

**California Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures Act (VCMDBA):
lululemon athletica inc. 2024 disclosure**

Pursuant to Section 44475 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code under the VCMDBA, this statement includes a guide to locate climate-related disclosures made throughout lululemon athletica inc.'s (the "Company," "lululemon," "we," or "our") reporting and verification for the calendar year 2023 period.

lululemon does not market or sell voluntary carbon offsets and does not purchase or use voluntary carbon offsets to achieve its climate-related emissions targets as those terms are used in Sections 44475 and 44475.1 of the VCMDBA. The following includes a summary of statements made regarding the Company's 2050 science-based net-zero target and/or greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) pursuant to Section 44475.2 of the VCDMA. Please see the referenced documents for full disclosure details.

The Company's VCMDBA disclosures should be understood in the context of its 2023 calendar year reporting of climate-related information. This includes:

- [2024 CDP Report](#), pages 22-34, 69-74, 82-87, and 138-316
- [2023 Impact Report](#), pages 3, 13, 34-40, 58-65, 70-73

Identification of science-based targets	<p>Information regarding our science-based targets can be found in our 2023 Impact Report, pages 13, 34-40, 58, 61-63 and our 2024 CDP Report, questions 7.53 and 7.54.</p> <p>Our 2030 science-based climate targets are approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent absolute reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all owned and operated facilities (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 2030. Our Scope 1 and 2 target aligns with limiting global temperature increases to 1.5°C. We met this target in 2021 and have maintained it since then. See below for details on our progress in 2023. • 60 percent intensity reduction of GHGs in purchased good and services, and upstream transportation and distribution (Scope 3) by 2030.¹ Our Scope 3 target aims to limit emissions to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. See below for details on our progress in 2023. <p>Our long-term science-based target—to achieve net-zero emissions of GHGs by 2050—was validated against the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard² and approved in 2024. According to the current standard, companies must cut emissions by more than 90% and use permanent carbon removal and storage to counterbalance the final 10% or more of residual emissions that cannot be eliminated. Thus, the 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.</p>
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¹ In 2024, we updated our Scope 3 target as part of our target re-validation process with SBTi to include Category 1 (with the exclusion of "other purchased goods and services," which relate to non-product spend) and Category 4 emissions, as defined by the GHG Protocol. This exceeds the SBTi requirement of including at least two-thirds of Scope 3 emissions. We also updated the denominator of our economic intensity target metric, which was developed using the GEVA (GHG emission per unit of value-added) methodology, from revenue to gross profit to align with the latest SBTi requirements. In our reporting, we have updated our baseline and prior year progress to reflect these changes as well as other methodology enhancements, including data improvements and updates to emissions factors.

² As stated on the SBTi website, their Corporate Net-Zero Standard is a framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science.

How claims regarding net zero and emissions reductions are derived	<p>lululemon's management is responsible for the annual collection, assessment, quantification, and reporting of energy and emissions data. We capture, calculate, and report direct and indirect (Scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions and Scope 3 GHG emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol, Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. For more information about GHG emissions calculation methodologies, refer to our 2023 Impact Report, pages 58-63 and our 2024 CDP Report, questions 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, and 7.8.</p> <p>Additional information regarding GHG emissions reductions targets, including governance, strategies, baselines, and progress can be found in our 2023 Impact Report, pages 13 and 34-40 and 58-63, and our 2024 CDP Report, questions 2.2.2, 4.3, , 4.11, 4.12, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, and 7.8. Refer to our 2024 CDP Report for additional details on how we determine emissions reduced by our initiatives (question 7.55) and our products (question 7.74.1).</p> <p>Details on independent third-party verification are available below.</p>
How interim progress is measured	<p>To work toward achieving progress, we are taking action to reduce GHG emissions intensity across our supply chain and owned operations.</p> <p>Although Scope 1 and 2 emissions make up a relatively small part of lululemon's total emissions (0.3% of 2023 carbon footprint), we have more direct influence over these emissions. Strategically reducing these emissions is key to achieving our long-term 2050 net-zero target. We achieved our Scope 1 and 2 target in 2021 and have continued to maintain it since. In 2023, we saw a 77 percent absolute reduction in GHG emissions in all owned and operated facilities relative to our 2018 baseline. These reductions are in large part driven by renewable electricity usage, including a wind Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in North America. Our procured renewable electricity also includes on-site solar from one of our distribution centres, energy attribute certificates from accredited tracking agencies, and green premium options from renewable utility providers. See more about how we maintain this target in our 2023 Impact Report, pages 34, 36-37, 40, 58 and our 2024 CDP Report, question 7.53.1.</p> <p>The Scope 3 emissions associated with creating and shipping products make up the majority of lululemon's total emissions (99.7% of 2023 carbon footprint). Targeting these emissions is key to achieving our 2030 Scope 3 intensity target as well as the long-term 2050 net-zero target. We work to take a systemic approach to reduce emissions intensity over time across manufacturing; product, materials and packaging; and transportation and logistics. In 2023, we realized a reduction in emissions intensity. Continued efforts to achieve this reduction included preferred material conversion, supplier carbon-reduction activities, and a decrease in inbound air freight. In addition, because production and related emissions may occur months before products are sold, emissions intensity is sensitive to production and inventory level fluctuations. In 2023, lower production volumes contributed to the reduction in emissions intensity. In future years, we expect production volumes to increase with growth and are continuing the work to progress toward our Scope 3 target. See more about our progress and how it is measured in our 2023 Impact Report, pages 11, 35-40, 58-63 and in our 2024 CDP Report, question 7.53.2.</p>

	<p>Refer to our 2024 CDP Report for additional details on emissions reductions initiatives (question 7.55), products (question 7.74.1) and net-zero target (question 7.54.3).</p> <p>Details on independent third-party verification are available below.</p>
Independent third-party verification	<p>In 2023, we obtained limited assurance from Apex Companies LLC (Apex) on Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, and Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel.³ To learn more about our independent third-party verification, including the verification protocols used, please refer to the Assurance Statement on our Reporting & Disclosure website, our 2023 Impact Report, page 73 and our 2024 CDP Report, question 7.9.</p>

To see definitions for terms used in this statement, see page 72 of our [2023 Impact Report](#).

Forward-Looking Statement

This report contains certain forward-looking statements or projections, which reflect our current expectations regarding future events, performance and goals and involve several risks and uncertainties. Generally speaking, any statement in this report not based upon historical fact is a forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements can also be identified by the use of forward-looking or conditional words, such as “could,” “should,” “can,” “enable,” “continue,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “intend,” “look,” “may,” “will,” “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “remain,” “confident,” “commit” and “potential” or similar expressions. In particular, statements regarding our plans, strategies, prospects, goals and expectations regarding our business and industry are forward-looking statements. These statements are aspirational and may also be based on estimates and assumptions under developing standards that may change in the future. You should not unduly rely on forward-looking statements. These are not guarantees of performance and speak only as of the date the statements are made. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are detailed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our disclosure and forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this report or as of the date they are made, and except as required by law, we do not undertake to update such forward-looking statements.

Our disclosures in this report have not been externally assured or verified by an independent third party unless otherwise noted. This disclosure represents our current policy and intent and is not intended to create legal rights or obligations. This disclosure may contain links to other internet sites or references to third parties. Such links or references are not incorporated by reference to this disclosure, and we can provide no assurance as to their accuracy. The use or inclusion of this information is also not intended to represent endorsements of any apps and services.

³ We align with the [GHG Protocol](#) definition for Scope 3 Category 6 business travel, which includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities (and excludes emissions from transportation of employees to and from work, which are accounted for in Category 7).