challenging, and requires innovation within the apparel sector, cross-industry collaboration, and policies that incentivize and scale new technologies. In short, we cannot meet a net-zero ambition on our own. Our long-term strategy will define where we can innovate (e.g., material innovation, textile-to-textile recycling), and where we need to collaborate or advocate for policy support (e.g., accessibility of renewable electricity).

*As stated on the SBTi website, the Net-Zero Standard is a framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. Our target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Throughout 2024, we were updating our materiality assessment with a third-party expert consultant. This process incorporated desk-based research, key stakeholder engagement, and topic prioritization, among other elements.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment process, which is managed by our Global Risk and Advisory Services team, identifies strategic risks and appropriate mitigation actions at both the company and asset level. Our CEO and Board of Directors have oversight of the ERM process. The ERM focuses on the core risk register and involves a preliminary ranking by cross-functional leaders, as well as a secondary risk ranking process by senior leadership. Business leaders and the Executive Leadership team assess and prioritize these risks by impact, likelihood, velocity, and vulnerability.

Once ERM risks are identified and ranked, they are integrated into corporate decision making via strategic goals. As business units go through the annual planning process and budget cycle for approval of strategic initiatives, funding is prioritized to align with company-wide strategic goals (including prioritized risks and opportunities) and risk mitigation measures.

Sustainability has been identified as a potential risk in the ERM process. This is a risk that our actions do not meet rising environmental, social, and transparency expectations of key stakeholders. We defined sustainability risk via five critical risk drivers, which include climate change and mitigation, evolving regulatory environment, and employee and guest (customer) expectations. The five risk drivers, along with mitigating actions being implemented to reduce these risks, were shared with our Board of Directors.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Other databases, please specify :FAO - AQUASTAT

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Other market, please specify :Changes to fuel and energy prices

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Other, please specify **:Other commodity users/producers at a local level**

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, lululemon completed a qualitative and quantitative analysis to determine the potential exposure to climate risks and opportunities throughout our value chain. This included completion of a scenario analysis using the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations, and initial groundwork to continue integrating climate risk and resilience into our future business processes.

Our climate risk and opportunities analysis began by identifying risks and opportunities that are relevant to us in the short, medium, and long term. These risks and opportunities were identified through internal stakeholder engagement, desktop research, external consultant input and analysis, and asset exposure scoping. We also participate in industry organizations such as Cascale, UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, the Apparel Impact Institute, and Textile Exchange. These organizations support the identification of industry-wide climate risks and opportunities, such as changes in global policy and regulations, which provided input into our longlist. To determine the relative significance of climate-related risks and opportunities, we assessed their likelihood and consequence with our ERM rating thresholds and reflected the potential velocity of onset.

The shortlisted risks and opportunities were considered in our quantitative scenario analysis. Based on the time horizon and potential impact of the identified risks and opportunities, decisions will be taken to prioritize, mitigate, accept, or control the risk or opportunity, or to monitor and re-evaluate at a future point when more information is known and the time horizon is shorter. Priority risks and opportunities are integrated into our enterprise sustainability strategy on an annual basis (at a minimum), and where appropriate, elevated to the ERM risk register.

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We use a combination of processes—including our materiality assessment, enterprise risk management (ERM), and climate scenario analysis, among others—to identify and assess environmental impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities across our value chain. These processes help us understand how environmental topics such as climate, water, biodiversity, pollution, and circularity are interconnected. We evaluate these interconnections to inform our sustainability strategy and decision-making. Insights from these assessments are reviewed by senior leadership and our Board of Directors.

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

In 2024 we worked on understanding hotspots in our supply chain (nature and water) and continuously improving traceability of our priority nature derived materials.

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Velocity of onset if risk occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At lululemon, the Global Risk and Advisory Services (RAS) team leads the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. The overall objectives of the ERM process are to identify key strategic risks that are critical to our business and develop appropriate mitigation actions. To identify key risks that could impact the achievement of lululemon's strategic priorities, the RAS team interviews global leaders of primary business functions and assesses activities across the enterprise. The Executive Leadership team uses an integrated evaluation approach to identify risks in the context of lululemon's global operations. They review and prioritize these risks by considering impacts on costs, revenue, and reputation.
Enterprise risks, including environmental risks, are assessed based on two key criteria: impact on the business and likelihood of occurrence. Impact on the business is broken down into potential financial, operational, and reputational impact, each of which is assessed on a five-point scale from 1 (insignificant) to 5 (catastrophic).

The likelihood is also assessed on a five-point scale from 1 (rare) to 5 (almost certain). In addition to impact and likelihood, our risk assessment process layers in velocity and exposure. Velocity represents how quickly the risk would be felt if it were to materialize. Exposure is an assessment of how prepared we are for the risk, including mitigation plans in place.

For critical risks that could be disruptive to the business, we facilitate resilience scenario workshops to allocate appropriate resources to risks that would benefit from mitigation.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Climate-related opportunities were assessed under our climate scenario analysis. The potential magnitude of the opportunity, the likelihood of it occurring, and the cost of realizing the opportunity were all factors in assessing their potential effect on lululemon.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our business is only exposed to forest-related risks in our upstream supply chain, not our direct operations.

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands

☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Carbon price-based regulation is a policy used by supranational, national, and sub-national governments to incentivize industries and companies to reduce their GHG emissions. In “State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2024,” the World Bank stated that by 2030 a carbon price of US $63 to US $127 per tCO2e will be required to ensure average global temperatures don't rise more than 2 degrees by the end of the century. We do not expect to be directly regulated by any carbon price mechanisms in the short or medium term. However, we expect the scope of these regulations to expand and directly impact our business in the long term. As a global organization, lululemon could be exposed to carbon prices in our own Scope 1 and 2 emissions and indirectly via our upstream suppliers’ exposure to carbon prices in different jurisdictions. We have identified this as a risk and continue to assess the materiality of other climate-related financial risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If a carbon price mechanism is enforced for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, it could affect our direct operating costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

2500000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

5100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To estimate the potential future cost of carbon price-based regulations to lululemon, we have applied the carbon price range set out by the World Bank in its "State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2024" Report to our current Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions. This represents a conservative estimate of financial impact, where no mitigation action is taken.

Long-term
Scope 1 & Scope 2 (location-based) emissions (tCO2e): 4,070 + 35,764 = 39,834

Low end of range: 39,834 x 63 = approximately US $2.5 million
High end of range:39,834 x 127 = approximately US $5.1 million

We also consider the risk of our manufacturing and logistics service providers being exposed to carbon price-based regulation as well as possible taxes related to emissions in imported goods. While this has the potential to be more material than carbon pricing linked to Scope 1 + 2 emissions, due to the lack of certainty in determining how costs to suppliers would be passed onto lululemon, or structure of taxes, there is no robust estimate of the financial impact at this stage.
Our approach to climate scenario analysis and risk management is fully aligned with TCFD recommendations. As such, we continue to investigate evolving approaches and methodologies to further quantify climate-related risks in a robust and meaningful way.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To reduce our potential exposure to this risk and maintain our Scope 1 and 2 target achievement, we purchase renewable electricity, including Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). The investment in EACs is approximately US $450-550k per year, of which US $500k is the mid-point estimate. In the future, we expect this figure to fluctuate as our business continues to grow and the cost of renewable electricity production changes.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to this risk, we aim to reduce both Scope 1 and 2 emissions within our direct control by achieving and our maintaining our Scope 1 and 2 target:

- 60% reduction in absolute GHGs in own operations by 2030 against a 2018 baseline.

In addition to purchasing EACs, we have also secured a wind Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) for renewable electricity in North America. Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, market-based instruments such as EACs are acceptable methods for reducing market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions.

To reduce the potential exposure to carbon prices in our supply chain or emission related import taxes, we are working with our supply chain partners, including raw material innovation partners, material and product manufacturers, and logistics service providers, to use preferred materials and reduce both manufacturing and transportation emissions. lululemon is also a founding member and lead funder of the Aii Fashion Climate Fund, a collaborative funding model that identifies, funds, scales, and measures solutions and programs to decrease carbon emissions.

Definition:

- Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize impacts on areas such as climate, nature or communities, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Brazil

☑ Guatemala

☑ Indonesia

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Demand for certified forest-based materials for textiles and packaging is likely to increase as consumers and regulators request materials that are from well-managed forests. The availability and cost of certified materials could increase accordingly. Although cellulosic-based fibers currently account for only 5% of our materials by weight, this proportion and the absolute weight is increasing every year. Paper-based packaging accounted for 77% of total packaging in 2024. As climate change continues to accelerate, acute and chronic physical risks (e.g., forest fires, floods, mudslides) of weather-related impacts may also occur. These could impact our suppliers' access to forest-based packaging and cellulosic materials. They could also impact the production and transportation of these materials throughout our supply chain, constraining global supply and increasing costs of these materials.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Risk could impact operating costs, and the availability of required materials could be disrupted.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify :Promotion of certification, including financial incentives

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To increase the availability of certified preferred materials, we continue to engage with our suppliers to better understand their forest fiber sourcing practices and encourage the development of alternate fiber sources (e.g., agricultural residues, recycled fabrics) that reduce environmental and social impacts. We are also expanding our chain-of-custody capabilities and continuing our engagement with programs supporting these certifications (e.g., Forest Stewardship CouncilTM certified natural rubber (FSC® N002716), CanopyStyle Audits).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Canada

☑ Australia

☑ Netherlands

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We expect that future climate change impacts, particularly extreme weather events, could impact our distribution centers (DCs) and transportation hubs. Since DCs are critical for our operations and inventory, any major damage to these facilities is likely to impact business operations. While acute physical risks are not financially significant in the short term, they are considered in the medium- and long-term strategy in our climate-risk assessments. We have identified this as a risk and continue to assess the materiality of other climate-related financial risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased direct costs from business disruption and increased insurance premiums.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Preventative action taken by Asset Protection Team

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To reduce the impacts of acute weather events, we have emergency response plans and business continuity plans for all our stores and DCs. Our Asset Protection team notifies impacted teams of upcoming severe weather warnings and their likely intensity and duration.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Rubber

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Turkey

☑ Viet Nam

☑ Australia

☑ Guatemala

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our success relies on our ability to maintain both the value and integrity of the lululemon brand and the ongoing trust of our guests (i.e., customers), who expect us to be principled in our business activities. If we do not continually advance our efforts to be a socially and environmentally responsible company, we may be unable to maintain our brand integrity and our guests' trust. Additionally, we experience pressure from NGOs with regards to the traceability of forest-based commodities. This is likely to grow in line with increasing awareness of climate change and deforestation issues. While lululemon focuses on being a good steward of environmental and social issues, negative information and performance against environmental stewardship commitments could significantly impact our reputation and demand for our products.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Risk could impact revenue.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater traceability of commodities

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have numerous initiatives in place to protect the integrity of our brand, support greater due diligence and traceability of forest-risk commodities, and support our forest-related commitments to increase our use of preferred materials. These include:

1.Certification and verification of materials: We met our goal certify or assess by a third party 100% of our forest-based materials by 2023 (excluding natural rubber used in footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of our overall portfolio) and have maintained our achievement in 2024. As part of our work to source certified forest-risk commodities (e.g., rubber), all yoga mats made with a mix of natural and synthetic rubber continued to use Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified natural rubber (FSC. N002716).

2) Key packaging principles: We continue to work towards improving our packaging solutions, guided by our key packaging principles. The principles focus on designing to use materials efficiently, increasing the recycled content and certified content in our paper-based packaging materials.

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

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Other reputational capital opportunity, please specify :Expansion of low emissions products

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As environmental responsibility becomes increasingly important to some consumers, companies that take proactive responsibility for their impact on the climate may be more likely to build and maintain consumer trust and uphold a premium brand. The performance apparel industry, including lululemon, uses synthetic fibers that are typically fossil fuel based. Many of our products are made of nylon and polyester. By developing materials that include recycled fibers and renewable bio-based inputs, and by investing in lower-impact production and processing techniques, lululemon has the opportunity to engage consumers. For nylon, we focus on working with industry partners on innovating renewable plant-based nylon and advancing nylon recycling from complex plastic waste (i.e., textiles).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As part of our scenario analysis, we investigated the potential financial impacts of customer buying preferences and related market share implications in the future. We anticipate that realizing this opportunity could increase revenues by offering products that continue to meet guest expectations.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing this opportunity is already accounted for in our long-range analysis of product headwinds and tailwinds, which include an allowance to utilize preferred materials. Therefore, there is no additional cost in a business-as-usual scenario.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

lululemon's Raw Material Innovation and Product Sustainability teams continue to collaborate to establish a pipeline of innovative, preferred materials and processes, from early-stage investment to piloting and mainstreaming into product lines.

We have a multi-year collaboration with biomanufacturing firm ZymoChem to help scale the use of bio-based nylon 6,6. This builds on our initial 2023 investments in ZymoChem by focusing on technologies to support the commercialization of this nylon alternative.

lululemon, in a multi-year collaboration with material innovator Samsara Eco, developed one of the world's first enzymatically recycled nylon 6,6 products—a pilot of our Swiftly Tech Long-Sleeve Top—marking a key milestone in textile-to-textile recycling.

We also have numerous preferred fiber targets to help us advance toward our product and materials goals:

- Achieve at least 75% total preferred materials -procured for our products by 2025
- Launch alternative nylon solutions by 2025.
- Source at least 75% recycled polyester by 2025.
- Source 100% preferred cotton by 2025**.
- Trace or certify 100% of our animal-derived materials by 2025.
- Certify or assess by a third-party 100% of our forest-based materials by 2023.

* Due to the complexities of scaling preferred nylon, we don't anticipate reaching our 75% preferred material goal in 2025.

** Our preferred cotton portfolio continued to grow in 2024, reaching 78% (up from 46% in 2023). Due to shifts in our product strategy, we expect to reach 100% preferred cotton by 2026.

Our Sustainability function works with our Brand and Corporate Communications teams to develop and share information about our climate and environmental initiatives, including product innovations, our trade-in and resale program in the United States (i.e., Like New), strategic partnerships, and science-based climate and environmental targets.

Definitions:

- Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize impacts on areas such as climate, nature or communities, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Rubber

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As environmental responsibility becomes increasingly important to some consumers, companies that take responsibility for their impact on climate change may be more likely to stay relevant, build and retain consumer trust, and maintain a premium brand. There is indication we can champion and support this work by innovating new materials and products, and launching responsible business models. We see this as an opportunity to demonstrate our brand values and continue to drive product and services innovation in relation to the use of forest-based materials such as rubber and cellulosic fibers. Given the market opportunity and lululemon's goals, we are working toward realizing the financial benefits of increased R&D and innovation opportunities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate that realizing this opportunity will increase revenues by offering products demanded by sustainably conscious consumers.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Commitments and goals that are driving opportunities for innovation and R&D include:

1. Ensure all wood-based fibers (e.g., regenerated cellulosic fibers) used in our products are Ancient Forest Friendly (AFF) and sourced in accordance with the CanopyStyle Commitment.
2. Use certified Forestry Stewardship CouncilTM (FSC) natural rubber in our yoga mats.
3. For paper packaging, work with suppliers that can provide Forestry Stewardship CouncilTM (FSC), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)-certified paper packaging materials.
4. Increase recyclability through design decisions.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Ability to diversity business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden

☑ Canada
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As environmental responsibility becomes increasingly important to some consumers, companies that take responsibility for their impact on climate change and the environment are potentially more likely to stay relevant, build and retain consumer trust, and maintain a premium brand. We offer options to our guests to extend the life of products and access products through new channels (such as repair services and our trade-in and resale platform Like New, which sells gently used lululemon gear). These circular business models can support longer use of our products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate revenues from alternative business models, such as our Like New trade-in and resale platform.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2024, our Like New trade-in program was offered at 100% of company-operated stores in the United States*), representing 84% of company-operated stores in North America (excluding Mexico). Due to an evolution in our partnership model, we will not scale a resale or trade-in option into Canada by 2025.

*Excluding outlets and pop-ups. Note that pop-ups in the United States also offer Like New but pop-ups are not included in the definition of a store consistent with lululemon external reporting. Like New is currently only offered in the United States and is not available in Canada.

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, and Governance Committee Charter Audit Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Other, please specify **:Monitoring compliance with legal regulatory requirements**

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The lululemon Board of Directors oversees environmental, social and governance (ESG) management and has delegated responsibility to both the Audit Committee and the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, and Governance (CRS&G) Committee. The Board and its committees assess whether management has appropriate mechanisms to oversee the development of ESG initiatives, strategies, policies, and practices related to matters of sustainability and corporate responsibility that may have a material impact on lululemon. As part of this function, the Board and its committees review and discuss reports submitted by management with respect to lululemon's current goals and metrics, as well as significant events, issues, and risks that may affect lululemon's business or financial performance.

The CRS&G Committee oversees our Impact strategy and goals, which include climate change and other environmental topics as key focus areas. They review and evaluate relevant programs, policies, practices, and reporting, and have oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The CRS&G Committee meets and reports quarterly to the Board of Directors.
The Audit Committee governs our enterprise risk management policies, procedures, and practices, and oversees strategies to monitor and manage risks, including climate change. They review enterprise risk updates and mitigation progress reports, which encompass sustainability and climate risks. They meet quarterly and report to the Board of Directors; this may include updates from the Global Risk and Advisory Services team.

The CEO is a member of the Board of Directors and has ultimate responsibility for sustainability and climate-related issues. Supported by key senior management roles, the CEO is responsible for integrating and implementing climate and environmental-related strategies across the organization, bringing sustainability discussions to the Board level, seeking Board input or approval of select initiatives and investment decisions, and providing regular risk reports to the Audit Committee.

The SVP Sustainability and the Chief Supply Chain Officer brief the CRS&G Committee on the Impact strategy, risk management process, progress toward corporate goals and targets, and all climate and environmental-related matters. The CEO reviews and approves materials shared with the CRS&G Committee and attends the committee meeting. The Executive Impact Council reviews and approves strategic sustainability initiatives and performance.

The Sustainability function sets the Impact strategy, goals and commitments, enterprise integration, and stakeholder management. They work cross functionally to operationalize, drive, and deliver the social, environmental, and governance strategy across the organization.

The Global Risk Advisory Services (RAS) team leads our ERM program and reports to the Board via Audit Committee regular updates; they provide ERM results at least once each year.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, and Governance Committee Charter Audit Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Other, please specify **:Monitoring compliance with legal regulatory requirements**

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, and Governance Committee Charter Audit Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Other, please specify **:Monitoring compliance with legal regulatory requirements**

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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The Global Risk Advisory Services (RAS) team leads our ERM program and reports to the Board via Audit Committee regular updates; they provide ERM results at least once each year.

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

lululemon has operational teams with internal expertise on forests and biodiversity; they set strategies and make relevant decisions. However, forests and biodiversity have not been priority topics for Board level-competency. When forests and biodiversity-related topics are brought up in Board committee meetings, they include briefings conducted by internal experts.

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is a member of the Board of Directors and has ultimate responsibility for environmental and climate-related issues. Supported by key senior management roles, the CEO leads the development of strategic sustainability and climate decisions at the Board level and seeks the Board's input and approval on select initiatives. The CEO also integrates and implements climate and environmental-related strategies across the organization.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Executive Impact Council: Chief Financial Officer, Chief Supply Chain Officer, Chief Brand and Product Activation Officer, Chief Product Officer, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, Chief People and Culture Officer, and chaired by SVP Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Impact Council's cross-functional leaders provide a holistic organizational view for managing enterprise-wide climate-related responsibilities. Each member's direct oversight of their respective functions allows them to execute relevant parts of the Impact strategy, including climate and environmental initiatives, that drive progress toward our Impact goals (including our science-based targets and renewable energy target).

The Executive Impact Council is responsible for championing commitments, removing roadblocks, and driving both accountability and implementation across functions. They are briefed on progress on the Impact strategy and goals, and sustainability and climate programs, by the SVP Sustainability and key individuals from lululemon's management-level steering committees, such as:

- Climate Council
- Product Sustainability Steering Committee
- Responsible Supply Chain Steering Committee

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Executive Impact Council: Chief Financial Officer, Chief Supply Chain Officer, Chief Brand and Product Activation Officer, Chief Product Officer, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, Chief People and Culture Officer, and chaired by SVP Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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- Climate Council
- Product Sustainability Steering Committee
- Responsible Supply Chain Steering Committee

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Executive Impact Council: Chief Financial Officer, Chief Supply Chain Officer, Chief Brand and Product Activation Officer, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, Chief People and Culture Officer, and is chaired by the SVP Sustainable Business and Impact

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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- Climate Council
- Product Sustainability Steering Committee
- Responsible Supply Chain Steering Committee

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is a member of the Board of Directors and has ultimate responsibility for environmental and climate-related issues. Supported by key senior management roles, the CEO leads the development of strategic sustainability and climate decisions at the Board level and seeks the Board's input and approval on select initiatives. The CEO also integrates and implements climate and environmental-related strategies across the organization.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is a member of the Board of Directors and has ultimate responsibility for environmental and climate-related issues. Supported by key senior management roles, the CEO leads the development of strategic sustainability and climate decisions at the Board level and seeks the Board's input and approval on select initiatives. The CEO also integrates and implements climate and environmental-related strategies across the organization.

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

"Planet" is one of five priority areas of lululemon's Company Strategy and encompasses environmental sustainability topics such as climate and forests. Employees with management oversight of climate-related issues set key priorities related to lululemon's Climate Strategy and emission reduction goals. Employees have climate-related goals included in their Objectives & Key Results (OKRs). Performance against OKRs is factored into bonuses.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

"Planet" is one of five priority areas of lululemon's Company Strategy and encompasses environmental sustainability topics such as climate and forests. Employees with management oversight of climate-related issues set key priorities related to lululemon's Climate Strategy and emission reduction goals. Employees have climate-related goals included in their Objectives & Key Results (OKRs). Performance against OKRs is factored into bonuses.

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We share our Vendor Environmental Manual with all Tier 1 and 2 suppliers and subcontractors. It sets out our guidelines for suppliers across a range of topics, including Chemistry and Water Quality, Water Use, Minimizing Waste, Air Pollution, Energy Use and Climate Change. The manual provides descriptions and supporting training materials our suppliers can use to build capacity on relevant environmental issues.

Energy Use and Climate Change

Our suppliers must:

- Monitor and track the use of energy and report data through Higg FEM (fulfill Level 1 of Higg FEM Energy Section).
- Phase out all onsite coal-fired heat or power generation by 2030.

In addition, we work with selected strategic suppliers to:

- Set baselines for energy use and establish energy and GHG reduction targets.

- Set science-based targets.
- Source renewable energy or install on-site renewables.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :• Phase-out all coal fired heat or power generation by 2030 • Monitor and track the use of energy and report data

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We recognize that forests are critically important for a stable climate, biodiversity protection, and supporting of Indigenous and local communities. We continue to meet our commitment to third party certify all forest-based materials for our products. Our policy is to avoid sourcing any regenerated cellulosic fibers from ancient or endangered forests.

With information from Canopy, a solution-driven environmental non-profit, we developed a plan to help maintain the health of critical areas through our fabric choices. Our cellulosic fibers are sourced via suppliers verified through CanopyStyle Audits. From 2022, all the natural rubber material used in our yoga mats has been certified by FSC. As cattle ranching is another main driver of deforestation, we don't use animal leather in any of our products.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Other forests-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

lululemon_Forestry_Statement_2023.pdf

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Ceres

☑ RE100

☑ We Are Still In

☑ Textile Exchange

☑ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

☑ Other, please specify **:See description for details**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

When referring to external organizations, it is our practice to defer to the language they use to describe their work.

Cascale, Member – We use Cascale's Higg Index suite of tools, including the Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM) and Higg Materials Sustainability Index (Higg MSI), to assess and minimize environmental impacts in our supply chain. By adopting and using these industry-standard tools, we partner with suppliers to improve data collection within our supply chain and across the industry. As part of the Cascale Higg FEM Strategic Council, we actively contribute to the evolution of this tool, ensuring it not only helps us to meet regulatory requirements but also drives initiatives to reduce our climate environmental impact.

UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (UN FICCA), Signatory – UN FICCA focuses on moving the textile sector toward net-zero before 2050, through collaborative impact measurement and decarbonization commitments, tools, and reduction strategies. By actively participating in the Charter, we support sharing of industry best practices and identification of collaborative solutions for systemic change.

Ceres, Member of Company Network – As a member of the Ceres Company Network, we are one of ~50 major corporations committed to sustainable business practices and policies that help stabilize the climate, protect water and natural resources, and promote a just and inclusive economy.

RE100, Member – Since 2019, we have been members of RE100, a global corporate renewable energy initiative that brings together hundreds of large and ambitious businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity.

Apparel Impact Institute – Fashion Climate Fund Lead Funder – lululemon is a founding member and lead funder in Aii's Fashion Climate Fund, which has a goal to halve the fashion industry's carbon emissions by 2030. This is a collaborative funding model that identifies, funds, scales, and measures verified impact solutions to reduce GHG emissions and modernize supply chains. We contribute to this Fund and participate in their advisory council. The Aii aims to unlock an estimated US $2 billion in blended capital, driving collective action to address our industry's supply chain carbon emissions. See the Aii website for more details. (https://apparelimpact.org/sustainable-finance/).

Textile Exchange, Industry Member – This global non-profit aims to drive positive impact on climate change across the fashion and textile industry. It guides a growing community of brands, manufacturers, and farmers toward more purposeful production from the very start of the supply chain. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials.

Sustainable Packaging Coalition, Member – This membership-based collaborative brings industry, academics, and government stakeholders together to make improvements to packaging sustainability. Their aim is to advance packaging circularity and find responsible end-of-life solutions for materials.

The Microfiber Consortium (TMC), Signatory – Since 2019, lululemon has been a signatory of TMC, a textile industry association working to protect the environment by reducing microfiber release. TMC is committed to zero impact from textile fiber fragmentation to the natural environment by 2030.

CanopyStyle Initiative, Partner – This initiative focuses on making better material choices that help maintain the health of critical forest areas. Our regenerated cellulosic fibers are assessed through CanopyStyle Audits to verify producers are at low risk of sourcing from ancient or endangered forests, or controversial sources.

Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA), Member – This is a membership association that supports energy customers in procuring clean energy in the United States. Through resources, programs, and engagement with policy makers, CEBA also assists members in making global emissions reductions across their supply chains. Their members include stakeholders from across the commercial and industrial sectors, as well as non-profit organizations, energy providers, and service providers.

Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC), Member – In 2023, we joined the ACEC, a coalition of renewable energy buyers working to strategically shift policy in key Asian national and regional markets to support expansion of and access to renewable electricity.

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We identify organizations that have shared goals and can support our company and industry in unlocking key policies needed to achieve our climate and environmental goals. For example, we are signatories of the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action policy working group. In 2023, we joined ACEC (Asia Clean Energy Coalition), a coalition of renewable energy buyers working to help strategically shift policy in key Asian national and regional markets and support expansion of and access to renewable electricity and participate in their Vietnam working group.

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As signatories of the UN Fashion Charter, we are aligned with their mission to drive the fashion industry to net-zero GHG emissions no later than 2050, in line with keeping global warming below 1.5 degrees. We are making progress against the Charter commitments, which are integrated into our climate strategy to achieve our 2030 goals. The Charter – led by its steering committee – works to define priorities on an annual basis. As a signatory, we provide input on overall direction and prioritization of proposed initiatives, for example, through participation in signatory meetings and by responding to Charter surveys and requests for feedback.

Our long-term aim is to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline. In accordance with the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTI) Net-Zero Standard (Standard)*, our target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions from baseline, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Standard. SBTi has validated our net-zero target.

Our approach focuses on first taking action to meet our near-term 2030 climate targets as we build out a longer-term roadmap. We recognize that achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 will be challenging, and requires innovation within the apparel sector, cross-industry collaboration, and policies that incentivize and scale new technologies. In short, we cannot meet a net-zero ambition on our own. Our long-term strategy will define where we can innovate (e.g., material innovation, textile-to-textile recycling), and where we need to collaborate or advocate for policy support (e.g., accessibility of renewable electricity).

*As stated on the SBTi website, the Net-Zero Standard is a framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. Our target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

To help advocate for renewable electricity development, we are members of the Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC), a coalition of renewable energy buyers. ACEC is working to help strategically shift policy in key Asian national and regional markets to support expansion of and access to renewable electricity.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other trade association in North America, please specify: Clean Energy Buyers Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As members of the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA), we align with their strategy to bring together major energy-buying organizations—across corporations, cities, and universities—to advocate for flexible GHG accounting standards, extension of clean-energy tax credits, and permitting reforms that accelerate grid decarbonization.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other trade association in Europe, please specify: Federation of the European Sporting goods Industry (FESI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As members of the Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry (FESI), we align with their strategy to mobilize Europe's sporting goods sector—via initiatives like the Winter Sports Sustainability Network and the UN Race to Zero campaign, plus circularity measures including EPR harmonization and gear repurposing—to collectively shape EU climate and sustainability policy. This united front is essential for advancing our climate goals and building a sustainable, circular future in Europe.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other trade association in North America, please specify: American Apparel Footwear Association (AAFA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As members of the American Apparel Footwear Association (AAFA), we align with their strategy to foster industry-wide sustainability. AAFA hosts forums like the Environmental Committee and the upcoming Traceability & Sustainability Conference, and engagement on lifecycle chemical policy—to collaboratively shape U.S. supply-chain environmental standards.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other trade association in Europe, please specify: Policy Hub

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As members of Policy Hub, we support their strategy to convene over 700 textile and footwear stakeholders—across the value chain—to drive EU-level circular economy and eco-design regulations, such as mandatory digital product passports, product durability standards, and robust extended producer responsibility. This unified policy leadership is core to advancing our climate ambitions and ensuring sustainable, circular textiles across Europe.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :EU's Green Deal and the EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 34-54 and 56-65

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023-lululemon-impact-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our impact report is published annually. Our 2024 Impact Report will be posted here later in 2025: https://corporate.lululemon.com/our-impact/reporting-and-governance/reporting-and-disclosure

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :To assess forest related risk we take alternative approach

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

To understand and manage forest-related risks, we are currently conducting a commodity-based forest risk assessment based on our current supply chain. We do not factor in climate scenarios in this risk assessment.

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Energy price fluctuation

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon prices and taxes

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2022, we performed two scenario analyses – climate transition and physical climate – that align with the TCFD recommendations.

Scenarios
Both the climate transition and physical climate scenario analyses covered two high and low warming scenarios to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures: 1.5°C and 4°C.

For the physical climate scenario risk analysis, we utilized climate data from multiple models to identify the sites within our value chain with significant exposure to climate hazards. This will enable us to quantify future financial impacts. These models included downscaled Regional Climate Models (RCMs) from the CORDEX project and recent Global Climate Models (GCMs) simulations from CMIP5 and CMIP6. The analysis covered a high and low warming scenarios to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures.

This row refers to: Rapid transition scenario - Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6, where net zero emissions are reached around or just after 2050.

Timeframes
We assessed the selected risks and opportunities under two time horizons: medium term (to 2030) and long term (to 2050). As recommended by the TCFD, our scenario analysis was quantitative in nature. This limited the number of risks and opportunities we could include in the analysis, due to lack of data and/or credible methods with which to quantify the financial impacts of certain climate risks and opportunities.

Inputs and assumptions

Our assessment was based on our current operations and supply chain distribution. However, we also forecasted our future business growth to determine impact on future revenues. For this, we used our own internal forecasting in the short-term and outputs from the CGE model in the long term. These were then used for both the transition and physical risk assessment.

Our analysis was based on our 2021 operations and supply chain distribution and included a forecast of our future business growth to determine impact on future revenues and expenses. For this, we used our internal growth forecasts in the short term and modelled global growth rates from the CGE model in the long term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The analysis covered a high (4°C) and low (1.5°C) warming scenario for both physical and transitional risks and opportunities to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Energy price fluctuation

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon prices and taxes

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2022, we performed two scenario analyses – climate transition and physical climate – that align with the TCFD recommendations.

Scenarios

Both the climate transition and physical climate scenario analyses covered two high and low warming scenarios to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures: 1.5°C and 4°C. For the physical climate scenario risk analysis, we utilized climate data from multiple models to identify the sites within our value chain with significant exposure to climate hazards. This will enable us to quantify future financial impacts. These models included downscaled Regional Climate Models (RCMs) from the CORDEX project and recent Global Climate Models (GCMs) simulations from CMIP5 and CMIP6. The analysis covered a high and low warming scenarios to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures.

This row refers to: Low-action scenario - RCP8.5, a “worst-case scenario” where current levels of emissions double by 2050.

Timeframes

We assessed the selected risks and opportunities under two time horizons: medium term (to 2030) and long term (to 2050). As recommended by the TCFD, our scenario analysis was quantitative in nature. This limited the number of risks and opportunities we could include in the analysis, due to lack of data and/or credible methods with which to quantify the financial impacts of certain climate risks and opportunities.

Inputs and assumptions

Our assessment was based on our current operations and supply chain distribution. However, we also forecasted our future business growth to determine impact on future revenues. For this, we used our own internal forecasting in the short-term and outputs from the CGE model in the long term. These were then used for both the transition and physical risk assessment.

Our analysis was based on our 2021 operations and supply chain distribution and included a forecast of our future business growth to determine impact on future revenues and expenses. For this, we used our internal growth forecasts in the short term and modelled global growth rates from the CGE model in the long term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The analysis covered a high (4C) and low (1.5C) warming scenario for both physical and transitional risks and opportunities to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Energy price fluctuation

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon prices and taxes

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2022, we performed two scenario analyses – climate transition and physical climate – that align with the TCFD recommendations.

Scenarios
Both the climate transition and physical climate scenario analyses covered two high and low warming scenarios to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures: 1.5°C and 4°C.

For the climate transition risk analysis, we applied a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model. This was aligned to the SSP2 scenario and assessed the economic effects of climate impacts and policies under different warming scenarios within a single economy, across the globe.

This row refers to: Rapid transition scenario – IEA NZE2050 representing the pathway to Net Zero by 2050.

Timeframes
We assessed the selected risks and opportunities under two time horizons: medium term (to 2030) and long term (to 2050). As recommended by the TCFD, our scenario analysis was quantitative in nature. This limited the number of risks and opportunities we could include in the analysis, due to lack of data and/or credible methods with which to quantify the financial impacts of certain climate risks and opportunities.

Inputs and assumptions
Our assessment was based on our current operations and supply chain distribution. However, we also forecasted our future business growth to determine impact on future revenues. For this, we used our own internal forecasting in the short-term and outputs from the CGE model in the long term. These were then used for both the transition and physical risk assessment.

Our analysis was based on our 2021 operations and supply chain distribution and included a forecast of our future business growth to determine impact on future revenues and expenses. For this, we used our internal growth forecasts in the short term and modelled global growth rates from the CGE model in the long term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The analysis covered a high (4°C) and low (1.5°C) warming scenario for both physical and transitional risks and opportunities to stress test our business model against the largest possible range of impacts in these two futures.

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Based on our scenario analysis probable implications could stem from near-term regulatory and consumer behavior risks in the rapid-transition scenario, and higher exposure to long-term acute and chronic physical risks in the low-action scenario.

Transition risks

- Carbon pricing: As a global organization, lululemon could be exposed to carbon prices in our own operations, indirectly via our upstream suppliers' exposure to carbon prices in different jurisdictions and via potential emissions related import taxes.
- Energy price volatility: The move to lower-emission energy sources could lead to price volatility and potential increased energy costs.
- Transition to lower-emission technologies: To meet emission reduction targets, our suppliers will be required to make significant capital investments and there will be the need to share the burden with brands. There is a risk that these investments could increase our costs of production.
- Potential shifts in consumer preferences: Certain consumers are becoming increasingly aware of the impacts of climate change and the need for companies to take action. Failure to effectively offer high-quality products with verified lower environmental impacts could result in a decrease in net revenue.

Physical risks

- Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events: Climate-related extreme weather events could impact our stores, distribution centres, and supply chain, and affect our ability to get products to our guests.
- Chronic physical risks: Both the availability of natural materials and the functioning of manufacturing sites in our supply chain could be impacted by changes in precipitation patterns, increased water stress or drought, and higher temperatures, resulting in higher costs, fluctuations in availability of product inputs and disrupting production timelines. In response to identified potential risks, we continue to develop short- and medium- term mitigation actions as part of our overall climate strategy.

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Synthetic fibers are essential for providing the product performance and quality our guests require. We have a goal to procure 75% preferred materials for our products by 2025* but will not completely eliminate fossil-fuel based synthetic fibers in the near-term. At the present time, we are not able to procure scalable quantities of preferred materials and cannot currently commit to creating products without fossil-based synthetic fibers.

*Given the complexity of scaling nylon 6,6 and the timeline needed, we don't anticipate reaching our 75 percent goal by 2025.

Definition:
Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize impacts on areas like such as climate, nature or communities, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The success of our transition plan is based on:

- Implementing supply chain initiatives and scaling material innovation to drive significant and measurable progress toward near-term climate targets in alignment with strategic business objectives.

- Ensuring cross-functional leadership and accountability across raw materials, sourcing, logistics, planning, and fulfillment teams.
- Collaborating with our industry - and across other industries and sectors - to identify and scale solutions towards achieving long-term goals.
- The existence of supportive policies, particularly those that: improve access to renewable energy in manufacturing countries, support investment in material innovation and the circular economy, enable scaling of alternative transportation fuels and modes of transport.
- Determining how to contribute to just transition principles.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The majority of our total emissions (over 95% in our 2018 baseline) occur in the supply chain and represent our biggest challenge and opportunity. We identify and implement initiatives to reduce emissions intensity across product and material innovation, manufacturing, and transportation.

As with all growth companies, it is a challenge to decrease absolute emissions across Scope 3 while executing business growth. For that reason, lululemon set a scope 3 intensity target using the SBTi's GEVA (GHG emission per unit of value-added) methodology, which is aligned to a pathway well below 2°C.

In 2024, we realized a 29% reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity relative to 2018 baseline. Continued efforts to achieve this reduction included preferred material conversion and supplier carbon-reduction activities. While this is a slight increase in our intensity from 2023, it is important to note that, because production and related emissions often occur months before products are sold, emissions intensity may fluctuate year-over-year due to changes in production timing and inventory levels—even as we make progress on our programs.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Water: Dyeing our fabrics consumes a significant amount of water and energy (e.g., to heat the water). Continued innovations will make this process less water intensive and play a role in helping us achieve our transition plan.

Forests and biodiversity: Our preferred materials goals play a role in achieving our transition plan, and will drive us to use more preferred forest- and nature-derived materials.

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Our near term (2030) SBTi scope 3 intensity target is well below 2°C aligned.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Our SBTi validated 2030 Scope 1 and 2 target is 1.5°C aligned. Our SBTi validated 2030 Scope 3 intensity target is aligned to a well below 2°C pathway. We recognize the global carbon budget is absolute; however, as a growth company, achieving a 60% intensity reduction by 2030 requires ambitious action throughout our business as well as decarbonization across the industry and global energy systems. Our supply chain programmatic targets, investments, and partnerships map out a pathway toward achieving our Scope 3 target.

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Product Strategy
lululemon's strategy for products and services incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities through the adoption of preferred materials (with guidance from the Textile Exchange's definition), as well as process innovations (e.g., coloration techniques). This will help us minimize exposure to risks including carbon taxes, long-term material and input costs, reputational risks, consumer preferences, and innovation capability.

A key focus of our preferred materials strategy is the identification of preferred material inputs and processes. To evaluate raw material inputs and technologies, we assess materials using the Sustainable Apparel Coalition Higg Material Sustainability Index, Textile Exchange Preferred Fiber Matrix, and life-cycle analysis methodologies.

Our short- and medium-term fiber sub-targets include:
1. Launch alternative nylon solutions by 2025.
2. Source at least 75% recycled polyester by 2025.
3. Source 100% preferred cotton by 2025*.
4. Trace or certify 100% of our animal-derived materials by 2025.

* Our preferred cotton portfolio continued to grow in 2024, reaching 78% (up from 46% in 2023). Due to shifts in our product strategy, we expect to reach 100 percent preferred cotton by 2026.

Our Like New trade-in program is offered at 100 percent of company-operated stores in the United States. Excludes outlets and pop-ups. Note that pop-ups in the United States also offer Like New but pop-ups are not included in the definition of a store, consistent with lululemon external reporting. Like New is currently only offered in the United States and is not available in Canada.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Manufacturing Climate Strategy
lululemon's manufacturing strategy includes supplier programs to address climate-related risks and opportunities, decarbonize our supply chain, and work toward our 2030 science-based targets. This strategy also helps minimize exposure to additional risks such as carbon taxes, increased fossil fuel costs, reputational risks, and consumer preferences.

Our strategy includes four focus areas to support our key supply chain partners:
Scaling carbon and energy supplier engagement programs, including on-site technical assessments to support emissions reduction planning
Phasing out direct use of onsite coal boilers
Promoting renewable energy
Supporting suppliers in setting science-aligned targets

We continue to develop supplier environmental initiatives to promote education, adoption, and progress against our near term climate targets. Our Vendor Environmental Manual contains environmental guidelines and requirements by facility type, including energy efficiency, coal phase-out, and renewable energy

procurement, as well as water and chemistry usage. In the future, these guidelines and requirements will more formally inform the selection of suppliers whose environmental practices align with ours.

Avoiding Deforestation
Minimizing the risk of deforestation and conversion in our supply chain is key to reducing reputational risk. We have incorporated this into our strategy for forest derived materials used in both products and packaging.

Products: We met our 2023 goal to certify or assess by a third party that 100% of our products' forest-based materials (excluding natural rubber used in footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of our overall portfolio) and have maintained our achievement in 2024. As part of our work to certify forest-risk commodities (e.g., rubber), all yoga mats made with a mix of natural and synthetic rubber continued to use Forest Stewardship CouncilTM (FSC) certified natural rubber (FSC. N002716).

Packaging: We continue to work towards improving our packaging solutions, guided by our key packaging principles. The principles focus on designing to use materials efficiently, increasing the recycled content and certified content in our paper-based packaging materials.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We design our products for function, fit, aesthetics, longevity, and to last longer and be easier to resell, repair, and recycle. Product design involves multiple decision points that impact environmental footprints and lifecycle, including design efficiency, material choice, manufacturing processes, product use, and disposal.

As a cornerstone of our raw materials and climate strategy, R&D represents a significant opportunity due to numerous rapidly evolving technologies across the textile industry. This includes raw materials innovation for bio-based and lab-grown materials, low-carbon technologies for dyeing and finishing processes, emerging recycling technologies for synthetic and natural blends, and circularity models that extend the life of products.

Our Raw Materials Innovation team invests in innovations that can be commercialized in a medium- to long-term horizon. These innovations aim to utilize raw material inputs that reduce our GHG emissions or other environmental impacts, and maximize opportunities related to consumer preferences and brand reputation.

One of our strategic focus areas is designing for a circular economy. We partnered with Debrand (our product recycling partner) to run circularity trials to sort damaged products and use this feedstock to test various textile-to-textile recycling technologies. The lessons learned from these trials were incorporated into our circular design training and guidelines; the learnings guide our Product team's product design choices to enable textile-to-textile recycling.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our Sustainability function works cross-functionally to identify, implement, and embed emission reduction initiatives within lululemon operations. They also monitor evolving renewable energy markets (e.g., changes in policy and regulatory frameworks, Energy Attribute Certificate [EAC] pricing) to identify risks and opportunities related to renewable energy procurement.

The implementation of Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction programs fall under the short-, medium-, and long-term planning horizons of our operational strategy. Our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity is an example of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our operational strategy. In 2021, we signed a 10-year Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) with renewable energy company Enel Green Power. In May 2022, the Azure Sky wind farm came online and started producing renewable energy. In 2024, approximately 69% of renewable electricity we procured in North America (relevant to our scope 2 emissions) came from the VPPA. For the remainder of our Scope 2 emissions, we purchase EACs from accredited tracking agencies and, where operationally feasible, from wind and solar. This strategy helps minimize exposure to risks including energy cost fluctuations, and reputational risks, Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, market-based instruments such as EACs are acceptable methods for reducing market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions.

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We manage our short- and medium-term environmental risks and opportunities by working toward our near-term environmental goals. To address carbon emissions and work toward our climate-related and materials goals, we are making sustained investments in climate action initiatives. We focus on innovation, commercialization, and adoption of preferred materials, as well as supplier engagement and programs such as coal boiler phase out, energy efficiency, and renewable energy procurement. The Sustainability function works closely with our internal finance partners to secure budgets and provide longer-range visibility to known, estimated, and anticipated emission reduction costs.

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Theoretically, an internal price on environmental externalities can be used to incentivize internal decision making. However, significant uncertainty on the pricing of externalities, and the complexity of implementing an internal pricing mechanism, are barriers to internally utilizing externality prices. We are confident our environmental stewardship and decarbonization strategies are informing the right internal decisions to most efficiently drive reductions in our impact.

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

lululemon is working toward more regenerative agriculture sourcing projects in our existing supply chains; this will include potential engagement with smallholders in the future.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We assess and classify vendors to prioritize working with on climate-related initiatives based on those that represent a high proportion of Scope 3 emissions. We aim to work directly with vendors that represent over 75% of our emissions associated with our total Tier 1 and 2 vendor emissions. Please note we only consider product related Tier 1 and 2 vendors in this assessment.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

When engaging suppliers on climate change, we select suppliers that make up a significant portion of procurement spend and material production. Suppliers must meet at least one of the following characteristics:
1. Be a key strategic supplier for the business
2. Produce key types of materials and/or deploy specific processes
3. Require training or capacity building to provide us with data we require for regulated disclosures
4. Have potential for GHG emissions reduction We further engage with these suppliers when they are not meeting our criteria or require additional training in climate change or GHG reporting.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our decision to engage suppliers on forest-related topics is based on three criteria:
1. Their ability to be a key strategic supplier for the business
2. The volume of material or procurement spend with the supplier
3. The supplier's ability to provide materials, products, or packaging that include forest-derived materials from locations at risk of deforestation

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We engage with suppliers and offer support to address issues underlying non-compliance when it occurs. When an issue is flagged in an assessment, we require suppliers to develop Corrective and Preventative Action Plans (CAPAs) to address identified issues. All zero-tolerance issues are addressed and remediated with high priority.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Although we do not have an official policy in place for addressing non-compliance with forest-related topics, we do engage with suppliers and offer support to address issues underlying non-compliance when it occurs. We are currently developing a formalized consequence model for non-compliance.

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Other, please specify :• Commitment letters • Completing feasibility assessment • Corrective action plans

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, we have specific requirements of our manufacturing partners, including phase-out of any coal boilers by 2030 and no new coal boilers after January 2023. For all Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers that produced for us in 2024, we have collected coal phase-out commitment letters and action plans to demonstrate their path away from coal boilers before 2030. The Tier 1 procurement spend covers 100% of product-related procurement. We do not have this requirement for non-product-related suppliers where coal phase-out is likely irrelevant.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :FSC Certifications for rubber and cellulosic fibers

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have established clear requirements for suppliers through our Wood-based Fiber Policy. The policy is used for all suppliers, including finished goods (Tier 1), fabric mills (Tier 2), and yarn spinners (Tier 3) suppliers that provide lululemon with any wood-based fibers.

Regenerated cellulosic fibers are assessed through CanopyStyle Audits to verify our Tier 4 fiber suppliers are at low risk of sourcing from ancient or endangered forests, or controversial sources. Lenzing, a Tier 4 supplier provides us with continuous updates on their efforts to minimize deforestation risks and reduce their environmental impacts. We are currently engaging a technology solution that is allowing us to verify volume of Lenzing fiber used in our products.

For suppliers providing products with natural rubber, we have set clear expectations through our Forestry Statement to ensure all natural rubber is Forest Stewardship Council certified. This includes all natural rubber used in our products except for footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of overall portfolio.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We require a large subset of our manufacturing partners to report their impacts in the Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM). This tool helps us understand and benchmark our supply chain performance, establish targets and priorities, and inform the procurement of products.

We requested that 452 supplier facilities and subcontractors—representing finished goods, mills, and trims suppliers complete the HIGG FEM. This represented 99% of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers by 2024 production value in US dollars.

We do not have this requirement for our non-product related suppliers, where Higg FEM is less relevant and we use a combination of material use.

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

278

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We ask Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers (representing 99% of our total T1 and T2 supplier base in 2024 by direct procurement spend/volume of production) to report to the Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM). We incorporate this data in our carbon footprint and extrapolate for the remaining portion of our spend/volume of production.

In 2022, we released our Vendor Environmental Manual, which contains guidelines, recommendations, and requirements for our vendors. These guidelines encompass environmental areas by facility type, including water efficiency, chemistry, energy efficiency, coal phase out, and renewable electricity. By increasing our environmental engagement with suppliers, we expect to have more visibility and better manage the environmental impacts and carbon footprint of finished goods and raw materials (Tier 1 and 2) suppliers.

The Higg FEM provides the data required to calculate some of the key portions of our scope 3 GHG emissions. In 2018, our science-based target baseline year, we began including factory emissions data from Higg FEM in our footprint. Using FEM data has improved the accuracy of our carbon footprint and will enable us to better track decarbonization initiatives in the medium- to long- term. Higg FEM data was also used to model the impact of possible emissions reduction initiatives (e.g., energy efficiency programs, low-water dyeing techniques, sourcing of renewable electricity through onsite solar, and replacement of coal boilers). This data-driven approach is critical to understanding our 2030 emissions pathway as well as uncertainties and risks.

We requested that 452 supplier facilities and subcontractors—representing finished goods, mills, and trims suppliers complete the HIGG FEM. This represented 99% of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers by 2024 production value in US dollars.

We do not have this requirement for our non-product related suppliers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Higg FEM completion

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Rubber

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collecting certification and audits from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

5

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have set clear expectations for all natural rubber to be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified. We utilize the FSC certificates Public Dashboard to ensure our suppliers maintain their FSC certifications and require them to self-report and verify FSC certifications in their annual data. Key suppliers self-report on their Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) certifications. The percentage of procurement spend associated with this engagement is relatively low; it makes up a small portion of all materials used in our products.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :FSC Certification

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Innovation and collaboration

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

34

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :We are currently engaging a technology solution that is allowing us to verify volume of Lenzing fiber used in our products.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

1

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have established clear requirements for suppliers through our Wood-based Fiber Policy. The policy is used for all suppliers, including finished goods (Tier 1), fabric mills (Tier 2), and yarn spinners (Tier 3) suppliers that provide lululemon with any wood-based fibers. Regenerated cellulosic fibers are assessed through CanopyStyle Audits to verify our Tier 4 fiber suppliers are at low risk of sourcing from ancient or endangered forests, or controversial sources. Lenzing, a Tier 4 supplier, provides us with continuous updates on their efforts to minimize deforestation risks and reduce their environmental impacts. We are currently engaging a technology solution that allows us to verify volume of Lenzing fiber used in our products.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Canopy Style Audits

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collecting certification and audits from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage our packaging material suppliers by requesting relevant certifications. We request suppliers to self-report FSC, PEFC, and SFI certifications in their annual data. We also work with our high-volume packaging suppliers to assess the country of origin of paper packaging fibers to understand and minimize volumes from high-risk countries. We utilize the FSC certificates Public Dashboard to determine whether our suppliers have maintained their FSC certifications and require suppliers to self-report FSC certifications in their annual data. Furthermore, key suppliers must self-report on their PEFC and SFI certifications.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action Cascale (formerly Sustainable Apparel Coalition) Carbon Leadership Program (CLP) with the Apparel Impact Institution (Aii) and RESET Carbon Aii's Textile Exchange Clean Energy Buyers Association

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Engage industry groups to drive investments and innovation

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our climate strategy includes collaboration with industry partners to work toward innovation and industry-wide reductions in carbon emissions. Our suppliers also produce materials and goods for other apparel brands, so collaborative efforts are critical to succeed in decarbonization of the value chain. We opt to participate in specific collaborative industry initiatives based on alignment with our sustainability vision and strategic climate objectives.

Examples of our collaborations include:

- UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action
- Cascale
- Aii's
- Textile Exchange
- Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)
- Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC)

The UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action brings together leading fashion brands, retailers, and supplier organizations to address fashion's climate impact across its entire value chain. They have a vision to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Cascale provides a platform that allows us to engage with other brands and our suppliers to easily access raw material and manufacturing energy data. We use Cascale's Higg Material Sustainability Index and Facility Environmental Module data as critical inputs to our carbon footprint. This, in turn, enables us to set targets, develop strategy, and prioritize initiatives that will result in significant emissions reductions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

lululemon is a founding member and lead funder of the Aii Fashion Climate Fund, which aims to help the fashion industry halve carbon emissions by 2030 through a collaborative funding model that identifies, scales, and measures impact solutions to reduce GHG emissions and modernize supply chains (see more: https://apparelimpact.org/sustainable-finance/).

We use Textile Exchange's Preferred Fiber Matrix to guide our preferred materials strategy and evaluate raw materials and technologies. As part of this, we co-sponsored research into outcome measurement best practices for regenerative agriculture, led by Textile Exchange.

In many manufacturing regions, renewable electricity access is limited by supply, permitting, and regulation. To help address this, we are members of the Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC), which advocates for policy shifts in key Asian markets to expand renewable electricity access.

In 2024, lululemon also became a sponsor and member of the Clean Energy Procurement Academy, an initiative of the Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA). The Academy builds supplier capacity through training on local renewable energy procurement. Since lululemon joined, the Academy has expanded into Vietnam and other geographies, with a number of our suppliers in China Mainland and Vietnam participating.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage our customers by communicating on the sustainability-driven innovations behind our products. For instance, on Earth Day in 2023, we launched a limited-edition capsule collection of men’s and women’s tops manufactured with bio-based nylon, which were developed with Geno, a materials innovation company.

We engage our customers by offering them the opportunity to extend the life of their lululemon products or by purchasing previously used products via our Like New trade-in and resale platform in the United States. We do this to engage our consumers, educate them on the circular economy, and enable them to avoid sending products to traditional waste streams.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of this engagement is to educate our customers on the innovations available in our products.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Through our annual Impact Report, we provide our investors with comprehensive updates and progress on our impact strategy and goals, including progress on our climate, energy, materials, circularity, water, and chemistry programs. We also engage with investors via periodic investor calls, in which they can ask questions and provide feedback regarding our environmental impacts, plans, and progress on our impact strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Both the Impact Report and our investor calls give our investor community an opportunity to understand the progress toward our Impact Strategy and targets, industry context, and challenges and opportunities we are facing.

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a retail organization, lululemon uses the operational control approach, as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. This approach enables us to have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies across our operations. This includes our ability to enforce uniform environmental practices, effectively monitor compliance, and streamline processes to meet regulatory standards. Additionally, it enhances transparency, allowing us to provide accurate and comprehensive environmental performance reports to stakeholders. Overall, the operational control approach helps us efficiently and strategically manage environmental responsibilities.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a retail organization, lululemon uses the operational control approach, as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. This approach enables us to have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies across our operations. This includes our ability to enforce uniform environmental practices, effectively monitor compliance, and streamline processes to meet regulatory standards. Additionally, it enhances

transparency, allowing us to provide accurate and comprehensive environmental performance reports to stakeholders. Overall, the operational control approach helps us efficiently and strategically manage environmental responsibilities.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a retail organization, lululemon uses the operational control approach, as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. This approach enables us to have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies across our operations. This includes our ability to enforce uniform environmental practices, effectively monitor compliance, and streamline processes to meet regulatory standards. Additionally, it enhances transparency, allowing us to provide accurate and comprehensive environmental performance reports to stakeholders. Overall, the operational control approach helps us efficiently and strategically manage environmental responsibilities.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On September 10, 2024, the Company acquired the lululemon branded retail locations and operations run by a third party in Mexico. The Company acquired all outstanding shares of the third party, and had previously granted it the right to operate retail locations and to sell lululemon products in Mexico.

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In the reporting year, we made the following minor updates to our methodology:

- Scope 1 boundary and methodology: Updated to utilize more accurate information about usage and control of gas and refrigerants at our sites.
- Scope 1 and 2: Updated approach to improve temporal alignment between energy consumption data and emission factors.
- Scope 1, 2, and 3: Reflected our 2024 acquisition of lululemon-branded retail locations (14 stores) and operations run by a third-party in Mexico.
- Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream leased assets): New Scope 3 category inclusion to capture gas and refrigerants from landlord-controlled systems at our sites. Scope 3, Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution) and 14 (Franchises): Updated to location-based emission values for electricity consumed in third-party distribution centers and franchise stores.

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

To adjust our base year greenhouse gas inventory, we have implemented a policy that follows the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute. The base year inventory will be adjusted in response to any structural or methodological changes if the resulting adjustment is more than 5% of base year emissions. Adjustments less than this threshold are considered insignificant and will be decided case by case. When developing each annual inventory, our Inventory Coordinator evaluates whether any structural or methodological changes have occurred.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

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

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

☑ Other, please specify :Higg Product and Facility Tools (Facility Environment Module and Material Sustainability Index)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We purchase Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and apply renewable energy to our scope 2 market-based emissions. Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, market-based instruments such as EACs are acceptable methods for reducing market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions.

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2886

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect stationary energy data and estimate for mobile combustion and fugitive emissions (i.e., refrigerants) and apply relevant emissions factors to calculate GHG Emissions

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15155

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect electricity consumption data and apply relevant emission factors to calculate GHG emissions. For location-based emission calculation we use the country-level grid emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15155

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect electricity consumption data and apply relevant emission factors to calculate GHG emissions. For market-based emissions we apply emission factors associated with purchased Energy Attribute Certificates.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

431419

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our purchased goods and services emissions arise primarily from product materials, packaging, manufacturing, and other non-product purchases. Product and packaging material data comes from suppliers and internal databases. We map material types to associated emission factors. Our calculations are inclusive of FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture)-related emissions. For manufacturing, we use primary emissions data collected through Higg FEM (Facility Environmental Module) assessments. When we don't have primary data for certain supplier facilities, we estimate emissions based on production volumes and intensity factors. Additionally, we estimate emissions from the transportation of products between suppliers. For non-product purchased goods and services, we use a spend-based method using spend data from lululemon's financial systems. We map spend categories to associated emission factors from the EPA US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Models to calculate emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71040

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods categories examined include buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipment, computer hardware, and computer software. We use a spend-based method using spend data from lululemon's financial systems. We map spend categories to associated emission factors from the EPA US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Models to calculate emissions.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5169

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream fuel and energy emissions are calculated using consumption data from the sites within our Scope 1 and 2 boundary. The activity data used to quantify these emissions consists of the quantity consumed by each energy type (e.g., electricity, natural gas). Consumption by source is then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors. All emission factors for purchased fuels (propane and natural gas) and electricity are from ecoinvent v3.10 (life cycle analysis software). This includes upstream emissions and transmission and distribution losses. Emission factors for chilled water are from the EPA’s eGRID database for the US.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87362

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream logistics activity data is collected directly from our suppliers and in-house systems. This includes the distance travelled by mode and the weight of product shipped. Inbound and outbound logistics emissions are provided by carriers or calculated using a tonne-kilometer approach based on mode of transportation and emissions factors from BEIS. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3386

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Actual waste weight data for recycling, landfill, compost, and incineration is reported from the distribution centers. The remaining is estimated by applying a waste per square foot (SF) intensity per store type from previous store data to the 2018 SF of each store. Emission factors used are from BEIS. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9876

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Air travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the passenger miles by class type with the appropriate Defra emission factors. Rental car emissions are calculated by multiplying the fuel usage by the appropriate emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are updated on an annual basis utilizing our commuting survey from 2017 and extrapolated to 2018 numbers. The BEIS emissions factors are then applied to the actual data for total emissions. Work-from-home emissions are estimated based on IEA emissions factors and the portion of workforce who work from home. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1945

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream leased assets: lululemon does not have upstream leased facilities therefore there are zero emissions in this category

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

lululemon’s primary business model consists of delivering products directly to guests. We did an assessment of downstream transportation and distribution and deemed it to be immaterial to the emissions inventory.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

lululemon stores sell final products only, rather than intermediate products. Therefore, processing of sold products is not relevant and emissions for this category are zero.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207471

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Use phase is calculated by counting the total number of washes across the entire life of the garments produced in 2022. We use the ENERGY STAR Appliance Calculator to calculate the annual energy and water used to wash our garments. We make assumptions for our data such as cold-water wash and machine dried, as well as average washer size. This allows us to capture the impact and compare saving techniques. Use phase emissions for lululemon Studio are calculated based on assumed annual energy use per unit, number of units sold in each state/province, lifespan and the associated grid emission factor. This includes the use of our lululemon Studio products which is calculated by using an average usage per unit amount and applying eGRID emission factors. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5564

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use the EPA's material management approach to make assumptions on the end-of-life process for products (generation, recycling, incineration, or landfilled). We then use GHG factors for two materials that capture the products: PET/Polyester and Textiles, soiled. These factors are taken from EPA's waste reduction model (WARM) and BEIS. This allows us to multiply the weight of product per year by the GHG factor to calculate the GHG emissions. End-of-life emissions for lululemon Studio are calculated based on the number of units sold, the material composition, and emissions factor using the US EPA's waste reduction model (WARM). GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions related to this category are immaterial and are captured elsewhere in our inventory.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Franchise emissions represent 0.1% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Energy use is estimated from actual fuel and electricity data collected at sites within our operational boundary. Emissions are calculated using IEA and IPCC factors, reported on a location-based basis, and include estimated refrigerant leaks as well as upstream fuel- and energy-related emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The carbon impact of the investments that lululemon makes outside its normal retail business were estimated and deemed immaterial. We estimated the emissions to be less than 0.1% of our footprint.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4070

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We collect stationary energy data and estimate for mobile combustion and fugitive emissions (i.e., refrigerants) and apply relevant emissions factors to calculate GHG Emissions.

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Reporting year	*35764*	*805*

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1041515

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average product method

☑ Average spend-based method

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

39

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our purchased goods and services emissions arise primarily from product materials, packaging, manufacturing, and other non-product purchases.

Product and packaging material data comes from suppliers and internal databases. We map material types to associated emission factors from Higg MSI (Materials Sustainability Index) for product materials and DESNZ (UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) for packaging materials to calculate emissions. Our calculations are inclusive of FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture)-related emissions.

For manufacturing, we use primary emissions data collected through Higg FEM (Facility Environmental Module) assessments. When we don't have primary data for certain supplier facilities, we estimate emissions based on production volumes and intensity factors. Additionally, we estimate emissions from the transportation of product between suppliers.

For non-product purchased goods and services, we use a spend-based method using spend data from lululemon's financial systems. We map spend categories to associated emission factors from the EPA US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Models to calculate emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

133127

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods categories examined include buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipment, computer hardware, and computer software. We use a spend-based method using spend data from lululemon's financial systems. We map spend categories to associated emission factors from the EPA US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Models to calculate emissions.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14846

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream fuel and energy emissions are calculated using consumption data from the sites within our Scope 1 and 2 boundary. The activity data used to quantify these emissions consists of the quantity consumed by each energy type (e.g., electricity, natural gas). Consumption by source is then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors. All emission factors for purchased fuels (propane and natural gas) and electricity are from ecoinvent v3.10 (life cycle analysis software). This includes upstream emissions and transmission and distribution losses. Emission factors for chilled water are from the EPA's eGRID database for the US.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

273543

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Distance-based method

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

98

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream logistics activity data is collected directly from our suppliers and in-house systems. This includes the distance travelled by mode and the weight of product shipped. Inbound and outbound logistics data is calculated using the EcoTransIT system, which uses origin, destination, mode, and route to calculate emissions (unless carriers provide emissions reports directly). Energy emissions from third-party distribution centers are calculated using the same methodology as our Scope 1 and 2 calculation.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1295

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

☑ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste weight data for recycling, landfill, compost, and incineration is reported from the distribution centers. We also use waste allocation assumptions from the What a Waste global database for our estimated calculations. The remaining is estimated by applying a waste per square foot (SF) intensity per store type from previous store data to the 2024 SF of each store. Emission factors are from DESNZ (UK) and EPA.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24101

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

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

91

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hotel stays, air travel, corporate jets, ground travel (rideshares, taxis, personal car use for business travel), rental cars, and rail travel are all accounted for in Category 6. Air travel, rail travel, and hotel stay records are obtained from our travel agency partner, Egencia. We account for hotel bookings not made through Egencia by applying a scaling factor to the emissions from the recorded bookings. For car rentals, we apply an estimation factor to calculate distance travelled and apply DESNZ emission factors. Uber provides an emissions report using EPA emission factors to account for rideshare emissions. We use a spend-based method for taxis and personal car mileage reimbursement. The spend is categorized and mapped to a commodity type and an associated emission factor using the EPA USEEIO factors. For corporate jets, we estimate a fuel burn rate based on aircraft type and apply this to the routes that were flown in 2024, and apply DESNZ (UK) emission factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50223

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Commuting emissions are calculated utilizing lululemon’s commuting survey from 2017. Survey results were extrapolated to 2024 employee data. DESNZ 2024 emission factors were applied to calculate emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3766

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We conducted a site-level analysis to determine the prevalence of natural gas and refrigerant use from landlord-controlled systems at our leased sites. We apply energy intensity factors and emission factors from our Scope 1 calculation to this data to estimate natural gas emissions in this category. We apply the same methodology for estimating refrigerant leaks from our Scope 1 calculation to this data to calculate refrigerant emissions in this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

lululemon’s primary business model consists of delivering products directly to guests. We did an assessment of downstream transportation and distribution and deemed it to be immaterial to the emissions inventory.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

lululemon stores sell final products only, rather than intermediate products. Therefore, processing of sold products is not relevant and emissions for this category are zero.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

626746

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Use of Sold Product: We calculate the annual energy and water used to wash our garments with PEFCR assumptions for our data such as cold-water wash and machine dried, as well as average washer size.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The use phase emissions are calculated using the draft guidance from PEFCR.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

64090

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The end-of-life emissions are calculated using the draft guidance from PEFCR.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to this category are immaterial and are captured elsewhere in our inventory.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1644

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Franchise emissions represent 0.1% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Energy use is estimated from actual fuel and electricity data collected at sites within our operational boundary. Emissions are calculated using IEA and IPCC factors, reported on a location-based basis, and include estimated refrigerant leaks as well as upstream fuel- and energy-related emissions.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The carbon impact of the investments that lululemon makes outside its normal retail business were estimated and deemed immaterial. We estimate the emissions to be less than 0.1% of our footprint.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

n/a

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

n/a

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1) 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 output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

328

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

An increase in store, distribution center, and office square footage contributed to higher emissions.

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	11348	*Biogenic carbon is calculated based on manufacturing facilities biofuel use.*

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1784

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1485

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1294

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10937

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

129

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

238

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

705

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

222

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

423

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

354

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

471

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

772

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

772

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

428

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

174

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

392

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2209

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17042

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Stores*	*1885*
Row 2	*Corporate*	*2185*

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Stationary combustion*	*2463*
Row 2	*Refrigerants*	*1529*
Row 3	*Mobile combustion*	*78*

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) 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)
Row 1	*Stores*	*31356*	*802*
Row 2	*Corporate*	*4407*	*3*

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Chilled Water*	*32*	*32*
Row 2	*Electric Power*	*35731*	*772*

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Consolidated accounting group	*4070*	*35764*	*805*
All other entities	*0*	*0*	*0*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13234

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

13234.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

102739

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1787

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

104526.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

361

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

361.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

909

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

909.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

103648

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

15382

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

119030.00

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13234

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13234

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

909

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

909

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

909

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

909

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2924

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2924.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20940

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

909

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21849.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18481

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18481.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

219.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

275

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

275.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

648

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

648.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1093

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1093.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

302

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

302.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

112.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

908

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

908.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

561

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

561.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1279

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1279.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

131.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

526

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

526.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

103

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

103.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1787

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1787.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

474

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

154

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

628.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

179

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

179.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

136.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

771

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

771.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

357

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

357.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1879

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1938.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50276

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

148

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50424.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

NA

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8577

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4094

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6718

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1551

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

356

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49920

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar or wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

89

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

186

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

648

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

131

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

179

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

136

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

107

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

122.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18481

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

93

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

55

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

908

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2924

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar hydro wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

526

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

825

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1054

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

771

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

561

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1035

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ EKOenergy label

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

244

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1787

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ EKOenergy label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

We were unable to source renewable electricity in South Korea due to a challenging Energy Attribute Credit (EAC) market. Consequently, renewable energy credits were procured from nearby geographies; these are retired annually.

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.18

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

909

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

909

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We have solar electricity generation at one distribution center.

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Our sourcing strategy in North America is centered on a wind Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) (signed in 2021), which produces renewable electricity in North America. This VPPA is in our largest operating market. Additionally, we have solar panels on one of our Canadian DCs. For the remainder of our Scope 2 emissions, we purchase Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) from accredited tracking agencies and, where operationally feasible, from wind and solar. In certain markets, we procure electricity from renewable utility providers.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from:

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The EAC market in South Korea is small but evolving. For the small retail and office spaces we lease, neither on-site renewables nor PPAs are suitable for the size of our requirements. We are exploring options for green electricity tariffs in South Korea.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

We are required to use J-Credits instead of RECs for wind and solar.

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

There is a limited, prohibitively priced supply of renewable electricity in the market.

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.46

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

4875

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

10588

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

During 2024, lululemon's revenue growth exceeded the increase in total energy consumption across our own operations (facilities or business activities where lululemon has direct operational control); therefore, the intensity of emissions per revenue decreased.

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

119030

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total own operations energy consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

13

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy usage is related to the size of lululemon's operational footprint (i.e., stores, offices, distribution centers) which grew from 2023 to 2024, and we continue to manage scope 1 and 2 emissions through renewable energy procurement, targeted electrification and energy efficiency measures.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

lululemon - Near-Term Approval Letter[65].pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

2886

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

15155

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

0.000

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

18041.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7216.400

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

4072

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

805

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

4877.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

121.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is a science-based target that covers the absolute reduction of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Although our Scope 1 and 2 emissions make up a relatively small part of lululemon's total emissions, we have the most influence over them.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

In 2021, we signed a 10-year Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) with renewable energy company Enel Green Power. In May 2022, the Azure Sky wind farm came online and started producing renewable energy. In 2024, approximately 69% of renewable electricity we procured in North America (relevant to our scope 2 emissions) came from the VPPA. For the remainder of our Scope 2 emissions, we purchase EACs from accredited tracking agencies and, where operationally feasible, from wind and solar. We procure electricity from renewable utility providers for some international locations. This strategy helps minimize exposure to risks including energy cost fluctuations, and reputational risks.

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

lululemon - Near-Term Approval Letter[65].pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/30/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

216

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

48

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

264.0000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

264.0000000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

91

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

76

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

76

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

105.6000000000

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

144

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

44

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

188.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

188.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.98

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our science-based target (SBT) is relative to gross profit and covers the intensity reduction of GHG emissions across our global supply chain in two Scope 3 categories: purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution. It includes Tier 1 factory energy usage, Tier 2 mill energy usage, Tier 3 yarn formation, Tier 4 raw material resource extraction, and packaging. It excludes “other purchased goods and services” (i.e., non-product emissions in Category 1). All of Category 4 (inbound and outbound transportation) is included. To work toward our Scope 3 2030 science-based target, we focus on three key areas: product and material innovation, manufacturing, and transportation.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The Scope 3 emissions associated with creating and shipping our products make up the majority of lululemon’s total emissions. Targeting these emissions is key to achieving our 2030 Scope 3 intensity target.

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

In 2024, we realized a 29 percent reduction in scope 3 emissions intensity relative to a 2018 baseline. Continued efforts to achieve this reduction included preferred material conversion and supplier carbon-reduction activities. While this is a slight increase in our intensity from 2023, it is important to note that, because production and related emissions often occur months before products are sold, emissions intensity may fluctuate year-over-year due to changes in production timing and inventory levels—even as we make progress on our programs.

We have numerous plans in place for achieving our target:

Environmental requirements for suppliers—In 2022, we released our Vendor Environmental Manual, which contains guidelines for our suppliers on impact area requirements by facility type. These include water efficiency, wastewater, chemistry, energy efficiency, coal boiler phase-out, and renewable energy procurement.

Renewable energy roadmap—We identified emissions hotspots weighted by product volume and are in the process of co-developing our supplier renewable energy roadmap to support the transition.

Phase-out use of coal boilers from supplier sites—We evolved mapping of our supply chain to identify any further facilities with coal-fired boilers used for thermal heating. We are in the process of confirming receipt of coal phase-out commitment letters and action plans from Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to demonstrate their path to 2030.

Logistics initiatives— Our transportation initiatives include utilizing lower-carbon transportation modes, engaging with logistics service providers (LSPs), and supporting advancements in alternative lower-carbon fuels.

Preferred materials— We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize impacts on areas such as climate, nature, or communities compared to their conventional equivalents, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes, or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

09/16/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

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

28

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

0.1

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2022

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. This target plays a significant role in our Scope 1 and 2 absolute reduction target (Abs 1 in question 7.53.1).

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our goal is to purchase 100% renewable electricity for our own operations (facilities or business activities where lululemon has direct operational control). There are no exclusions in the scope of the target.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Our objective is to maintain our 100% renewable electricity usage and contribute toward our SBTi absolute Scope 1 and 2 target.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, approximately 69% of the renewable electricity we procured in North America (relevant to our scope 2 emissions) came from a wind VPPA, which we signed in 2021 with renewable energy company Enel Green Power. In 2024, lululemon procured 100% renewable electricity for our own operations, achieving our renewable electricity goal and exceeding our goal to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 60% from our baseline. We first met these goals in 2021 and have maintained them since. We continue to purchase Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and work with renewable utility providers for our international operations. EACs are purchased from accredited tracking agencies and, where possible, from wind and solar energy sources. In 2023, we installed solar panels on our distribution center in Delta, British Columbia.

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/28/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Product level

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

☑ Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :kg of preferred materials procured

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kg of materials procured

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

30

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

75

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

60

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

66.6666666667

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. This target relates to our product sustainability goal to increase the percentage of total preferred materials procured for our products. This will indirectly contribute to reducing our Scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize impacts on areas such as climate, nature or communities, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Setting a target on procuring more preferred materials enables lululemon to drive innovation and be less dependent on synthetic fibers from virgin fossil fuel sources.

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

We have established conversion strategies and preferred solutions for the key fibers making up the bulk of our portfolio (synthetics and naturals). At the end of our 2024 procurement year, 60% of preferred materials were procured for our products, as defined above. Due to the complexities of scaling preferred nylon, we do not anticipate reaching our 75% preferred material goal in 2025.

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/30/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Int1

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

lululemon - Net-Zero Approval Letter (2)[84].pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In accordance with the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTI) Net-Zero Standard (Standard)*, our target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions from baseline, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Standard. As stated on the SBTi website, the Net-Zero Standard is a framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. Our target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. Our net-zero target is to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions and includes a target boundary of land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of our net-zero target is to reduce long-term emissions in line with the latest science toward limiting global temperature increases to 1.5°C by the end of the century. We utilize the SBTi's Corporate Net-Zero Standard to ensure our target aligns with climate science.

The SBTi' Standard is the world's only framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. It includes guidance, criteria, and recommendations to support companies in setting science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

Our net-zero target has been validated by the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi). Our long-term aim is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline. In accordance with the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTI) Net-Zero Standard (Standard)*, our target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions from baseline, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Standard. SBTi has validated our net-zero target.

Our approach focuses on taking action to meet our near-term 2030 climate targets as we build out a longer-term roadmap. We recognize that achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 will be challenging, and requires innovation within the apparel sector, cross-industry collaboration, and policies that incentivize and scale new technologies. In short, we cannot meet a net-zero ambition on our own. Our long-term strategy will define where we can innovate and act as a catalyst for our industry (e.g., material innovation, textile-to-textile recycling), and where we need to collaborate or advocate for policy support (e.g., accessibility of renewable electricity).

*As stated on the SBTi website, the Net-Zero Standard is a framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. Our target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We have not planned for any near-term investments for neutralization. Our approach focuses on reducing our supply chain emissions intensity to meet our 2030 target in the short- to medium-term. We will monitor guidance and criteria from the SBTi in the area of carbon removals.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We will periodically review this target to ensure it is consistent with updated guidance from SBTi.

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	*3*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*45000*
Implementation commenced	*24*	*560000*
Implemented	*1*	*34959*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

34959

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We procure and retire renewable electricity for our Scope 2 and Scope 3 category 14 emissions through our corporate VPPA, RECs and green utilities. These savings were made in the reporting year.

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

lululemon prioritizes all emissions reduction initiatives based on financial feasibility, potential for impact, and alignment to strategic business objectives. During our annual financial planning cycle, we fund a portfolio of projects that support our climate goals based on our analysis of impact and investment needs.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We use R&D to focus efforts on decreasing the impact of our materials and production process (e.g. coloration). We have a budget and team that focuses on this objective.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No
Rubber	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Rubber

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Portion of natural rubber from footwear and trims

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We include natural rubber used in our products except for footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of our overall portfolio.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☑ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

8

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

In this disclosure, we include natural rubber used in our products, except for footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of our overall portfolio.

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*19484*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*19484*
Rubber	*413*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*413*

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2543.24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Regenerated cellulosics used in textiles We currently do not have consistent information, nor chain of custody to show the fiber country of origin for finished material or product level. However, we understand from our Canopy Audited fiber suppliers the majority of the wood they source is grown in Scandinavia, the Baltic Countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), South Africa, and the USA.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Not applicable

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

231.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in our yoga mats. 56% of the volume of natural rubber disclosed is sourced from Guatemala as disclosed by our yoga mats Tier 1 vendor and stated in the supply chain's FSC certificates.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1860

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code), and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

199

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

406

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

440

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

163

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down

to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

187

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

42

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5628

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Not applicable

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

107.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in yoga mats. 26% of the volume of natural rubber disclosed is sourced from Sri-Lanka, as disclosed by our yoga mats Tier 1 vendor and stated in the supply chain’s FSC certificates.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Not applicable

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

74.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in yoga mats. 18% of the volume of natural rubber disclosed is sourced from Thailand, as disclosed by our yoga mats Tier 1 vendor and stated in the supply chain's FSC certificates.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7799

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Self-reported by suppliers as recycled content, therefore region unknown. We collect data on our packaging material consumption on an annual basis. Our vendors self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location. For product packaging, our vendors provide the country of origin of each of our packaging categories (down to the material format code) and this enables us to track the volume at a country level. For non-product packaging, our vendors report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other strategies and policies currently in place

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Our Forestry Statement contains strategies and principles for all relevant forest-derived materials (i.e., paper packaging, cellulosic-based fibers) and we continue to build additional traceability and data systems which will be part of our process to manage the risk of deforestation and conversion in our supply chain.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Rubber

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other strategies and policies currently in place

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Our Forestry Statement contains strategies and principles for all relevant forest-derived materials (i.e., natural rubber) and we continue to build additional traceability and data systems, which will be part of our process to manage the risk of deforestation and conversion in our supply chain.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :2543

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☑ Other target metric, please specify :% certified regenerated cellulosic (by kg)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/31/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

48

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, no alignment after assessment

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Certify or assess by a third party that 100% of our products' forest-based materials by 2023. This applies to cellulosic forest-based fibers.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We have established clear requirements for suppliers through our Wood-based Fiber Policy. The policy is used for all suppliers, including finished goods (Tier 1), fabric mills (Tier 2), and yarn spinners (Tier 3) suppliers that provide lululemon with any wood-based fibers. Regenerated cellulosic fibers are assessed through CanopyStyle Audits to verify our Tier 4 fiber suppliers are at low risk of sourcing from ancient or endangered forests, or controversial sources. Lenzing, a Tier 4 supplier, provides us with continuous updates on their efforts to minimize deforestation risks and reduce their environmental impacts. We are currently engaging a technology solution that allows us to verify the volume of Lenzing fiber used in our products.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Moving forward, we will evolve our supply chain mapping to yarn level, continue engaging with our fiber sources, and evaluate options to evolve our chain-of-custody procedures. We are continuing to work on mapping our supply chain beyond yarn level and implemented a traceability technology to support tracing cellulosic-based fibers.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

10/28/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

52

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, no alignment after assessment

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We include natural rubber used in our products except for footwear and trims, which represent a small portion of our overall portfolio.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

All natural rubber that is used in our yoga mats is 100% FSC certified natural rubber.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

.

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Product and non-product packaging: We monitor, collect, and report on our annual packaging consumption and data in specific mandatory disclosures. Our suppliers self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to inform our total consumption for each location.

For non-product packaging, our suppliers report country of origin of forest fibers and, in some cases, country facility level.

For product packaging, our suppliers provide the country of manufacture but not the country of origin for forest fibers. Therefore, we report all product packaging as unknown region.

Regenerated cellulosic fibers: We rely on CanopyStyle Audits to verify suppliers are at low risk of sourcing from ancient or endangered forests. We then use a third-party system, TextileGenesis, as a verification method to continuously monitor and verify regenerated cellulosic data.

Rubber

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Through product bills of materials, we track Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers of the natural rubber for our yoga mats. With their support, we have mapped back to the source farms. This information enables us to collect and review the relevant FSC certificates from our suppliers and store them centrally.

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

18

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

82

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Rubber

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

24.6

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

24.6

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

Rubber

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

24.6

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Our packaging team utilizes the FSC Certificate Public Dashboard to ensure our suppliers maintain their FSC certifications. We require suppliers to self-report and verify FSC certifications in their annual data. Global packaging data, provided voluntarily by our suppliers, is certified using FSC and SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative). All suppliers are required to annually provide data on all packaging materials purchased throughout the year. This data includes material type, country of origin, certifications, and recycled content.

Rubber

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Our teams utilize the FSC Certificate Public Dashboard to ensure suppliers maintain their FSC certifications. We require suppliers to self-report additional FSC certifications in their annual data.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :SFI Forest Management standard

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.01

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Our packaging suppliers self-report their SFI certifications. Global packaging data, provided voluntarily by our suppliers, is certified using FSC and SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative). All suppliers are required to annually provide data on all packaging materials purchased throughout the year. This data includes material type, country of origin, certifications, and recycled content.

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Forest-derived materials (including timber products) make up a small portion of our total product and packaging material consumption. To reduce the risk of deforestation in our supply chain, our approach is to improve traceability and utilize chain-of-custody certification schemes, which do not require an estimation

of our potential deforestation and conversion footprint. We are working to improve deforestation risk identification and traceability in our supply chain by engaging with external forestry specialists.

Rubber

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Forest-derived materials (including rubber products) make up a small portion of our total product and packaging material consumption. To reduce risk of deforestation, our approach is to improve traceability and utilize chain-of-custody certification schemes, which do not require an estimation of our potential deforestation and conversion footprint. We are working with external forestry specialists to improve deforestation risk identification and traceability in our supply chain.

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:*

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
	☑ Yes
Rubber	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

13

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Regenerated cellulosic fibers: In 2023, we began implementation of a third-party system, Textile Genesis, as an additional verification step to continuously monitor and certify our regenerated cellulosic fibers. This helps us maintain compliance with our requirements to lower the risk of sourcing from ancient or endangered forests, or controversial sources. The system relies on physical identification through digital tokens—which are fiber-type specific and directly proportionate to the physical shipments of fiber—to provide chain of custody across the entire supply chain.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Identification high risk countries of origin

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

72

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

lululemon uses an internal classification system to engage our suppliers and both monitor and manage commodity sourcing for our product and non- product packaging. For product and non-product packaging, we monitor, collect, and report on our annual packaging consumption and data in specific mandatory disclosures. Our suppliers self-report their packaging specifications and we use this information to estimate our consumption of packaging material that is forest certified.

We track this information through an annual reporting process. Based on the disclosed information, we map specific sourcing areas and classify the risk category for each area. The risk categories for product and non-product packaging consist of:

1. High-risk packaging—Defined as packaging that is not certified and originates from a forest-risk country. A forest-risk country is defined by the CDP Forests 2023 reporting guidance as “one of the following tropical and subtropical countries selected based on current and/or future deforestation risk (based on GCP 2019; WWF, 2015 & TFA, 2019).*
2. Low-risk packaging—Defined as packaging from certified materials where due diligence and lower-risk classification is met per the certification standards/requirements used by the organization. For example, lululemon’s FSC-certified materials could be classified as ‘low risk’ as they follow FSC’s requirements.

*High-risk countries: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

We plan to assess and comply (where applicable) with upcoming forest regulations, including the EU Deforestation Regulation.

We also have a plan to manage our verification programs and further develop our due diligence, compliance, and traceability commitments. We utilize the FSC Certificate Public Dashboard to ensure our suppliers maintain their FSC certifications. We require suppliers to self-report and verify FSC certifications in their annual data. Key suppliers are also required to self-report on their PEFC and SFI certifications. We rely on FSC certification as the main system for supporting our commitments. We do not currently engage in our own process to control, monitor, or verify compliance. We have implemented additional resources to manage our overall materials verification programs and further develop our due diligence, compliance, and traceability commitments.

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

As part of our future climate strategy, we are planning to further understand and address a broader range of land and nature-related impacts, as well as their links to climate change. As part of this, we are working toward more regenerative agriculture sourcing projects in our existing supply chains. These projects will support landscape initiatives and in future years (beyond two years) could include shared sustainable land use goals.

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Rubber

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Packaging:

In alignment with our Key Packaging Principles, we work with suppliers that can provide Forest Stewardship CouncilTM (FSC), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). We assess our suppliers to ensure they meet these standards. We are continually seeking ways to optimize packaging and save on forest pulp. We are also members of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC), a membership-based collaborative that brings stakeholders together to make improvements to packaging sustainability.

Cellulosic fibers:

With the support of Canopy, a not-for-profit environmental organization, we developed a textile plan to help maintain the health of critical forest areas. We have a sourcing policy in place outlining our commitments and the associated requirements for our supply chain. Canopy audits the top global wood-based fiber producers and publicly ranks them. Lenzing, based in Austria, is a top-performing producer and is committed to being gold standard member of Canopy. As of 2018, all of our wood-based fibers are sourced from Lenzing. As of January 2018, we reached our commitment to ensure we are not sourcing any fabrics from ancient or endangered forests.

Textile Exchange:

Our collaboration with Textile Exchange focuses on advancing preferred fibers and materials adoption. Textile Exchange's mandate is to drive climate and nature action, advance production practices, and transform supply chains within the fashion textile and apparel industry, including practices to avoid deforestation and forest conversion.

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agriculture

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Partnering with Conservation International and Cotton Nation in the San Martin region of Peru, lululemon is supporting efforts to transition existing cotton farmers to regenerative practices (as measured against Textile Exchange's Regenerative Agriculture Outcome Framework), and reforestation of farm borderlands. This work was kicked off in late 2024, and we are currently working through the first year of baseline measurement, technical reports, and a final report of the first year of the effort.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

65

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Other, please specify :Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Target number of hectares out to 2030 is still in development.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Partnering with Conservation International and Cotton Nation in the San Martin region of Peru, lululemon is supporting efforts to transition existing cotton farmers to regenerative practices (as measured against Textile Exchange's Regenerative Agriculture Outcome Framework), and reforestation of farm borderlands. This work was kicked off in late 2024, and we are currently working through the first year of baseline measurement, technical reports, and a final report of the first year of the effort.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

65

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Other, please specify :Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Target hectares out to 2030 is still in development.

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :In 2024 and 2025, we worked with WWF to assess water and biodiversity risks in regions where our Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities are located. The assessment used the WWF Water Risk Filter and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, along with local data

(11.3) 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
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :Certify or assess by a third party 100% of our products' forest-based materials by 2023.

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

To date, we have prioritized efforts to obtain verification for our key emissions and energy data. Moving forward, we plan to expand the scope of our environmental data verification.

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Across our disclosure we reference our "preferred material" targets. In some responses the character limit did not allow for us to include the definition, so we are including it here:

- Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize impacts on areas such as climate, nature or communities, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2023 definition of preferred materials to guide the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President - Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from: ☑ Other, please specify :Senior Vice President