



lululemon athletica inc.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Topics included: Climate Change, Forests, Biodiversity

This is an export of lululemon athletica inc.'s response to the 2026 CDP Questionnaire, submitted on 22nd September 2026. For more information on CDP see [here](#).

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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 principally 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 1, 2026, we employed approximately 39,000 people worldwide and had 811 company-operated stores. We operate in 30 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 51 suppliers that manufacture our products, five of which produced 47 percent of our products in 2025, with the largest manufacturer producing 15 percent. During 2025, 40 percent of our products were manufactured in Vietnam, 18 percent in Cambodia, 11 percent in Sri Lanka, 11 percent in Indonesia, 7 percent in Bangladesh, and the remainder in other regions. We work with a group of approximately 65 suppliers to provide the fabrics for our products. In 2025, 48 percent of our fabrics were produced by our top five fabric suppliers, with the largest manufacturer producing 20 percent. During 2025, 34 percent of our fabrics originated from Taiwan, 29 percent from China Mainland, 10 percent from South Korea, 10 percent from Vietnam 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
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ No	Select from: ☒ No

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

11102600000

(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

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Norway

☒ Sweden

- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Sri Lanka
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(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)

23419

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

☒ Square meters

☒ Square feet

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

(1.22.11) 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. Fabric usage is collected in yards and/or meters. Cuttable width is collected in inches, and fabric density is collected in grams per square meter (g/m²) or grams per square yard (g/yd²). These three data points are then multiplied using the appropriate conversion factors. Material composition data (i.e., the percentage of different fibers in a material) is subsequently used to calculate the quantity of cellulosic fibers contained within the 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.

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Cellulose-based textile fiber

☒ Primary packaging

☒ Secondary packaging

☒ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.20) Please explain

lululemon uses various forms of timber commodities in both our packaging and regenerated cellulosic fibers used in our materials. There is no direct correlation between lululemon's packaging and revenue, therefore revenue dependence refers solely to regenerated cellulosic fibers.

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)

353

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.10) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Cubic meters

☒ Kilogram

☒ Square meters

(1.22.11) 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 using the weight of material in grams per cubic meters or square meters.

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Natural rubber

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.20) 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 collect data from Tier 1, Tier 2, and select Tier 3 suppliers, as well as select subcontractors throughout our supply chain. We use our New Vendor Approval Process to collect information on all key suppliers' production processes. We have also mapped 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.

*Tier 1: Supplier facilities that manufacture and provide final products. Tier 2: Supplier facilities that produce and finish materials for Tier 1 suppliers. Tier 3: Supplier facilities that process raw materials into intermediate materials (e.g., yarn spinning). Tier 4: Supplier facilities, farms, and forests that provide raw materials (e.g., farming of cotton).

(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)

5

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

Our short-term time frame aligns with lululemon's strategic and investment planning horizons and broadly aligns with lululemon's 2030 near-term climate targets and Impact Agenda 2030 strategy and goals.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The medium-term time frame allows us to assess the potential effects of climate risks beyond typical planning cycles and before our long-term time horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

The long-term time frame coincides with our 2050 net-zero ambition. In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard), our target is a 90 percent reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from a 2018 baseline, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Net-Zero Standard. lululemon’s target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.*

* The SBTi develops standards, tools, and guidance that allow companies to set GHG emissions reduction targets. As stated on the SBTi website, the Corporate Net-Zero Standard is a framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science.

(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:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☒ Yes	☒ 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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

☒ 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:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(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

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ ENCORE
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

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

(2.2.2.15) 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/freshwater/ocean 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

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ 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 sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We use materiality assessments to identify and reassess the priority topics most relevant to our stakeholders and business. Our latest materiality assessment refresh, completed in 2024 with support from a third-party expert, involved the following activities:

Stakeholder engagement planning: Identified key stakeholder groups, available inputs, and internal subject matter experts representing stakeholder views to augment direct engagement.

Topic identification: Reviewed previous materiality assessments, conducted peer benchmarking, and researched sustainability reporting standards and frameworks to develop a comprehensive list of potential material topics.

Topic refinement and prioritization: Further defined how the topics relate to lululemon's business model, activities, and value chain, and prioritized them through workshops with cross-functional internal subject matter experts.

Materiality validation: Our ESG Reporting Steering Committee (SteerCo) reviewed and approved the output of the materiality process. The SteerCo is comprised of leaders from finance, sustainability, legal, and global risk and advisory services, with the purpose of tracking and monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory and compliance issues.

The insights and outputs of our materiality assessment informed our strategy, reporting, and actions. They helped guide our ESG disclosures, including the Impact Report, and supported strategic discussions that helped shape Impact Agenda 2030, target development, and the planning and execution of initiatives and programs.

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

☒ 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
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Drought | ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| ☒ Heat wave | ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) |
| ☒ Wildfires | |
| ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon | |
| ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) | |

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability

- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Other, please specify: **Other commodity users/producers at a local level**

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

In 2025, we updated our climate scenario analysis. The process involved identifying climate-related risks and opportunities and assessing their potential financial effects in the short, medium and long term under a range of climate scenarios. A working group comprised of members of our sustainability, legal, and finance teams assessed the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude of impact using criteria consistent with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, informed by the results of the climate scenario analysis. Potential magnitude of impact was assessed across financial, operational and reputational categories, each of which was assessed on a five-point scale from one (insignificant) to five (catastrophic). Likelihood was also assessed on a five-point scale from one (rare) to five (almost certain). The results of the analysis were presented to the SteerCo. Where appropriate, climate-related risks identified by the working group and reviewed by the SteerCo are incorporated into the ERM process by the Global Risk and Advisory Services team, when those risks could reasonably be expected to significantly impact lululemon in the time frame that ERM prioritizes. Our annual ERM assessment process identifies strategic risks and appropriate mitigation actions at both company and asset level. The CEO and Board of Directors (Board) have oversight of the ERM process.

(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, ERM, and climate scenario analysis—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 where applicable.

(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:

☒ Other, please specify: We are continuing our work on identification of priority locations

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

In 2025, we completed a nature impact assessment informed by global frameworks to help identify potential impacts within our supply chain and shape our nature approach. We are working to improve Tier 4 supplier traceability in order to conduct a more in-depth nature impact assessment. In 2025, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter to assess high-risk/priority river basins for our Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities. Four priority river basins were identified based on supplier facility site concentration and exposure to key physical water risks, including water scarcity, water quality, drought, and flooding.

(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

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We assess substantive effects on the organization based on the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude of impact of risks using criteria consistent with lululemon's ERM process. Potential magnitude of impact is assessed across financial, operational and reputational categories, each of which is assessed on a five-point scale from one (insignificant) to five (catastrophic). Likelihood is also assessed on a five-point scale from one (rare) to five (almost certain).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We assess substantive effects on the organization based on the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude of impact of opportunities. Potential magnitude of impact is assessed across financial, operational and reputational categories, each of which is assessed on a five-point scale from one (insignificant) to five (transformational). Likelihood is also assessed on a five-point scale from one (rare) to five (almost certain).

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:

☒ No

(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:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are planning to conduct a double materiality assessment, using a consistent process and criteria across sustainability matters. As part of the assessment, we are planning to evaluate forest-related risks and opportunities, informed by our 2025 nature impact assessment.

(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

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Germany

☒ Ireland

☒ Malaysia

☒ Thailand

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Norway

☒ Sweden

☒ Australia

☒ Singapore

☒ Sri Lanka

☒ Netherlands

- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Evolving carbon pricing policies, including emission trading schemes (ETS) and carbon taxes, may increase sourcing and tax-related operational costs and consequently impact our earnings through an increase in cost of goods sold. Since the majority of our emissions occur in the supply chain, carbon pricing would primarily impact lululemon through higher costs, including those associated with the sourcing and distribution of our products.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] 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

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(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 or for our suppliers, it could increase our direct and indirect costs.

(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

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We closely monitor climate regulations that could affect our business, including carbon pricing schemes. lululemon's sourcing team has the flexibility to manage changing direct and indirect costs, including those related to carbon pricing. Additionally, managing emissions across our operations and supply chain by implementing our climate roadmap, including taking action to meet our near-term 2030 climate targets, helps reduce potential future costs associated with carbon pricing.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(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 |
| ☒ India | ☒ France |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Mexico |
| ☒ Japan | ☒ Norway |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ Germany | ☒ Australia |
| ☒ Ireland | ☒ Singapore |
| ☒ Malaysia | ☒ Sri Lanka |
| ☒ Thailand | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Viet Nam | ☒ New Zealand |
| ☒ Switzerland | ☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of) |
| ☒ Taiwan, China | ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region |
| ☒ United Kingdom | |
| ☒ United States of America | |
| ☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Shifts in consumer preferences toward apparel products with lower climate impact or second-hand options could affect demand for our products. Specifically, these trends could include consumers increasingly favoring products made with natural fibers, such as cotton and viscose, or recycled or renewable fibers, such as recycled nylon. Failure to anticipate and adapt to these changes may result in reduced sales, ultimately impacting our earnings through decreased revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(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

Potential reduction in revenue due to a change in demand

(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: Increasing the number of products containing preferred materials, increasing opportunities for guests to extend product use through resale and repair programs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As part of Impact Agenda 2030, we focus on addressing emissions from product creation. We have a goal to make 90 percent of products that contain at least 25 percent preferred materials* by weight,** as well as a goal to offer guests in 90 percent of global markets opportunities to extend product use, including repair or resale.***

* Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize negative impacts on areas like climate, nature, or communities, compared to the conventional equivalents, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes, or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

** Excludes trims, which are estimated to be a small portion of our overall portfolio. "By weight" refers to the weight of materials in our products. This is measured using products procured (i.e., products associated with purchase orders created during the fiscal year).

*** "Global markets" refers to markets where lululemon operates. This goal does not include outlets, pop-ups, airport stores, franchise markets, or markets with fewer than four stores. As of 2025, resale was offered only in the United States; in August 2026, we expanded to an online resale shop in Canada.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(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
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

- ☒ Canada
- ☒ France
- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Norway
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Sri Lanka
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate-related litigation could lead to increased legal expenses, settlement costs, penalties, or fines, impacting our earnings through higher operating and non-operating expenses. Climate-related lawsuits could include overstatement of climate-related public claims, inadequate climate mitigation plans, or failure to meet climate commitments.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(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:

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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

Potential increased legal expenses, settlement costs, penalties or fines

(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

☒ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify: Monitoring regulations and providing transparent reporting to stakeholders

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To reduce the risk of climate-related litigation, lululemon monitors evolving climate-related regulations globally to inform climate-related data collection and disclosure strategies. Our aim is to provide transparent communication to stakeholders by collecting and substantiating data and reporting on climate-related risks, governance, and strategy.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(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

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Germany

☒ Ireland

☒ Malaysia

☒ Thailand

☒ Viet Nam

☒ Switzerland

☒ Taiwan, China

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United States of America

☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Norway

☒ Sweden

☒ Australia

☒ Singapore

☒ Sri Lanka

☒ Netherlands

☒ New Zealand

☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)

☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A lack of progress on climate-related initiatives or targets, as well as global climate-related controversies, could result in reputational damage among customers, ultimately impacting our earnings primarily through a reduction in revenue.

(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:

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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

Potential reduction in revenue due to a change in demand

(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

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We aim to provide transparent, credible information to our stakeholders by collecting and substantiating data and reporting on climate-related risks, governance, and strategy. As part of lululemon's Impact Agenda 2030, we focus on addressing GHG emissions, increasing the use of preferred materials in products, and offering opportunities for our guests to extend product use through repair and resale programs.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Multiple climate hazards, including drought, riverine floods, tropical windstorms and heatwaves

(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

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Canada

☒ France

- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Norway
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Sri Lanka
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Due to the global nature of our supply chain, we are exposed to a range of extreme weather events such as tropical windstorms, temperate windstorms, riverine floods, and heatwaves. These events can disrupt manufacturing and logistics facilities including distribution centres, ports, and airports in our global supply chain. They may also lead to the temporary closure of retail locations, affecting our ability to deliver products to market and meet guest expectations, ultimately impacting our earnings through reduced revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

(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:

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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

Potential disruption in revenue due to upstream value chain disruption.

(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

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify: Leveraging the flexibility of our supply chain, water efficiency and heat stress mitigation measures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In the event of a disruption to suppliers or key logistics facilities as a result of extreme weather events, we reduce the risk of disruption to product distribution by leveraging the flexibility of our supply chain to reroute products to alternative suppliers or shipping options, where operationally feasible. We work with select suppliers on water efficiency initiatives informed by our work and internationally recognized tools and guidance (e.g., WWF Water Risk Filter). This approach prioritizes suppliers where we have the most influence, including those with higher production volumes and proximity to high-risk water basins. This work supports our efforts to further understand drought-related risks in the supply chain. At our distribution centre in Groveport, Ohio, we are installing a high-efficiency electric heat pump HVAC system, which is expected to reduce GHG emissions at this building by approximately 90 percent, when combined with 100 percent renewable electricity. This initiative also helps mitigate heat stress risk, which our climate scenario analysis identified as particularly relevant for this location.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

As part of our climate risk and opportunity assessment and scenario analysis process, we have considered opportunities, but none have been identified to have a substantive effect on our organization. We plan to continue to consider opportunities, including climate-related ones, as part of our future double materiality assessment.

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

We are planning to conduct a double materiality assessment, using a consistent process and criteria across sustainability matters. As part of the assessment, we are planning to evaluate forest-related risks and opportunities, informed by our 2025 nature impact assessment.

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?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Integrated into other environmental topics

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Forest-based materials are a small part of our overall materials portfolio. Our approach to sourcing forest-based materials is integrated into our overall preferred materials and circular innovation approach, which the Board oversees.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Our approach to this topic is in development.

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We continue to develop our approach and work in this area. In 2025, we completed a nature impact assessment to help shape our approach, and are using these insights to further develop our nature strategy.

(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
- ☒ Other, please specify: **Monitoring compliance with legal regulatory requirements**
- ☒ 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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As outlined in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board oversees its strategic objectives, including sustainability. The Board has delegated oversight of risk assessment and management to the Audit Committee and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) management to both the Audit Committee and the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, and Governance (CRSG) Committee. The Board and its committees evaluate whether the appropriate mechanisms are in place to oversee the development of global initiatives, strategies, policies, and practices related to sustainability, including climate, that could have a material impact on lululemon. The Board and its committees review reports covering our current sustainability goals and metrics, as well as significant events, regulatory developments, issues, and risks that may affect our business. This includes our ability to achieve sustainability goals in the short, medium and long term. At least quarterly the CRSG and Audit Committees meet and report to the Board on material climate-related risk and opportunity matters as applicable. The Board reviews these risks and opportunities through committee meetings, updates on our Impact Agenda (including climate-related targets), and our annual ERM process. Climate-related risks identified as significant through the ERM process are reviewed by the Board and incorporated into our overall strategy.

Audit Committee

As outlined in the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee oversees our ERM policies, procedures, practices, and strategies to monitor and manage risks, including those related to climate change, while monitoring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. This includes reviewing legislative and regulatory developments impacting ESG reporting, including climate-related disclosures within the financial reporting framework. This committee is responsible for oversight of reporting and any assurance over mandatory ESG and climate-related disclosures that require information to be presented on a global consolidated basis.

Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, and Governance Committee

As outlined in the CRSG Committee Charter, the CRSG Committee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring progress on our significant strategies, policies, programs, practices, and public reporting with respect to sustainability matters. This includes quarterly updates on progress toward our Impact Agenda goals, including climate-related targets.

(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

☒ Executive-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; they set strategies and make relevant decisions. However, forests has not been a priority topic for Board level-competency. Should forests-related topics be brought for Board consideration, the Board would be provided with relevant background information and briefings from subject matter experts, as appropriate, to support Board oversight.

(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

The CEO is a member of the Board and has ultimate responsibility within the management team for global sustainability matters, including climate-related topics. Supported by lululemon's key senior leaders, the CEO is responsible for integrating and implementing sustainability and climate-related strategies across lululemon. This includes assessing and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; bringing sustainability discussions to the CRSG Committee; seeking CRSG Committee input or approval of select initiatives and investment decisions; and providing regular risk reports to the Audit Committee.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: Executive Leadership Team

(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

Impact Agenda 2030 is embedded in our company strategy and operations. The goals and associated roadmaps are approved by key members of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), the CEO, and the Board, and the CRSG Committee. Through our performance management model, goals are linked to defined workstreams and the leaders accountable for them. We conduct quarterly reviews to monitor performance toward each goal. We also provide quarterly reports to the CRSG Committee and key members of the ELT.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: Executive Leadership Team

(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

Impact Agenda 2030 is embedded in our company strategy and operations. The goals and associated roadmaps are approved by key members of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), the CEO, and the Board, and the CRSG Committee. Through our performance management model, goals are linked to defined workstreams and the leaders accountable for them. We conduct quarterly reviews to monitor performance toward each goal. We also provide quarterly reports to the CRSG Committee and key members of the ELT.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: Executive Leadership Team

(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

Impact Agenda 2030 is embedded in our company strategy and operations. The goals and associated roadmaps are approved by key members of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), the CEO, and the Board, and the CRSG Committee. Through our performance management model, goals are linked to defined workstreams and the leaders accountable for them. We conduct quarterly reviews to monitor performance toward each goal. We also provide quarterly reports to the CRSG Committee and key members of the ELT.

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

The CEO is a member of the Board and has ultimate responsibility within the management team for global sustainability matters, including climate-related topics. Supported by lululemon's key senior leaders, the CEO is responsible for integrating and implementing sustainability and climate-related strategies across lululemon. This includes assessing and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; bringing sustainability discussions to the CRSG Committee; seeking CRSG Committee input or approval of select initiatives and investment decisions; and providing regular risk reports to the Audit Committee.

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

The CEO is a member of the Board and has ultimate responsibility within the management team for global sustainability matters, including climate-related topics. Supported by lululemon's key senior leaders, the CEO is responsible for integrating and implementing sustainability and climate-related strategies across lululemon. This includes assessing and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; bringing sustainability discussions to the CRSG Committee; seeking CRSG Committee input or approval of select initiatives and investment decisions; and providing regular risk reports to the Audit Committee.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Other committee, please specify: ESG Steering Committee (SteerCo)

(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

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory compliance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President (SVP), Sustainability

(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 SteerCo is comprised of leaders from finance, sustainability, legal, and global risk and advisory services with the purpose of tracking and monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory and compliance issues. Sustainability-related risks and opportunities identified are reviewed by the SteerCo to ensure appropriate assessment, governance and alignment with our Impact Agenda. As part of the governance process described above, the Senior Vice President (SVP), Sustainability is a member of the SteerCo.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Other committee, please specify: ESG Steering Committee (SteerCo)

(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

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory compliance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President (SVP), Sustainability

(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 SteerCo is comprised of leaders from finance, sustainability, legal, and global risk and advisory services with the purpose of tracking and monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory and compliance issues. Sustainability-related risks and opportunities identified are reviewed by the SteerCo to ensure appropriate assessment, governance and alignment with our Impact Agenda. As part of the governance process described above, the Senior Vice President (SVP), Sustainability is a member of the SteerCo.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Other committee, please specify: ESG Steering Committee (SteerCo)

(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

Other

☒ Other, please specify: Monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory compliance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Senior Vice President (SVP), Sustainability

(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 SteerCo is comprised of leaders from finance, sustainability, legal, and global risk and advisory services with the purpose of tracking and monitoring ESG reporting and related regulatory and compliance issues. Sustainability-related risks and opportunities identified are reviewed by the SteerCo to ensure appropriate assessment, governance and alignment with our Impact Agenda. As part of the governance process described above, the Senior Vice President (SVP), Sustainability is a member of the SteerCo.

(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 the two pillars of lululemon’s Impact Agenda 2030 and encompasses environmental sustainability topics such as climate and forests. Employees with management oversight of climate-related issues set key priorities related to our climate strategy and emission reduction goals. These 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 the two pillars of lululemon’s Impact Agenda 2030 and encompasses environmental sustainability topics such as climate and forests. Employees with management oversight of forest-related issues set key priorities related to ours forest related targets.

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☒ 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 our 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, 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 We request that our suppliers:

- Monitor and track the use of energy and report data through Higg FEM (fulfill Level 1 of Higg FEM Energy Section).
- Phase out all on-site use of existing coal boilers by 2030 (Tier 1, Tier 2, and select subcontractors that previously used coal).

In addition, we work with select 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.

* Subcontractors are facilities completing a process that supports production of a product or material. Subcontractors hold contracts with lululemon suppliers and are not directly engaged by lululemon.

(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 aim to minimize the risk of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with the forest-based materials we source for our products and packaging.* Because we rely on third-party suppliers for materials and manufacturing, our approach to managing forest-based materials is rooted in supplier expectations, traceability, and verification methods. The Forest-Based Materials Statement outlines that approach.

*Excludes footwear and trims. Forest-based materials used in footwear and trims are estimated to represent a small portion of our overall product materials portfolio and are not currently included within this approach.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify: Aim to minimize the risk of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with sourced forest-based materials

Forests-specific commitments

☒ Other forests-related commitment, please specify: Aim to minimize the risk of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with sourced forest-based materials

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of commodities covered by the policy
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(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

Forest-Based Materials Statement

(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
- ☒ Other, please specify: **Please see description for details**

- ☑ Textile Exchange
- ☑ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

(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, a value chain environmental and social impact measurement methodology and suite of tools developed and owned by Cascale and hosted exclusively on Worldly. The suite includes the Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM), a tool used to assess the environmental impacts of product manufacturing at facilities, and the Higg Materials Sustainability Index (Higg MSI), a tool to measure and assess the environmental impacts of materials, among others. We are part of the Cascale Higg FEM Strategic Council.

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 – We are a member of the Ceres Company Network, which supports companies with resources related to climate, energy, water, and nature-related topics.

RE100, Member – Since 2019, we have been members of RE100, a global corporate renewables initiative led by Climate Group, whose members commit to using 100 percent renewable electricity by 2050 at the latest.

Apparel Impact Institute, Fashion Climate Fund Lead, Funder – lululemon is a founding member and lead funder of Apparel Impact Institute's (Aii's) \$250 million Fashion Climate Fund, which identifies, funds, scales, and measures solutions to address the industry's supply chain carbon emissions. As a lead funder, we committed to making a \$10 million investment in Aii from 2022 to 2028. Through the Fashion Climate Fund, Aii aims to help avoid 100 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions from the apparel supply chain by 2030.

Textile Exchange, Industry Member – This global non-profit aims to drive beneficial impact on climate change across the fashion and textile industry. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 definition of Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials.

Sustainable Packaging Coalition, Member – The Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC) is a GreenBlue initiative focused on convening stakeholders to make improvements to packaging sustainability.

The Microfiber Consortium (TMC), Signatory – Since 2019, lululemon has been a signatory of TMC, a non-profit organization leading work to mitigate fiber fragment loss and release from textiles to the natural environment through global multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Canopy, Partner – Canopy’s mission is to protect the world’s forests, species, and climate, and to help advance frontline communities’ rights. We focus on sourcing from suppliers with a "dark green shirt rating," as verified through Canopy's sourcing analysis tool, where ratings are available. According to Canopy, "dark green shirt" suppliers are those committed to improving forest-based practices, including working to avoid sourcing from Ancient and Endangered Forests.

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 – To help advocate for renewable electricity development, we are members of the Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC). ACEC is a coalition of renewable energy buyers, in collaboration with sellers and financiers, working to facilitate policy advancements in key Asian markets, and support expansion of and access to renewable electricity.

Zero Emission Maritime Buyers Alliance (ZEMBA), Member – This is a buyers group working to accelerate scalable and economically viable zero-emission shipping solutions for the maritime sector.

(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

☒ 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:

☒ Unknown

(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, in collaboration with sellers and financiers, working to facilitate policy advancements in key Asian markets, and support expansion of and access to renewable electricity.

(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 Industry Charter for Climate Action (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 (e.g., 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 Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard)*, our target is a 90 percent reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Standard. The 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 know that achieving net zero cannot be done alone, and requires system-wide change over the long term. We are actively helping to support this change through cross-industry collaboration, investments in emerging innovations, and advocacy for global policies.

*As stated on the SBTi website, the Corporate 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, in collaboration with sellers and financiers, working to facilitate policy advancements in key Asian markets, and 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

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. We are also a sponsor and member of the Clean Energy Procurement Academy, which aims to accelerate clean energy procurement and decarbonize supply chains, educating participants through in-person and digital training on local renewable energy procurement options.

(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

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 support their efforts to mobilize Europe's sporting good sector around policy advocacy.

(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

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 such as the Environmental Committee and the Traceability & Sustainability Conference.

(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 not aligned

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

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 stakeholders to accelerate the shift toward a circular textile, apparel, and footwear industry.

(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 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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ TCFD
- ☒ Other, please specify: SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Forest-related targets
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Page 17 to 31

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 Impact Report

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Our Impact Report is published annually.

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

We are planning to conduct a double materiality assessment using a consistent process and criteria across sustainability matters. As part of the assessment, we are planning to evaluate forest-related risks and opportunities, informed by our 2025 nature impact assessment. We do not plan to conduct scenario analysis to assess forest-related risks.

(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) 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:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

☒ Other, please specify: 5 years, 10 years

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

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

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenario analysis is not intended to be predictive, or to identify the 'most likely' outcomes of climate change. The process is intended to provide a picture of multiple, challenging, plausible future states that allow us to better understand and prepare for the uncertain future impacts of climate change. Scenario analysis does not provide precise forecasts or specific outcomes; it supports risk identification and strategic decision making.

Under SSP1-2.6, global warming reaches approximately 1.8°C by the end of the century, with net-zero emissions implied in the second half of the century. The frequency and intensity of natural hazards such as heatwaves, drought, and heavy precipitation increase but to a lesser extent than the SSP3-7.0 scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We assessed transition and physical risks under climate scenarios with average expected global temperature increase ranging from 1.5°C to 3°C. This allowed us to assess the impact on our business under both “low” and “high” global warming conditions, including a scenario aligned with lululemon’s long-term aim to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline,* and a scenario corresponding to current policies being maintained over time to represent a pattern consistent with historical trends.

*In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard), lululemon’s target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Net-Zero Standard. lululemon’s target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(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:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050
- ☒ Other, please specify: 5 years, 10 years

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenario analysis is not intended to be predictive, or to identify the 'most likely' outcomes of climate change. The process is intended to provide a picture of multiple, challenging, plausible future states that allow us to better understand and prepare for the uncertain future impacts of climate change. Scenario analysis does not provide precise forecasts or specific outcomes; it supports risk identification and strategic decision making.

Under SSP3-7.0, global warming reaches approximately 3.6°C by the end of the century, reflecting the continuation of current climate policies. The frequency and intensity of natural hazards such as heatwaves, drought, and heavy precipitation increase considerably.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We assessed transition and physical risks under climate scenarios with average expected global temperature increase ranging from 1.5°C to 3°C. This allowed us to assess the impact on our business under both “low” and “high” global warming conditions, including a scenario aligned with lululemon’s long-term aim to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline,* and a scenario corresponding to current policies being maintained over time to represent a pattern consistent with historical trends.

* In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard), lululemon’s target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Net-Zero Standard. lululemon’s target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify: Net Zero 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

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify: 5 years, 10 years

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

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

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenario analysis is not intended to be predictive, or to identify the 'most likely' outcomes of climate change. The process is intended to provide a picture of multiple, challenging, plausible future states that allow us to better understand and prepare for the uncertain future impacts of climate change. Scenario analysis does not provide precise forecasts or specific outcomes; it supports risk identification and strategic decision making.

NGFS scenarios provide robust narratives for macroeconomic and policy developments under different emission pathways. To ensure the completeness of the analysis, the use of these scenarios was complemented by apparel sector-specific assumptions and research.

Under the Net Zero 2050 scenario, global net CO₂ emissions reach zero around 2050, giving at least a 50 percent chance of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C. Countries with a political commitment to a net-zero target defined before March 2024 meet this target before or after 2050. Stringent climate policies—including carbon pricing—are introduced immediately and smoothly.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We assessed transition and physical risks under climate scenarios with average expected global temperature increase ranging from 1.5°C to 3°C. This allowed us to assess the impact on our business under both “low” and “high” global warming conditions, including a scenario aligned with lululemon’s long-

term aim to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline,* and a scenario corresponding to current policies being maintained over time to represent a pattern consistent with historical trends.

* In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard), lululemon's target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Net-Zero Standard. lululemon's target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify: Below 2°C

(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:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: 5 years, 10 years

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

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 pricing and taxes

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenario analysis is not intended to be predictive, or to identify the 'most likely' outcomes of climate change. The process is intended to provide a picture of multiple, challenging, plausible future states that allow us to better understand and prepare for the uncertain future impacts of climate change. Scenario analysis does not provide precise forecasts or specific outcomes; it supports risk identification and strategic decision making.

NGFS scenarios provide robust narratives for macroeconomic and policy developments under different emission pathways. To ensure the completeness of the analysis, the use of these scenarios was complemented by apparel sector-specific assumptions and research.

Under the Below 2°C scenario, the stringency of climate policies and technological innovation gradually increases, giving a 67 percent chance of limiting global warming to below 2°C. Countries that have net-zero targets partially achieve them. Carbon prices increase steadily but are lower than under a Net Zero 2050 scenario. CO₂ removal is used at a medium rate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We assessed transition and physical risks under climate scenarios with average expected global temperature increase ranging from 1.5°C to 3°C. This allowed us to assess the impact on our business under both “low” and “high” global warming conditions, including a scenario aligned with lululemon’s long-term aim to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline,* and a scenario corresponding to current policies being maintained over time to represent a pattern consistent with historical trends.

* In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard), lululemon’s target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Net-Zero Standard. lululemon’s target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify: Current Policies

(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:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify: 5 years, 10 years

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

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

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenario analysis is not intended to be predictive, or to identify the 'most likely' outcomes of climate change. The process is intended to provide a picture of multiple, challenging, plausible future states that allow us to better understand and prepare for the uncertain future impacts of climate change. Scenario analysis does not provide precise forecasts or specific outcomes; it supports risk identification and strategic decision making.

NGFS scenarios provide robust narratives for macroeconomic and policy developments under different emission pathways. To ensure the completeness of the analysis, the use of these scenarios was complemented by apparel sector-specific assumptions and research.

Under the Current Policies scenario, only currently implemented policies and carbon pricing schemes are maintained, while CO₂ removal is used at a low rate, leading to approximately 3°C of global warming.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We assessed transition and physical risks under climate scenarios with average expected global temperature increase ranging from 1.5°C to 3°C. This allowed us to assess the impact on our business under both “low” and “high” global warming conditions, including a scenario aligned with lululemon’s long-term aim to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from a 2018 baseline,* and a scenario corresponding to current policies being maintained over time to represent a pattern consistent with historical trends.

* In accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard), lululemon’s target is a 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, with any residual emissions neutralized through the use of carbon removals in line with the Net-Zero Standard. lululemon’s target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Climate scenario analysis is used to identify climate-related risks and opportunities, and assess the potential financial effects on our prospects in the short, medium and long term under a range of climate scenarios. To understand the full extent of potential exposure and identify mitigation measures, we modelled unmitigated risk—assuming no mitigation measures were implemented.

Where appropriate, climate-related risks identified by the working group and reviewed by the SteerCo are incorporated into the ERM process by lululemon's Global Risk and Advisory Services team when those risks could reasonably be expected to significantly impact lululemon in the time frame that ERM prioritizes. Based on the time horizon and potential financial effects of the climate-related risks and opportunities identified, existing strategies are reviewed, and decisions are taken to prioritize, mitigate, accept, or manage the risk or opportunity as needed. The climate-related risk identification process informs our global climate strategy and approach to prioritizing climate-related plans and investments.

Our overall approach to addressing climate impact centers on working toward our climate science-based targets, which are validated by the SBTi. These climate targets are embedded within Impact Agenda 2030—lululemon's impact vision, strategy, and set of goals integrated across business operations. Impact Agenda 2030 includes six impact areas that reflect lululemon's strategic focus, including climate action.

(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 make 90 percent of products that contain at least 25 percent preferred materials* by weight by 2030.** At the present time, we cannot commit to creating products without fossil-based synthetic fibers in the near term. Where operationally feasible, we are converting to recycled and renewable synthetic fibers, as well as preferred cotton and other natural fibers.

* Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize negative impacts on areas like climate, nature, or communities, compared to the conventional equivalents, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes, or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

** Excludes trims, which are estimated to be a small portion of our overall portfolio. "By weight" refers to the weight of materials in our products. This is measured using products procured (i.e., products associated with purchase orders created during the fiscal year).

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

Select from:

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

(5.2.13) 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 alignment and integration 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 across our supply chain, support investment in material innovation and the circular economy, and enable scaling of alternative transportation fuels and modes of transport. Determining how to contribute to just transition principles.

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

The majority of our total emissions (over 95 percent 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. We have not used carbon offsetting to reduce emissions. In 2025, we realized a 29 percent reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity (from a 2018 baseline). While we made progress executing against our climate roadmap initiatives, emissions (both absolute and intensity) remained relatively flat to 2024. Reductions in emissions intensity were driven by supplier decarbonization initiatives (including 33 percent renewable electricity use among core Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers),* small gains in preferred material conversion, and a decrease in air freight. Contending factors led to the relatively flat overall emissions intensity, including a lower gross margin (the target denominator for emissions intensity) and expanded access to primary data from supplier facilities participating in our coal phase-out program, which reduced the use of industry-average estimations in our calculations.

* Core suppliers are Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers representing over 75% of our production volume.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) 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 material goal, plays a role in achieving our transition plan, will drive us to use more preferred forest- and nature-derived materials.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

(5.2.20) 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.

(5.2.21) 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 pathway well below 2°C. It is challenging to decrease absolute emissions across Scope 3 while increasing production. For that reason, lululemon set an SBTi-validated Scope 3 intensity target in 2018 using the SBTi's GEVA (GHG emission per unit of value-added) methodology, which is aligned to a pathway well below 2°C. We measure emissions intensity as tCO₂e per \$ million of gross profit.

(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

☒ Transition risks

(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

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

Adoption of preferred materials Creating products with preferred materials* is a core strategy for reducing adverse environmental impacts and working toward long-lasting product solutions. As part of Impact Agenda 2030, we have a goal to make 90 percent of products that contain at least 25 percent preferred materials by weight.** Our individual material targets include:

- Source at least 95% preferred polyester.
- Source 75% preferred nylon for our products.
- Source 100% preferred cotton.
- Maintain sourcing of preferred forest-based materials.
- Source 25% preferred elastane materials.
- Source 100% preferred animal-derived materials.

* Preferred Materials: We consider materials to be preferred when their production processes have the potential to minimize negative impacts on areas like climate, nature, or communities, compared to the conventional equivalents, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes, or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed. Preferred materials may include:

- Preferred polyester: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Global Recycled Standard or Recycled Claim Standard for recycled polyester.
- Preferred nylon: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Global Recycled Standard or Recycled Claim Standard for recycled nylon or from suppliers providing renewable nylon.
- Preferred cotton: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Organic Content Standard or Global Organic Textile Standard for organic cotton or through the U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol or other recognized cotton sourcing and processing programs.
- Preferred forest-based materials: Sourced from suppliers with the highest rating (a "dark green shirt" rating) in Canopy's Hot Button Report or from suppliers certified by the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®).
- Preferred animal-derived materials: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Responsible Down Standard, Responsible Alpaca Standard, Responsible Wool Standard, or The Good Cashmere Standard® by the Aid by Trade Foundation.
- Preferred elastane: Sourced from suppliers providing recycled or renewable elastane. We plan to begin reporting on our elastane target in our 2026 Impact Report.

** Excludes trims, which are estimated to be a small portion of our overall portfolio. "By weight" refers to the weight of materials in our products. This is measured using products procured (i.e., products associated with purchase orders created during the fiscal year).

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(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

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

Manufacturing Climate Strategy

We focus on engaging with Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to increase energy efficiency and renewable electricity, and to eliminate on-site coal—priority initiatives that represent our most feasible opportunities to progress toward our Scope 3 target. Our Vendor Environmental Manual outlines our guidelines across these and other environmental programs, including water efficiency, wastewater, and chemistry. Examples of how we support suppliers in meeting these guidelines may include funding or co-funding feasibility studies, training, technical assistance, and direct engagement with supplier facilities to incentivize and support progress and investments.

We are also working with industry and cross-industry partners to explore scalable financing models that can help accelerate progress across these areas.

Water

As part of our nature approach, we engage with our suppliers on water quality and efficiency initiatives informed by our work and by internationally recognized tools and guidance. This approach prioritizes suppliers where we have the most influence, including those with higher production volumes, proximity to high-risk water basins, and alignment with our sourcing strategy.

In 2025, we used the WWF Water Risk Filter to assess high-risk/priority river basins for our Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities. Four priority river basins were identified based on supplier facility site concentration and exposure to key physical water risks, including water scarcity, water quality, drought, and flooding. These insights, combined with our sourcing strategy, will inform and guide our water priorities moving forward. This work also supports our efforts to further understand water-related physical climate risks in the supply chain.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

(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

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

Circular innovation—developing circular product solutions for our business and guests—is central to our work in climate and nature. For example, preferred material innovations, particularly in synthetics, support progress toward our 2030 Scope 3 climate goal. Nylon makes up a large portion of our materials and is essential in providing lululemon products with their unique performance, feel, and quality. We use nylon 6 and nylon 6,6 yarns in our products. We have made progress on nylon 6 preferred alternatives (i.e., recycled) and are now focusing on lower-volume materials (materials used across a smaller number of styles).

The greater challenge lies in finding readily available sources of preferred nylon 6,6 that can be easily scaled. We continue to invest in innovations that support commercialization pathways (e.g., our offtake agreement with Samsara Eco, and multi-year investments with ZymoChem, an innovator in biotech and plant-based materials).

The infrastructure for textile-to-textile recycling is still limited. To support developments in this area, we work with partners to explore potential solutions related to the collection, sorting, preparation, and recycling of post-use apparel. For example, in 2025 we participated in an Accelerating Circularity program to advance our understanding of recycled cotton from post-consumer garments. As part of this, we developed multiple proprietary fabrics using collected textile waste to assess the feasibility of expanding recycled cotton content in products.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(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

(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 emissions 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.

We have two primary strategies for managing Scope 1 and 2 emissions as we grow globally: procuring 100 percent renewable electricity, and investing in targeted energy efficiency and electrification. In 2025, we procured 100 percent renewable electricity in our own operations, 98 percent of which was in line with RE100 standards.*

Our single largest source of renewable electricity comes from a VPPA with Enel North America's Azure Sky wind farm. Additionally, we purchase EACs from accredited tracking agencies and, where operationally feasible, from wind and solar energy sources. We also have solar panels on one of our Canadian DCs. In certain markets, we procure electricity from renewable utility providers.

We currently focus our energy management program on our North American stores and DCs, where we consume the most energy. In 2025, we continued to install energy management systems to monitor and optimize energy consumption in new stores and store retrofits, where operationally feasible. We also embedded a program to electrify heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in new stores and during retrofits; in 2025, 16 stores transitioned to electric systems. At our Groveport, Ohio DC, we are installing a high-efficiency electric heat pump HVAC system, which is expected to reduce GHG emissions at this building by approximately 90 percent, when combined with 100 percent renewable electricity. This initiative also helps mitigate heat stress risk, which our climate scenario analysis identified as particularly relevant for this location.

* During this time, we were unable to source renewable electricity in South Korea due to a challenging EAC market. Consequently, EACs were procured from nearby geographies; these are retired annually but not accounted for in our Scope 2 market-based emissions or our RE100 standards-aligned renewable electricity reporting. Note that 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

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(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

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

Investments needed to resource our climate-related initiatives are estimated and reviewed as part of the Impact Agenda 2030 review and approval process by lululemon's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Supply Chain Officer. Specific budgets are allocated on an annual basis as part of our annual financial planning process, and may differ from initial estimates. This process is also used to provide long-range visibility to known, estimated, and anticipated emission reduction costs and investments.

(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
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Theoretically, an internal price on environmental externalities can be used to incentivize internal decision-making. However, significant uncertainty on the pricing of externalities is a barrier to implementation. Additionally, we rely on our budgeting process to fund our climate and impact strategies and roadmaps.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(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

In 2025, we continued to make charitable contributions to a regenerative agriculture project in Peru with Conservation International and a local implementation partner. The project supports the transition to organic and regenerative cotton cultivation across 205 managed hectares, while restoring native forest cover

across an additional 110 hectares in the San Martin region. The project scope includes farms from which lululemon currently sources cotton. We plan to assess the feasibility of incorporating regenerative cotton from some of these farms into select products 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

The threshold that we apply to prioritize suppliers for climate-related engagement initiatives varies. For key programs, we define the threshold as 75% of our scope 3 emissions. For HIGG FEM, we work with facilities representing ~99% of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 production value.

(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

☒ Supplier performance improvement

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Regulatory compliance

☒ Leverage over suppliers

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(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. We select suppliers that 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 | ☒ Supplier performance improvement |
| ☒ Procurement spend | |
| ☒ Regulatory compliance | |
| ☒ Leverage over suppliers | |
| ☒ Strategic status of suppliers | |

(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 low 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, 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:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We engage with suppliers to address issues underlying non-compliance when it occurs. When an issue is flagged, we require suppliers to develop Corrective and Preventative Action Plans (CAPAs) to address identified issues.

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:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We engage with suppliers to address issues underlying non-compliance when it occurs. When an issue is flagged, we require suppliers to develop Corrective and Preventative Action Plans (CAPAs) to address identified issues.

(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
 - Action plans

(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 a signatory of the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, we are committed to phasing out coal from supplier sites. We work with our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers and select subcontractors toward eliminating on-site use of coal, including having them sign acknowledgement letters and establish roadmaps to phase out existing coal boilers by 2030. Among Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities and select subcontractor facilities that used coal on site as of 2020 or later, 50 percent have eliminated its use as of 2025. We continue to work with the remaining 14 facilities on their coal phase-out roadmaps. These facilities are part of our broader network of approximately 500 Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities and select subcontractors.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Commitment to source regenerated cellulosic fibers from approved suppliers

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: Collecting acknowledgement from suppliers

(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 our finished goods (Tier 1), fabric mills (Tier 2), and yarn spinners (Tier 3) suppliers that provide us with regenerated cellulosic fibers to source these fibers from our approved suppliers. We focus on suppliers with a "dark green shirt rating," as verified through Canopy's sourcing analysis tool, where ratings are available. According to Canopy, "dark green shirt" suppliers are those committed to improving forest-based practices, including working to avoid sourcing from Ancient and Endangered Forests. As of 2025, one hundred percent of our regenerated cellulosic materials are sourced via suppliers with a "dark green shirt" rating verified through Canopy's Hot Button Report.

(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

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

272

(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 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.

For the 2025 calendar year, we requested that 482 supplier facilities and subcontractors—representing finished goods, mills, and trims suppliers—complete the Higg FEM self-assessment. This represented 99 percent of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers by 2025 production value in U.S. dollars. Of these, 401 supplier facilities completed the Higg FEM self-assessment, including 129 Tier 1 supplier facilities (93% of requested supplier facilities), 269 Tier 2 supplier facilities (80% of requested supplier facilities), and 3 Tier 3 supplier facilities (50% of requested supplier facilities). Of these completed self-assessments, 71% underwent third-party verification through Cascale's Higg FEM Verification Program. Higg FEM is a tool used to assess the environmental impacts of product manufacturing at supplier facilities. Higg FEM also 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 Higg 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.

(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

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
- ☒ Tier 3 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

For our products, we aim to source preferred forest-based materials that are certified or third-party-assessed. In 2025, all yoga mats made with a mix of natural and synthetic rubber continued to use Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) certified natural rubber (FSC® N002716). We request that suppliers self-report certification status, which we verify against third-party certification organization databases, where possible.

(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:

- ☒ Yes

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: Identification of preferred regenerated cellulosic material suppliers and volumes.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

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

We engage our regenerated cellulosic fiber suppliers by using a third-party traceability tool, TextileGenesis, to confirm regenerated cellulosic fiber suppliers and volumes.

(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: Commitment to source regenerated cellulosic fibers from approved suppliers

(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 information from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(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 aim to work with suppliers that can provide preferred packaging materials, including those that contain recycled content or are verified through organizations such as FSC®, Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), or Global Recycled Standard (GRS). We request that suppliers self-report certification status, which we verify against third-party certification organization databases, where possible. We also assess the country of origin of forest fibers to help prioritize sourcing from countries with a lower deforestation risk.

(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 Fashion Climate Fund Textile Exchange Clean Energy Buyer

(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

Participation in industry coalitions is important for deploying scalable solutions, particularly within the manufacturing supply chain, where supplier facilities are producing fabric and garments for multiple brands. Our approach centers on addressing emissions across our supply chain and supporting collective action for industry-wide change. Examples of our collaborations include:

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

lululemon is also a founding member and lead funder of Aii's \$250 million Fashion Climate Fund, which identifies, funds, scales, and measures solutions to address the industry's supply chain carbon emissions. As a lead funder, we committed to making a \$10 million investment in Aii from 2022 to 2028. Through the Fashion Climate Fund, Aii aims to help avoid 100 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions from the apparel supply chain by 2030.

Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. For example, we co-sponsored research into outcome measurement best practices for regenerative agriculture, led by Textile Exchange.

Access to renewable electricity varies across regions where our suppliers operate, due to barriers such as limited supply, permitting processes, and complex regulations. To help advocate for renewable electricity development, we are members of the Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC). ACEC is a coalition of renewable energy buyers, in collaboration with sellers and financiers, working to facilitate policy advancements in key Asian markets, and support expansion of and access to renewable electricity.

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, we launched a proof-of-concept Swiftly Tech Long-Sleeve Top made with enzymatically recycled nylon 6,6, in partnership with Samsara Eco. We identify ways for our products to retain value and stay in use for as long as possible, including resale and repair. Repair services (e.g., mending broken zippers, fixing seams) allow guests to keep their items in use longer, while resale initiatives create opportunities for products to find new homes with other guests.

(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 updates and progress on our Impact Agenda 2030, 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 Agenda 2030 and targets, as well as 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

(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 methodology updates:

- Scope 1 and Scope 3, Category 4 and 8: Applied updated assumptions to site-level analysis for natural gas and refrigerants.

- Scope 2 (location-based): Updated emission factors for electricity to apply Australia- and New Zealand-specific factors. We also made the following updates: Scope 3, Category 1, 3, 4, 8, and 14: Updated figures to correct calculation errors.
- Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based and market-based): Updated historical emissions to apply the most current publicly available emission factors as of September 8, 2026.

These methodological updates and error corrections resulted in restatements of previously reported Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions from 2018 to 2024. The resulting changes were not material and did not affect our goals. Under our baseline reporting policy, a material change is defined as a change of at least 5 percent to a reported metric. None of the restatements exceeded this threshold.

(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) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Purchased goods and services

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

☒ Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Upstream leased assets

☒ Franchises

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

To adjust our base year GHG inventory, we have implemented a policy that follows the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard 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 methodology changes if the resulting adjustment is more than 5 percent 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 methodology changes have occurred.

(7.1.3.5) 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

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(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 the 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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

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)

2878

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For stationary combustion, we calculate emissions from propane and natural gas consumed in our own operations in the base year with a fuel-based method, using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or national and subnational emission factors. We collect primary fuel consumption data from utility bills, where available. Where primary data is not available, we estimate fuel consumption using intensity factors derived from comparable sites. For mobile combustion, we calculate emissions from the potential use of vehicles within our operational control with a distance-based method, using emission factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). We estimate distance travelled using assumptions. For fugitive emissions, we calculate refrigerant leakage-related emissions based on industry assumptions from sites confirmed or assumed to have refrigeration systems in our operational control, using IPCC emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15276

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For location-based Scope 2 emissions, we calculate emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heat, and cooling in our own operations with a consumption-based method, using national and subnational grid emission factors. We collect primary electricity and chilled water consumption data from utility bills. Where primary data is not available, we estimate consumption data using intensity factors derived from comparable sites.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15276

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For market-based Scope 2 emissions in the base year, we calculate emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heat, and cooling in our own operations, considering market-based instruments we procured in line with the quality criteria outlined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, including energy attribute certificates (EACs) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). We use a consumption-based method and International Energy Agency (IEA), BEIS, and EPA emission factors. Where available, we use residual emission factors. We collect primary electricity and chilled water consumption data from utility bills. Where primary data is not available, we estimate consumption data using intensity factors derived from comparable sites.

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 raw materials used in products, packaging, manufacturing, and other non-product purchases. For raw materials used in products and packaging, we calculate emissions in the base year with an average-data method, using emission factors from BEIS for packaging, and Higg MSI for product materials. We collect packaging and material weight data by fiber type through internal databases and from suppliers, and address any gaps by making estimates based on available primary data. Our calculations are inclusive of Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG)-related emissions. For manufacturing, we calculate emissions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers using a hybrid method. Where possible, we allocate primary energy data collected through Higg FEM assessments using production data from suppliers. Where primary energy data is not available, we estimate emissions based on production volumes and intensity factors. Additionally, we estimate emissions from the transportation of product between suppliers. For other purchased goods and services, we use a spend-based method using emission factors from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and data from lululemon's financial systems.

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

We calculate emissions from capital goods with a spend-based method. We use emission factors from the EPA and data from lululemon's financial systems.

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

We calculate upstream emissions associated with energy consumed in our own operations, using an average-data method and emission factors from ecoinvent. We collect activity data from utility bills. Where primary data is not available, we estimate fuel and electricity consumption using intensity factors derived from comparable sites.

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)

87427

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In the base year, we calculate upstream logistics emissions using a hybrid method. We collect emissions data from our suppliers. Where not available, we collect activity data from our suppliers and apply emission factors from BEIS.

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

In the base year, we calculate emissions from waste generated from our stores, offices, third-party distribution centres, and franchises, using a hybrid method, with emission factors from BEIS. We collect primary waste data from our distribution centres. Where primary data is not available, we estimate waste data using intensity factors derived from comparable sites.

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

In the base year, we calculate business travel emissions related to air travel with a distance-based method, using DEFRA emission factors. For car rentals, we calculate emissions with a fuel-based method.

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

In the base year, we calculate emissions from employee commuting with a distance-based method, using BEIS emission factors. We estimate activity data by utilizing a previously conducted employee commuting survey, extrapolated to base year employee data, with assumptions for number of commuting days based on employee types. Telework emissions are estimated based on IEA emissions factors and the portion of employees who work from home.

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)

2033

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant because in the base year, lululemon did not have upstream leased facilities.

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

This Category is not relevant for lululemon because we deliver products directly to guests. We capture all transportation- and distribution-related emissions under Category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution).

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

This Category is not relevant for lululemon because we sell only final products, not intermediate products.

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

In the base year, indirect use-phase emissions from the energy required for guests to wash and dry products after purchase by applying assumptions on number of washes across the entire life of the garments produced in 2018, and the annual energy and water used to wash our garments. 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. Per the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and SBTi's Apparel and Footwear Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance, these emissions are not required to be included in Scope 3 inventories or targets for apparel and footwear companies, and are therefore excluded from our SBT.

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

In the base year, we calculate emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products by applying assumption in alignment with EPA's guidance, using emission factors from the EPA and BEIS.

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

As leasing assets is not a significant part of our business, and related emissions are captured in Scope 1 and 2, we do not report emissions under this Category.

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

We calculate emissions from energy use and refrigerant leakages at franchises, including upstream energy emissions in line with our Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) methodologies.

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

We estimate our investment-related emissions to be less than 0.1% of our footprint, and therefore consider them immaterial.

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)

5073

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For stationary combustion, we calculate emissions from propane and natural gas consumed in our own operations with a fuel-based method, using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or national and subnational emission factors. We collect primary fuel consumption data from utility bills, where available. Where primary data is not available, we estimate fuel consumption using intensity factors derived from comparable sites. For mobile combustion, we calculate emissions from the potential use of vehicles within our operational control with a distance-based method, using emission factors from the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). We estimate distance travelled using assumptions. For fugitive emissions, we calculate refrigerant leakage-related emissions based on industry assumptions from sites confirmed or assumed to have refrigeration systems in our operational control, using IPCC emission factors.

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42519

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

971

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For location-based Scope 2 emissions, we calculate emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heat, and cooling in our own operations with a consumption-based method, using national and subnational grid emission factors. We collect primary electricity and chilled water consumption data from utility bills. Where

primary data is not available, we estimate consumption data using intensity factors derived from comparable sites. For market-based Scope 2 emissions, we calculate emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heat, and cooling in our own operations, considering market-based instruments we procured in line with the quality criteria outlined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, including energy attribute certificates (EACs) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). We use a consumption-based method and International Energy Agency (IEA), DESNZ, and EPA emission factors. Where available, we use residual emission factors. We collect primary electricity and chilled water consumption data from utility bills. Where primary data is not available, we estimate consumption data using intensity factors derived from comparable sites.

(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)

1107705

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Other, please specify: Average spend-based method

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

47

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our purchased goods and services emissions arise primarily from raw materials used in products, packaging, manufacturing, and other non-product purchases. For raw materials used in products and packaging, we calculate emissions with an average-data method, using emission factors from DESNZ for packaging, and Higg MSI for product materials. We collect packaging and material weight data by fiber type through internal databases and from suppliers, and address any gaps by making estimates based on available primary data. Our calculations are inclusive of Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG)-related emissions. For manufacturing, we calculate emissions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers using a hybrid method. Where possible, we allocate primary energy data collected through Higg FEM assessments using production data from suppliers. Where primary energy data is not available, we estimate emissions based on production volumes and intensity factors. Additionally, we estimate emissions from the transportation of product between suppliers. For other purchased goods and services, we use a spend-based method using emission factors from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and data from lululemon's financial systems.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

98064

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from capital goods with a spend-based method. We use emission factors from the EPA and data from lululemon's financial systems.

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)

15594

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: Fuel-based method Hybrid

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate upstream emissions associated with energy consumed in our own operations, using an average-data method and emission factors from ecoinvent. We collect activity data from utility bills. Where primary data is not available, we estimate fuel and electricity consumption using intensity factors derived from comparable sites.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

231213

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Distance-based method
- ☒ Other, please specify: Hybrid method supplier-specific method

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

98

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from the transportation of products from suppliers to distribution centres, using a distance-based method on a global transportation emission calculation platform. We collect upstream logistics activity data, including distance and mode, from our suppliers. We calculate emissions from the distribution of products to stores and guests with a hybrid method, drawing on data collected from our suppliers. Gaps in primary data are addressed through default assumptions in the global transportation emission calculation platform. We calculate emissions from energy and refrigerant emissions from third-party distribution centres, in line with our Scope 1 and 2 methodology, using the location-based method for electricity emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1398

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Supplier-specific method

- ☒ Waste-type-specific method
- ☒ Other, please specify: Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from waste generated from our stores, offices, third-party distribution centres, and franchises, using a hybrid method, with emission factors from DESNZ and EPA. We collect primary waste weight data from our distribution centres. Where primary data is not available, we estimate waste data using intensity factors derived from comparable sites. We also use waste treatment assumptions by country from the World Bank Group's What a Waste global database.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

16378

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Other, please specify: Hybrid method

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

(7.8.6) Please explain

We obtain business travel emissions data related to hotel stays, air, rail travel, and ride share mileage from our travel agency and ride share partners. We account for hotel bookings not made through our travel agency by applying a scaling factor to the emissions from the recorded bookings. For car rentals, we calculate emissions with a hybrid method, applying an emission factor derived from an emissions report provided by our rental car partner, with activity data provided by our travel agency partner. For taxis and personal car mileage, we use a spend-based method using emission factors from the EPA and data from our internal finance system. For corporate jet use, we calculate emissions with a distance-based method, using DESNZ emission factors and activity data collected through flight records.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

47017

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from employee commuting, excluding telework, with a distance-based method, using DESNZ emission factors. We estimate activity data by utilizing a previously conducted employee commuting survey, extrapolated to 2025 employee data, with assumptions for number of commuting days based on employee types.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5043

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify: Hybrid-method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from fuel and refrigerant leakages in landlord-controlled heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in line with our Scope 1 methodologies, based on site-level assessments conducted to determine the prevalence of natural gas and refrigerant use from our leased sites.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This Category is not relevant for lululemon because we deliver products directly to guests. We capture all transportation- and distribution-related emissions under Category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This Category is not relevant for lululemon because we sell only final products, not intermediate products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

576886

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify: 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

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate indirect use-phase emissions resulting from the energy required for guests to wash and dry products after purchase and apply assumptions in alignment with the draft guidance from the European Commission's Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR). We use emission factors from Quantis' World Apparel and Footwear Life Cycle Assessment Database (WALDB) and collect data on the weight of products sold from our internal system. Per the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and SBTi's Apparel and Footwear Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance, these emissions are not required to be included in Scope 3 inventories or targets for apparel and footwear companies, and are therefore excluded from our SBT.

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)

64027

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products and packaging in alignment with draft guidance from the PEFCR, using emission factors from ecoinvent.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

As leasing assets is not a significant part of our business, and related emissions are captured in Scope 1 and 2, we do not report emissions under this Category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1794

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

We calculate emissions from energy use and refrigerant leakages at franchises, including upstream energy emissions in line with our Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) methodologies.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We estimate our investment-related emissions to be less than 0.1% of our footprint, and therefore consider them immaterial.

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Limited Assurance Report

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-5

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Standard on Assurance Engagements (CSAE) 3410

☒ ISAE 3410

(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:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Limited Assurance Report

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Standard on Assurance Engagements (CSAE) 3410

☒ ISAE 3410

(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:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Limited Assurance Report

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Canadian Standard on Assurance Engagements (CSAE) 3410

☒ ISAE 3410

(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)

1243

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

26

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

An increase in store, distribution centre, and office square footage contributed to higher emissions. In 2025, we added a new Canadian distribution centre, which contributed to an increase in absolute emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1243

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

26

(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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands
	Select from: ☒ Yes, in our upstream/downstream value chain	Select from: ☒ No, these activities include those related to agricultural lands

(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?

Land use change emissions

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: Land use change emissions have been calculated and included in our GHG inventory (7.8), aggregated under Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services).

Land management net biogenic CO2 emissions

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: Land management emissions have been calculated and included in our GHG inventory (7.8), aggregated under Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services). We use emission factors from Higg MSI.

Land management production emissions

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: Land management production emissions have been calculated and included in our GHG inventory (7.8), aggregated under Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services). These emissions have not been disaggregated for reporting purposes, as the emission factors used do not allow for this level of differentiation.

Biogenic product emissions

(7.12.1.2) Scope 2

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 2: These emissions are not relevant to our operations.

Scope 3:

- End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products: Biogenic product non-CO₂ emissions have been calculated and included in our GHG inventory (7.8), aggregated under Category 12. Biogenic product CO₂ emissions are not calculated as the emission factors used consider a CO₂ biogenic carbon-neutral approach.
- Manufacturing: Biogenic product non- CO₂ emissions have been calculated and included in our GHG inventory (7.8), CO₂ biogenic emissions have been calculated and reported separately.
- Upstream Transportation & Distribution: Use of biofuels has not been evaluated.

Land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: Removals have not been evaluated within our value chain.

Land occupation

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: Land occupation has been calculated internally for our Tier 4 activities, but has not been publicly reported.

Land carbon leakage

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: Leakage has not been evaluated.

Biogenic product CO₂ emissions (as gross CO₂ fluxes)

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3:

- End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products: Biogenic product CO₂ emissions are not calculated as the emission factors used consider a biogenic carbon-neutral approach.
- Manufacturing: CO₂ biogenic emissions have been calculated and reported separately as gross CO₂ fluxes.
- Upstream Transportation & Distribution: Use of biofuels has not been evaluated.

Reversals of land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:
☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Scope 3: No removals or reversals of removals have been evaluated within our value chain.

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

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

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

CO₂ and refrigerants are the primary contributors to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions; therefore, a greenhouse gas-level breakdown is not currently a relevant.

(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)

15

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

2124

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2180

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

1429

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173

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

14250

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

0

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

747

(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)

1

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

196

(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)

13

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

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

237

(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)

177

(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)

28

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

48

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

580

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

0

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

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

951

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

951

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

365

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

601

(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)

34

(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)

49

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

291

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

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

28

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

0

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

1

(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)

2

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

512

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

268

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

0

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

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

300

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

4

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2554

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

19261

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

17

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

24

(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 activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Stationary combustion</i>	3203
Row 2	<i>Refrigerants</i>	1791
Row 3	<i>Mobile combustion</i>	78

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(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	<i>Chilled Water</i>	21	21
Row 2	<i>Electric Power</i>	42498	951

(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	5073	42519	971

(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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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: ☒ No

(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

17232

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

17232.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

121666

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2126

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

123792.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

263

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

263.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

121666

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

19622

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

141288.00

(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: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☒ 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17232

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17232

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

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3112

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

3112.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24581

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

24581.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24063

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

24063.00

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1242

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

1242.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

331

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

331.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

312.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

714

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

714.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

235

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

235.00

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

115.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

185.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1288

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

1288.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2126

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

2126.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

591

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

591.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1426

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

1426.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

145

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

145.00

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

485

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

485.00

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

83.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

768

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

768.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

211.00

Sri Lanka

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

4.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

139

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

139.00

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

113

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

113.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

864

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

864.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

612

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

612.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1671

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

86

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

0

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

1757.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58327

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

178

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

0

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

58505.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

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

47.00

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

3112

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

4428

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

19211

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

942

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Year long contract

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

5905

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

52422

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Longer than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

714

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

185

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

83

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

211

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

113

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1426

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ New Zealand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used*Select from:*☒ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ New Zealand**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis***Select from:*☒ Annual volumetric matching**(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year**

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length*Select from:*☒ Year long contract**(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

728

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify

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

943

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Year long contract

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

24063

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

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

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

331

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

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

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

235

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 22

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

115

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1997

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 23

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

768

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 24

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

591

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 25

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

1242

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

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

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 26

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1288

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ J-Credit (Renewable) [Japan]

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

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 27

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used*Select from:*☒ T-REC [Taiwan, China]**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Taiwan, China**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis*Select from:*☒ Annual volumetric matching**(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year**

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length*Select from:*☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 28

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

612

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 29

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

47

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

Row 30

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Sri Lanka

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Sri Lanka

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☒ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☒ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ EKOenergy label

(7.30.19) 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 single largest source of renewable electricity is a wind Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in North America. Additionally, we purchase EACs from accredited tracking agencies and, where operationally feasible, from wind and solar energy sources. We also have solar panels on one of our Canadian DCs. In certain markets, we procure electricity from renewable utility providers.

(7.30.20) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☒ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

(7.30.21) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)

(7.30.21.2) 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)

(7.30.21.3) 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, on-site renewables and PPAs are not suitable. The EAC market in South Korea is evolving and we aim to procure I-RECs when they are readily available.

Row 2

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.21.2) 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

(7.30.21.3) 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

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Taiwan, China

(7.30.21.2) 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

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

There is a limited, highly 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

0.54

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

6044

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11102.6

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

18

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Due to business growth, including an approximately 150 percent increase in the square footage of our operations since our 2018 baseline, we have seen an annual increase in absolute emissions since 2022. In 2025, we added a new Canadian distribution centre (DC), which contributed to an increase in absolute emissions. This increase in absolute emissions exceeded revenue growth in the reporting year, resulting in an increase in the intensity of emissions per revenue compared to the previous year.

(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

141288

(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

19

(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 2024 to 2025, 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.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/29/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(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)

2878

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

15276

(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)

18154.000

(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)

7261.600

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

5073

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

971

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

6044.000

(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

(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**

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are primarily driven by the energy used to heat and cool buildings, and refrigerant leakages in cooling systems. In 2025, our own operations made up less than 1 percent of our overall carbon footprint, reflecting significant emissions reductions compared to our 2018 baseline. Renewable electricity procurement has been an important contributor to these reductions. We have two primary strategies for managing Scope 1 and 2 emissions as we grow globally: procuring renewable electricity and investing in targeted energy efficiency and electrification.

(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 Target Validation Report.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 (CH ₄) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(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

151.61

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

36.79

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

188.4000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

188.4000000000

(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

47.73

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Scope 3 science-based target is relative to gross profit and covers the intensity reduction of GHG emissions across our global supply chain in two Scope 3 categories: Category 1, purchased goods and services, and Category 4, upstream transportation and distribution. 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 2025, we realized a 29 percent reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity (from a 2018 baseline). While we made progress executing against our climate roadmap initiatives, emissions (both absolute and intensity) remained relatively flat to 2024. Reductions in emissions intensity were driven by supplier decarbonization initiatives (including 33 percent renewable electricity use among core Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers), small gains in preferred material conversion, and a decrease in air freight. Contending factors led to the relatively flat overall emissions intensity, including a lower gross margin (the target denominator for emissions intensity) and expanded access to primary data from supplier facilities participating in our coal phase-out program, which reduced the use of industry-average estimations in our calculations.

Our key Scope 3 2030 climate roadmap initiatives and progress to the end of the reporting year include:

Product and material innovation—Materials used in products and packaging contribute to GHG emissions in multiple ways, including the energy used to obtain and process raw materials. To drive progress in this area, we focus on investing in and adopting preferred materials and driving circular innovation. In 2025, we continued to increase the percentage of preferred materials used in our products. Overall, 56 percent of our products contained at least 25 percent preferred materials by weight in 2025.

Manufacturing—We surpassed our target to achieve 25 percent renewable electricity among core Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers* by the end of 2025. We continue to work toward our target to achieve 50 percent renewable electricity collectively among core Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers by the end of 2030. We also work with our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers and select subcontractors toward eliminating on-site use of coal, including having them sign acknowledgement letters and establish roadmaps to phase out existing coal boilers by 2030.

Transportation—Transportation emissions decreased by 15 percent from 2024. Our transportation initiatives include utilizing lower-carbon transportation modes and supporting alternative fuel technologies through partnerships and procurement contracts.

(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 2025, we procured 100 percent renewable electricity in our own operations, 98 percent of which was in line with RE100 standards. Our single largest source of renewable electricity comes from a VPPA with Enel North America's Azure Sky wind farm. Additionally, we purchase EACs from accredited tracking agencies and, where operationally feasible, from wind and solar energy sources. We also have solar panels on one of our Canadian DCs. In certain markets, we procure electricity from renewable utility providers.

* During this time, we were unable to source renewable electricity in South Korea due to a challenging EAC market. Consequently, EACs were procured from nearby geographies; these are retired annually but not accounted for in our Scope 2 market-based emissions or our RE100 standards-aligned renewable electricity reporting. Note that under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, market-based instruments such as EACs are acceptable methods for reducing market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions.

(7.54.2) 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

11/13/2025

(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: Number of products procured containing at least 25% of preferred materials

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Number of products procured

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

53

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

90

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

56

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.1081081081

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is not part of an emissions target, but it supports progress toward our 2030 Scope 3 climate goal.

(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 negative impacts on areas like climate, nature, or communities, compared to the conventional equivalents, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes, or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed. In addition to this product-level target, we have material-specific targets as part of our 2030 Impact Agenda:

- Source at least 95% preferred polyester.

- Source 75% preferred nylon for our products.
- Source 100% preferred cotton. Maintain sourcing of preferred forest-based materials.
- Source 25% preferred elastane materials.
- Source 100% preferred animal-derived materials.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Creating products with preferred materials is a core strategy for reducing adverse environmental impacts and working toward long-lasting product solutions. Preferred materials, particularly in synthetics, support progress toward our 2030 Scope 3 climate target.

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

In 2025, we continued to increase the percentage of preferred materials used in our products. Overall, 56 percent of our products contained at least 25 percent preferred materials by weight. Specifically, 46 percent of products were procured with more than 50 percent preferred materials by weight (up from 43 percent in 2024) and 10 percent were procured with 25 to 50 percent preferred materials by weight.*

As part of our work toward this goal, we take a diversified approach to material innovation, including investing in multiple partnerships to advance circular and preferred materials solutions. In 2025, this included a 10-year offtake agreement with Samsara Eco to source recycled polyester and nylon 6,6, and an equity investment in ZymoChem to help scale plant-based nylon. We recognize these are pilot projects on the pathway to commercialization, and important investments for the future of our materials portfolio.

* Excludes trims, which are estimated to be a small portion of our overall portfolio. "By weight" refers to the weight of materials in our products. This is measured using products procured (i.e., products associated with purchase orders created during the fiscal year).

(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 (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In accordance with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard (Net-Zero Standard)*, our target is a 90 percent 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 Net-Zero Standard.

* As stated on the SBTi website, the Corporate 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.

(7.54.3.11) 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. Our approach for our net-zero target focuses on first taking action to meet our near-term 2030 climate targets as we build out a longer-term roadmap. We know that achieving net zero cannot be done alone, and requires system-wide change over the long term. We are actively helping to support this change through cross-industry collaboration, investments in emerging innovations, and advocacy for global policies.

(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

Our approach for our net-zero target focuses on first taking action to meet our near-term 2030 climate targets as we build out a longer-term roadmap. Our priority is to reduce emissions intensity to meet our 2030 target. We plan to develop a neutralization strategy based on recent and upcoming guidance from SBTi.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	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
Under investigation	3
To be implemented	1
Implementation commenced	24
Implemented	1
Not to be implemented	0

(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

(7.55.2.3) 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 processes (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:

☒ Other, please specify: Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported 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)

53

(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	23419	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	23419
Rubber	353	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	353

(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)

2568

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Regenerated cellulose 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 verified 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:
☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

113

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in our yoga mats. 32% 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)

2084

(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 fibres 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)

46

(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 fibres 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)

2081

(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 fibres 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)

512

(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 fibres 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)

353

(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 fibres 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)

132

(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 fibres 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)

350

(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 fibres 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)

143

(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 fibres 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)

6

(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:

☒ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

54

(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)

52

(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:

☒ Korea (The Democratic People's Republic of)

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4

(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:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5491

(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.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

60

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in yoga mats. Natural rubber used in yoga mats. 17% 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:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

180

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in yoga mats. 51% 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)

9420

(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 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:

☒ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

123

(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:

☒ Singapore

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.01

(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:

☒ 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)

2084

(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:

☒ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2081

(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:

☒ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

46

(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:

☒ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

353

(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:

☒ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

512

(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:

☒ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

350

(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:

☒ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

132

(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:

☒ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

143

(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:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2568

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Regenerated cellulose 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 verified fiber suppliers the majority of the wood they source is grown in Central Europe (Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia), Northern & Eastern Europe (incl. Baltics / Scandinavia), North America (United States), South America (Brazil), South Africa and China.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

113

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Natural rubber used in our yoga mats. 32% 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.

(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

No, and we do not plan to

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.2) 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

(8.7.3) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Our Forest-Based Materials Statement outlines our approach to aim to minimize the risk of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with the forest-based materials we source for our products and packaging, including regenerated cellulosic fibers and natural rubber.

(8.7.4) 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

No, and we do not plan to

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.2) 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

(8.7.3) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Our Forest-Based Materials Statement outlines our approach to aim to minimize the risk of deforestation and ecosystem conversion associated with the forest-based materials we source for our products and packaging, including regenerated cellulosic fibers and natural rubber.

(8.7.4) 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:

☒ Forests 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: 2,568

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☒ Other target metric, please specify: % certified of preferred forest-based materials

(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

01/31/2030

(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 and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, no alignment after assessment

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% preferred forest-based materials (excluding packaging and footwear)

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We met our forest-based materials target in 2022 and have maintained it since. One hundred percent of our regenerated cellulosic materials are sourced via suppliers with a "dark green shirt" rating verified through Canopy's Hot Button Report. According to Canopy, "dark green shirt" suppliers are those committed to improving forest-based practices, including working to avoid sourcing from Ancient and Endangered Forests.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

We use a third-party system, TextileGenesis, to monitor and confirm preferred regenerated cellulosic suppliers and volumes.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Forests 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

01/31/2030

(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 and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, no alignment after assessment

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% preferred forest-based materials (excluding packaging and footwear)

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2025, all yoga mats made with a mix of natural and synthetic rubber continued to use FSC® certified natural rubber (FSC® N002716).

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

We continue improving processes to track and report on the use of forest-based materials in our footwear and trims.

(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

☒ Other, please specify: TextileGenesis

(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 focus on sourcing from suppliers with a "dark green shirt rating," as verified through Canopy's sourcing analysis tool, where ratings are available. According to Canopy, "dark green shirt" suppliers are those committed to improving forest-based practices, including working to avoid sourcing from Ancient and Endangered Forests. We also use third-party traceability tools, such as TextileGenesis, to support identification of preferred regenerated cellulosic material suppliers and volumes.

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 Tier 1 to Tier 4 FSC® certificates from the FSC® platform.

(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

25

(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

75

(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

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

24

(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:

☒ Yes

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.

	Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	Comment
Timber products	Chain-of-custody certification ☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)	24	We request that suppliers self-report certification status, which we verify against third-party certification organization databases, where possible.
Rubber	Chain-of-custody certification ☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)	100	We request that suppliers self-report certification status, which we verify against third-party certification organization databases, where possible.

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify: FSC, SFI or PEFC

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

12

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No additional control methods

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

This volume is reported as certified through either FSC®, SFI®, or PEFC, but cannot be further broken down by certification.

(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. We have developed a high-level estimate of our deforestation and ecosystem conversion footprint through our nature impact assessment conducted in 2025, and are working to improve Tier 4 supplier traceability in order to conduct a more in-depth assessment.

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 have developed a high-level estimate of our deforestation and ecosystem conversion footprint through our nature impact assessment conducted in 2025, and are working to improve Tier 4 supplier traceability in order to conduct a more in-depth assessment.

(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: ☒ Yes

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

11

(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

We use a third-party traceability tool, TextileGenesis, to support identification of preferred regenerated cellulosic suppliers and volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify: Identification of country of origin of paper-based packaging

(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

We engage our suppliers to collect country of origin information of packaging made with forest-based materials to help prioritize sourcing from countries with lower deforestation risk. We define countries with lower deforestation risk as tropical and subtropical countries that do not have high current and/or future deforestation risk, based on the CDP Forests 2023 Reporting Guidance “forest risk country” list.

High-risk countries listed in the guidance are: 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), VietNam, 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.

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Please explain
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	We plan to assess and comply (where applicable) with upcoming forest regulations, including the EU Deforestation Regulation.

(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

We are currently in the assessment and development phase of our nature strategy, working to build a clearer picture of where we have the greatest impacts on nature. As part of our nature approach, in 2025, we continued to make charitable contributions to a regenerative agriculture project in Peru led by Conservation International and a local implementation partner. The project supports the transition to organic and regenerative cotton cultivation across 205 managed hectares, while restoring native forest cover across an additional 110 hectares in the San Martín region. The project scope includes farms from which lululemon currently sources cotton. We plan to assess the feasibility of incorporating regenerative cotton from some of these farms into select products in the future. Further details on this initiative can be found under 8.17.1.

(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: We aim to work with suppliers that can provide preferred packaging materials, including those that contain recycled content or are verified through organizations such as FSC®, SFI®, PEFC, or GRS. We request that suppliers self-report certification status, which we verify against third-party certification

organization databases, where possible. We are also members of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC), a membership-based collaborative that brings stakeholders together to make improvements to packaging sustainability.

Regenerated Cellulosic Fibers: One hundred percent of our regenerated cellulosic materials are sourced via suppliers with a "dark green shirt" rating verified through Canopy's sourcing analysis tool*. According to Canopy, "dark green shirt" suppliers are those committed to improving forest-based practices, including working to avoid sourcing from Ancient And 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.

* Canopy's annual Hot Button Report assesses regenerated and man-made cellulosic material producers' forest sourcing practices.
* Ancient and Endangered Forests encompass many types of forests including intact forest landscape mosaics, naturally rare forest types, and forest types that have been made rare due to human activity, as well as forests with high species richness and forests containing high concentrations of rare and endangered species.

(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

Expected benefits of project

- ☒ 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

In 2025, we continued to make charitable contributions to a regenerative agriculture project in Peru with Conservation International and a local implementation partner. The project supports the transition to organic and regenerative cotton cultivation across 205 managed hectares, while restoring native forest cover across an additional 110 hectares in the San Martín region. The project scope includes farms from which lululemon currently sources cotton. We plan to assess the feasibility of incorporating regenerative cotton from some of these farms into select products in the future.

(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:

- ☒ 2026

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

205

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

205

(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)

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

Expected benefits of project

- ☒ 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

In 2025, we continued to make charitable contributions to a regenerative agriculture project in Peru with Conservation International and a local implementation partner. The project supports the transition to organic and regenerative cotton cultivation across 205 managed hectares, while restoring native forest cover across an additional 110 hectares in the San Martín region. The project scope includes farms from which lululemon currently sources cotton. We plan to assess the feasibility of incorporating regenerative cotton from some of these farms into select products in the future.

(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)

110

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

110

(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)

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 2025, we completed a nature impact assessment informed by global frameworks to help shape our nature approach. We are currently developing a strategy across our three priority areas of: nature-derived materials, water, and chemicals management.

(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: Maintain sourcing of preferred forest-based materials.

(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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not assessed
UNESCO World Heritage sites	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not assessed
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not assessed
Ramsar sites	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not assessed
Key Biodiversity Areas	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not assessed
Other areas important for biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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 negative impacts on areas like climate, nature, or communities, compared to the conventional equivalents, and/or when they align with independent third-party certifications, schemes, or standards. Where applicable, we use the Textile Exchange 2026 Preferred Production Systems guidance to inform the continued

development of our framework for evaluating materials. We regularly assess the attributes for preferred materials and evolve our definition as needed.

Preferred materials may include:

- Preferred Polyester: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Global Recycled Standard or Recycled Claim Standard for recycled polyester.
- Preferred Nylon: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Global Recycled Standard or Recycled Claim Standard for recycled nylon or from suppliers providing renewable nylon.
- Preferred Cotton: Sourced from suppliers certified to the Organic Content Standard or Global Organic Textile Standard for organic cotton or through the U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol or other recognized cotton sourcing and processing programs.
- Preferred Forest-Based Materials: Sourced from suppliers with the highest rating (a "dark green shirt" rating) in Canopy's Hot Button Report or from suppliers certified by the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®).
- Preferred Animal-Derived Materials: Sourced from suppliers certified by the Responsible Down Standard, Responsible Alpaca Standard, Responsible Wool Standard, or The Good Cashmere Standard® by the Aid by Trade Foundation.
- Preferred Elastane: Sourced from suppliers providing recycled or renewable elastane. We plan to begin reporting on our elastane target in the 2026 Impact Report.

(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