

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

For more than 50 years, we have sought to inspire the dream of a better life through authenticity and timeless style. At Ralph Lauren, we believe in creating things that are timeless — that last and that never go out of style. Our iconic products are created to be worn, loved and passed on through generations. This ethos of timelessness extends beyond our products to the lives, communities and natural resources our business intersects. We call this framework Timeless by Design, our global approach to citizenship and sustainability.

Through Timeless by Design, we are ensuring our philosophy of timelessness is embedded from inspiration through to our products' every use and reuse. We also continue charitable work through our Company and The Ralph Lauren Corporate Foundation. With this as our North Star, we aim to reduce our overall environmental impact, advance a circular economy and uplift and empower our communities. Our Timeless by Design approach is supported by three pillars: Create with Intent, Protect the Environment and Champion Better Lives:

- Create With Intent – We are working to implement circular principles and instill cultural awareness practices into our design and development process. By designing with timelessness in mind from the start, we are enabling our products to live on responsibly and helping our consumers to love their items longer.
- Protect The Environment –Beyond creating products more responsibly, we are working to operate in ways that respect our planet, such as transitioning to renewable energy, diverting waste from landfill and incineration, and efficiently managing water for our business and the communities where we operate.
- Champion Better Lives – Shaping a business that is timeless and has a positive impact on tomorrow means building relationships that stand the test of time and ensuring that everyone is included, respected and empowered. That's why we're committed to supporting our employees, our partners and those within our communities — working to build a brighter future.

Our Company's reputation and distinctive image have been developed across a wide range of products, brands, distribution channels, and international markets. We believe that our global reach, breadth of lifestyle product offerings, and multi-channel distribution are unique among luxury and apparel companies. Our global reach is extensive, as we sell directly to customers throughout the world via our 553 retail stores and 722 concession-based shop-within-shops, as well as through our own digital commerce sites and those of various third-party digital partners. Merchandise is also available through our wholesale distribution channels at over 9,000 doors worldwide, the majority in specialty stores, as well as through the digital commerce sites of many of our wholesale customers. In addition to our directly operated stores and shops, our international licensing partners operate 182 Ralph Lauren stores and shops.

Risks and opportunities described herein with the potential to have a "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" are not necessarily "material" to investors as defined by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). CDP system functionality only allows for 365 days to be reflected in the start and end date fields below. The results contained in this CDP survey are for Ralph Lauren's fiscal year 2023 (April 3, 2022, through April 1, 2023) which consisted of 363 days.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Austria
- Bangladesh
- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- Czechia
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Singapore
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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

- USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

- Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	RL (NYSE)

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

- Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our CEO (who also holds the title of President) reviews and approves significant climate strategy and communications decisions, including, in 2022, reviewing and providing feedback on our roadmap to achieve our 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target and our net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. The CEO also sits on the Board of Directors who review climate-related risks and mitigation strategies on an annual basis.
Other C-Suite Officer	Our Board also includes our Chief Branding and Innovation Officer (who also holds the title of Vice Chairman of the Board). The Chief Branding and Innovation Officer receives and reviews a report on citizenship and sustainability progress at least once annually alongside the Board, including climate-related issues, and reviews the Company's annual Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report.
Board-level committee	Formal governance of Global Citizenship & Sustainability at Ralph Lauren, including climate-related issues, sits with our Board of Directors (the Board). The full Board receives a report on citizenship and sustainability progress at least once annually, including climate-related issues, and reviews the Company's annual Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report. The Nominating, Governance, Citizenship & Sustainability Committee (the Nominating Committee) of the Board has oversight of our environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities, which are reviewed by the Nominating Committee on a quarterly basis. The Nominating Committee receives quarterly updates, reviews initiatives, goals, and policies, and makes recommendations to the Board on ESG matters, including climate-related issues. This includes reviewing a summary report of our climate-related risks and mitigation strategies on an annual basis.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Nominating, Governance, Citizenship & Sustainability Committee (the Nominating Committee) of the Board oversees ESG risks and opportunities and receives quarterly updates, reviews initiatives, goals, and policies, and makes recommendations to the Board on ESG matters, including climate-related issues. Each quarterly update to the Nominating Committee includes a standing agenda item on ESG-related risks and opportunities, inclusive of climate risks. Updates in the previous year include a summary report of our climate-related risks and mitigation strategies; a roadmap for our product transparency and traceability program to enable more accurate measurement of climate impacts and risks; and a summary of ESG key performance indicators, including updates on climate-related KPIs. The Finance Committee and the Nominating Committee advise on the incorporation of goals into our corporate strategy and engagement on those business initiatives that influence corporate citizenship and sustainability. The Audit Committee of the Board reviews ESG risks as part of its overall Enterprise Risk Management review. The full Board receives a report on citizenship and sustainability progress at least once annually and reviews the Company's annual Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report and a summary report of our climate related risks and mitigation strategies. The Talent, Culture & Total Rewards Committee (the Talent Committee) reviews and approves our compensation programs, including corporate metrics and milestones related to any ESG factors included in the compensation plans, and may consult the Nominating Committee on ESG goals when establishing, monitoring, or reviewing performance goals. For Fiscal 2023, ESG metrics in the form of a scorecard were selected by the Talent Committee as our strategic goal to support the importance of our citizenship and sustainability strategy to create positive social and environmental impacts across our Company, our industry and society. These ESG metrics serve as a strategic modifier goal which, if met, would adjust bonuses for director-level employees and above (other than our Executive Chairman and Chief Creative Officer) upwards by up to 10%.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (We will consider board members with competence on climate-related issues with any future changes to board membership.)	In the coming year, we are planning to hold education sessions with our board members on climate-related issues to address board-level competence. For future changes to board membership, we will consider board members with competence on climate-related issues. In recent changes to our board membership, we have welcomed several new members with backgrounds on topics related to ESG and we are seeking to complement their expertise with a member with competence on climate-related issues. In seeking appropriate members with this competence, we will also ensure we can continue to maintain a balanced and representative board across the various committee memberships that board members must maintain.

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our CEO, who also holds the title of President, is responsible for the daily management of our Company. Our CEO is also a member of our Board of Directors (the Board), who review climate related risks and mitigation strategies on an annual basis and attends meetings of our Nominating Committee, which reviews ESG-related risks and mitigation strategies, including climate-related issues, on a quarterly basis. Our CEO reviews and approves significant climate strategy and communications decisions, including reviewing our roadmap to achieve our 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target and our net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. Our CEO also serves on the Steering Committee of the G7 Fashion Pact, helping the organization set priorities, ensure appropriate allocation of resources, and advocate for increased sustainability standards and expectations within our industry across all three of the Fashion Pacts pillars: climate, biodiversity, and oceans.

Position or committee

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our CFO, who also holds the title of Chief Operating Officer (COO), is responsible for the daily management of our Company's finances. Our CFO reviews and approves significant climate strategy and communications decisions, including reviewing and approving our renewable power target and general strategy for sourcing renewable power.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer is responsible for day-to-day management of climate-related issues as part of our broader citizenship and sustainability program and reports directly to our CEO. Our Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer serves as chair of our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee and, in that capacity, meets monthly with representatives from across our organization to prioritize and resource our approach for climate-related issues and other sustainability topics. She also meets regularly with our dedicated corporate sustainability team to advise on strategy, supplier engagement, and external communications related to climate change. She also serves on the Operating Committee of the G7 Fashion Pact, helping to implement the priorities set by the Steering Committee, establishing working groups, and supporting outreach to external partners and experts across all three of the Fashion Pacts pillars: climate, biodiversity, and oceans.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief People Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Providing climate-related employee incentives
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our Chief People Officer is responsible for overseeing employee incentives and compensation, including our short-term incentive compensation plan as the strategic goal modifier to link short-term incentive payouts to the Company's progress on key ESG goals such as climate, water, waste, and diversity. She is also a member of our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee.

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify (Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (The Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee is chaired by our Chief Global Impact and Communications Officer, who reports to our CEO.)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee has a stated mission to: inform and set strategy for citizenship and sustainability; champion and drive progress across citizenship and sustainability impact areas; review investment needs and opportunities as identified by working groups; ensure alignment with division heads on topics presented to our Board of Directors; and identify challenges to discuss and debate solutions.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Product Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our Chief Product Officer has responsibility for our end-to-end product lifecycle and creates a direct line between managing the development, production, and transport of our product and the climate change impacts of our product and operations. She is also a member of our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In our Fiscal 2023, we continued to include ESG metrics as a strategic goal modifier in our short-term incentive compensation plan to support our key citizenship and sustainability goals, including climate, water, and diversity.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping, transparency)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Our compensation structure is linked to progress on a number of key performance indicators. These indicators include progress towards achieving our GHG target of a 30% absolute reduction in our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2030 relative to our FY20 baseline and a Digital Value Chain (DVC) metric, to unlock our goals toward sustainability and raw material usage.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The goal of our competitive executive compensation program is to attract, inspire and reward passionate, talented and creative employees who are dedicated to our Purpose of “inspiring the dream of a better life, through authenticity and timeless style.” Our compensation programs are designed to reward sustainable business growth and results. The programs also are intended to drive stockholder value through several principles, including: (1) Strong pay-for-performance alignment by rewarding progress on our highest priority strategic and financial goals (including our climate-related goals), balancing the interests of our five stakeholder groups: Our Employees, Our Customers, Our Stockholders, Our Partners/Suppliers, and Our Communities and (2) Inspire creativity and collaboration (“one team”, “one strategy”) to achieve our highest priority strategic and financial goals, including our climate-related goals.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify (All Director-level employees and above)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping, transparency)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

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C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	Based on the short-term risk time horizon as defined in our Enterprise Risk Management process.
Medium-term	2	5	Based on the medium-term risk time horizon as defined in our Enterprise Risk Management process.
Long-term	5		Based on the long-term risk time horizon as defined in our Enterprise Risk Management process.

C2.1b

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

In our corporate Enterprise Risk Management process, risks rating criteria are used to assess the extent to which a risk event may affect the company's strategy, finances, operations, and/or reputation. Substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as any risks rated as "critical" or "high". A critical risk is defined as having one or more of the following impacts: (1) a very high impact on the company's ability to meet strategic goals or execute priority initiatives; (2) leading to greater than \$700 million impact on revenue or \$70 million impact on our operating margin; (3) a national, sustained, negative reputational damage with stakeholders; or (4) leading to severe and potentially long-term impact on the operations of our business. A "high" risk is defined as having one or more of the following impacts: (1) a high impact on the company's ability to meet strategy goals or execute priority initiatives; (2) leading to between \$350 million and \$700 million impact on revenue or between \$35 million and \$70 million impact on our operating margin; (3) a national, short-term, negative reputational damage with stakeholders; or (4) leading to significant impact on the operations of our business. Risks and opportunities described herein with the potential to have a "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" are not necessarily "material" to investors as defined by the SEC.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Ralph Lauren's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process is used to identify and plan responses to ensure the health and life of the business enterprise and successfully prepare our company to face risk events, including those presented by climate change. Our ERM process currently involves identifying broad ESG sustainability risks, creating rankings of importance for each risk, and creating mitigation plans for certain risks. We primarily focus on risks within each fiscal year, rather than long-term risks. As part of this annual ERM assessment, our Head of Global Internal Audit & Asset Protection initiates this process by meeting with leadership of different business units (e.g., Chief Product Officer, Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer, etc.) and gathers a list of risks that each business unit has identified. From this full list, our ERM team conducts an exercise to rank risks based on the perceived potential impact of each risk and the company's vulnerability to that risk. This ranking is benchmarked against the previous year's ERM results and discussed with business unit managers to fine-tune these rankings. For each risk identified, the ERM team works with business unit leaders to create mitigation plans for each risk. For ESG risks, this involves engaging our Chief Product Officer, Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer to develop mitigation plans, including for those related to climate change. For top risks, our Head of Global Internal Audit & Asset Protection assigns a risk owner to manage the risk and report to the Board of Directors quarterly. Through the ERM process, climate change has been identified as an ESG risk that requires a more granular assessment process. To conduct this detailed climate risk assessment, we created a cross-functional Ralph Lauren Climate Risk Taskforce, designed to make the company more resilient to evolving risks presented by climate change. On a semiannual basis, the taskforce develops and updates a Climate Risk Report to: (1) identify key climate risks; (2) describe the risks, the level of impact, and likelihood, and ensure key actions are being taken to address risks; and (3) communicate climate risks to key stakeholders, including our leadership team and Board of Directors. The Climate Risk Taskforce is responsible for preparing the semiannual Climate Risk Report and for developing inputs for other internal and external reporting on climate risk, including ERM and this CDP Climate Change questionnaire. The Taskforce includes representatives from the following teams/business units: sustainability, internal audit/risk, logistics, sourcing, investor relations, store operations/asset protection, global risk, communications, finance, treasury, legal, and worker well-being. The Climate Risk Report is reviewed by our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee, who is responsible for ensuring climate risk is built into our operating model and business strategy. The Climate Risk Report is then presented to the Board of Directors, where the Nominating, Governance, Citizenship and Sustainability Committee is responsible for oversight of sustainability and ESG matters, including climate risk. To assess climate risks, the Taskforce describes risks according to the following categories: where the risk occurs, risk type, risk driver, time horizon, likelihood, magnitude of impact, financial impact, and key actions to mitigate risk. Financial impact is evaluated according to the financial impact criteria used in our corporate ERM process across four tiers of impact to our revenue and operating margin. In developing the Climate Risk Report, the Taskforce identified both climate-related physical risks and climate-related transitional risks. One of the most critical climate-related physical risk identified by the Taskforce comes from chronic changes in weather that can affect the availability, quality, and price of the raw materials that Ralph Lauren depends on. We are responding to this climate-related risk by implementing a sourcing strategy focused on near-shoring, geographic diversification, and the use of sustainable materials. This strategy will help mitigate potential increases in raw material costs due to extreme weather events in one sourcing country or region by allowing us to shift our sourcing more easily to other countries or regions. Specifically, we have set a goal to switch to 100 percent sustainable sourced key materials by 2025, including cotton that is either from the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), Fair Trade certified, organic, recycled, transitional, or aligned to the U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol. The Taskforce also identified climate-related transitional risks, including the need to transition to lower emissions technology to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions impact of our operations and supply chain in line with our goal of reducing our absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 30% by 2030 from our FY20 baseline. To address the technological challenges of transitioning to a low-carbon business model, we are investing in technologies that have the potential to reduce the emissions of our products, such as our work with Natural Fiber Welding which led to the launch of the RLX CLARUS® Polo Shirt. This product marked the unveiling of a first-to-market patented platform that transforms virgin and recycled cotton in ways previously not possible. The shirt featured a high-performance cotton that performs similarly to plastic-based synthetic fabrics like polyester and nylon, but without the use of petroleum-based fossil fuels.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulations are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of a current regulatory risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is the move to low-Sulphur fuel oil (LSFO) across the globe as mandated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and all its member countries. LSFO is a higher-grade fuel, so it costs more to refine and therefore could cause an abrupt shift in energy costs, impacting our costs for shipping goods.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of an emerging regulatory risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is a potential carbon tax. Ralph Lauren may become affected by carbon taxes and other pricing schemes that affect the cost of energy for facility operations and the cost of fuel for logistics.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risks are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of a technology risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is deploying technologies necessary for achieving our greenhouse gas reduction commitments. We are investing in technologies that will allow us to reduce the carbon footprint of our products and supply chain in order to achieve our greenhouse gas reduction target.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. We have monitored legal risks related to climate change, such as not adhering to climate laws, but we have not been affected by climate-related litigation.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of a market risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is increased costs of raw materials. Chronic changes in weather can affect the availability, quality, and price of the raw materials that Ralph Lauren depends on.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of a reputational risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is perceived inaction on climate change. We have responded to this risk by working to set meaningful commitments to combat climate change, including a science-based greenhouse gas reduction target and a commitment to source 100% renewable electricity from our owned and operated facilities.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of an acute physical risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is business disruptions in our operations, sales channels, and manufacturing and distribution networks as a result of increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are assessed as part of Ralph Lauren's cross-functional Climate Risk Taskforce in developing and updating our Climate Risk Report on a semiannual basis. An example of a chronic physical risk related to climate change that has been included within Ralph Lauren's risk management process is reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., transport difficulties, supply chain interruptions) as a result of changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Chronic changes in weather can affect the availability, quality, and price of the raw materials that Ralph Lauren depends on. One of the major raw materials in Ralph Lauren's products is cotton, which is a crop that is known to be affected by variation in annual rainfall and extreme precipitation, such as hail. This may impact the communities and people that grow cotton, leading to a reduction in the supply of cotton and/or shifts in the key cotton-producing regions, which could affect material prices and quality.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

70000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our Climate Risk Taskforce evaluated the financial impact of this risk according to the financial impact criteria used in our corporate Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process across four tiers of impact to our revenue and operating margin. This risk has been assigned the lowest financial impact category, with an estimated revenue impact of less than \$70 million. This estimate is based on our assessment of potential financial impacts from fluctuations in the cost of cotton. Recent internal analysis has shown that we could see a 20-30% increase in the cost of cotton from overall market shifts. However, these market shifts have not translated to increases to our costs of goods sold due to elements of our sourcing strategy mitigating this variability, including origin country shifts, and consolidation of materials and suppliers.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this risk can be mitigated through our sourcing strategy. This includes strategies to achieve balanced diversified country allocation, near shoring, and localization of materials. We are working to consolidate our supply chain, with a goal for 80 percent of our business to be with strategic and key suppliers by 2025.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the cost to respond to this risk but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

An increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events could affect the operations of Ralph Lauren's finished goods suppliers and the communities where they operate, including flooding and other weather-related disruptions at factories. Weather events that cause manufacturing infrastructure damage and flooding cause disruptions in timing throughout the supply chain that can affect revenue by decreasing production capacity and reliability and increasing wages and fuel prices, which could result in higher manufacturing costs.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

17000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

25000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our scenario analysis included an assessment of potential exposure to physical climate risks by our top key and strategic suppliers. We measured the potential loss in business as a result of physical climate risks at multiple decadal intervals. The range disclosed represents the potential financial impact of business disruption for these suppliers in 2030 across two physical risk scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5).

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this risk can be mitigated through our sourcing strategy. This includes strategies to achieve balanced diversified country allocation, near shoring, and localization of materials. We are working to consolidate our supply chain, with a goal for 80 percent of our business to be with strategic and key suppliers by 2025.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the cost to respond to this risk but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

We have operations, including retail, distribution, and warehousing operations, in locations subject to natural disasters, such as severe weather caused by climate change, any of which could disrupt our operations. The occurrence of natural disasters or other catastrophic events may result in sudden disruptions in the business operations of the local economies affected, as well as of the regional and global economies. Any of these events could result in decreased demand for our products and disruptions in our sales channels and manufacturing and distribution networks, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Additionally, as storms become more severe and higher than average rainfall occurs as a result of climate change, the facilities operated by Ralph Lauren may have to spend more to protect from storm-related damage and losses. Potential impacts associated with this risk include increased frequency weather events leading to business disruption, expense and financial impact, costs to protect and retrofit existing facilities to be more resilient to extreme weather events. This also includes an increase in philanthropic contributions to relief organizations in response to natural disasters that occur in countries where we operate.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

47000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

67000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our scenario analysis included an assessment of potential exposure to physical climate risks by our highest value operational facilities. We measured the potential loss in asset value as a result of physical climate risks at multiple decadal intervals. The range disclosed represents the potential financial impact of business disruption for these facilities in 2030 across two physical risk scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5).

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this risk can be mitigated through business teams pre-planning—both physical resources (sandbags, plywood, flood barriers) and financial resources to further prepare. Additionally, business considerations like impact-resistant windows at certain locations will mitigate severe damage. This risk can also be mitigated by considering climate risks and leveraging relationships with landlords during new store development and planned store renovations. We maintain insurance policies to minimize financial loss.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the cost to respond to this risk but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
----------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

An increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events could affect Ralph Lauren’s logistics supply chain, including transporting goods from finished goods suppliers to distribution centers and then to customers. We rely upon third-party transportation providers for substantially all our product shipments, including shipments to and from our distribution centers, to our stores and shop-within-shops, and to our digital commerce and wholesale customers. Our utilization of these shipping services are subject to various risks, including severe weather caused by climate change. Weather events that lead to transportation infrastructure damage and flooding cause disruptions that can affect revenue by decreasing transportation availability and increasing wages and fuel prices, which could result in higher transportation costs.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

70000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our Climate Risk Taskforce evaluated the financial impact of this risk according to the financial impact criteria used in our corporate Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process across four tiers of impact to our revenue and operating margin. This risk has been assigned the lowest financial impact category, with an estimated revenue impact of less than \$70 million.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this risk is naturally limited and hedged by our product volume being split across multiple shipments and transport conveyances. Ralph Lauren has in place cargo insurance policies to mitigate financial loss to the organization.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the cost to respond to this risk but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Ralph Lauren may become affected by carbon taxes and other pricing schemes that affect the cost of energy for operations and factories and the cost of fuel for transport. Ralph Lauren may also be required to adapt our business strategy, accounting and assurance practices to comply with mandatory climate-related disclosures.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

8000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

86000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our scenario analysis included an assessment of potential exposure to carbon pricing in our operations and supply chain. The range disclosed represents the potential financial impact of carbon pricing for our organization in 2030 across three carbon pricing scenarios (low medium and high pricing) and for two future greenhouse gas reduction scenarios (one where Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions continue to grow and another where we reduce emissions sufficiently to achieve greenhouse gas reduction targets).

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this risk can be mitigated by implementing our strategy to source 100% renewable power in our owned and operated facilities by 2025, achieving our science-based GHG target of a 30% absolute reduction in our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2030 relative to our FY20 baseline, and achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2040.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the cost to respond to this risk but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Ralph Lauren will need to deploy lower emissions technologies in order to achieve our greenhouse gas reduction commitments. This includes overcoming constraints in our facilities, lease, and supply chain arrangements to deploy energy efficiency technologies and source renewable power. For example, all of our 553 retail stores and 722 concession-based shop-within-shops are located in leased buildings and all of our products are manufactured by contracted suppliers, limiting our ability to directly purchase and operate on-site renewable energy systems at our owned and operated facilities and in the factories that manufacture our products. We are investing in technologies that will allow us to reduce the carbon footprint of our products and supply chain in order to achieve our greenhouse gas reduction target. However, there are risks associated with the availability, costs, and efficacies of these technologies and how they align with our timeline and strategy for achieving our greenhouse reduction commitments.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

70000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our Climate Risk Taskforce evaluated the financial impact of this risk according to the financial impact criteria used in our corporate Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process across four tiers of impact to our revenue and operating margin. This risk has been assigned the lowest financial impact category, with an estimated revenue impact of less than \$70 million. This estimate is based on the anticipated additional business costs of identifying and deploying low-carbon technologies in our operations and our supply chain.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this risk can be mitigated by implementing our strategy achieve our science-based GHG target of a 30% absolute reduction in our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2030 relative to our FY20 baseline, and achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2040, focused on sourcing renewable power in our operations and reducing emissions in our supply chain from factories and raw materials.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the cost to respond to this risk but we plan to address this in the next two years.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

As part of our commitment to reducing the energy use and GHG emissions from our direct operations, Ralph Lauren has been working to improve the efficiency of its facilities (including stores, offices, and distribution centers) for several years. Our strategies include investments in energy efficiency such as LED lighting at stores, energy

management system services and equipment, and sourcing renewable power. For example, in FY23 we initiated a full LED retrofit at our North Carolina distribution center campus that is expected to be completed in FY24. We also continued a multi-year investment in retrofitting all of our Polo and Ralph Lauren branded stores in North America, Europe, and Asia with energy efficient LED lighting and continued installing LED lighting at new stores. As we continue to deploy these strategies, we will realize cost savings in our direct operations through lower energy use and reduced labor and materials for replacement.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the financial impact of this opportunity, but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In the past five years, we have identified numerous stores that were equipped with inefficient fluorescent lighting. To reduce our electricity consumption, over the past five years, we have been working to ensure all Ralph Lauren stores are equipped with energy-efficient LED lighting. We continued a multi-year investment in retrofitting all of our Polo and Ralph Lauren branded stores in North America, Europe, and Asia with energy efficient LED lighting and continued installing LED lighting at new stores. Working closely with our lighting suppliers and contractors, we carefully evaluate the current lighting equipment at each store, options for converting to more efficient lighting, and schedule retrofits through the year based on store schedules, equipment availability, and other factors. As a result, stores retrofitted with LED lighting have become more efficient, consuming less electricity per square foot for lighting than with fluorescent lighting.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the financial impact or the cost to realize this opportunity but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Increased revenues resulting from cost savings as well as new innovation and sustainable customer offerings)

Company-specific description

As Ralph Lauren's suppliers become more innovative and able to drive efficiencies in processes, material usage, water, and energy consumption, there are opportunities to reduce cost. For example, we are developing a platform for technologies that drive energy and water efficiency in wet processing. We evaluate innovative technologies that enable optimization of water usage in dyeing processes, which is a major contributor in energy and water usage in our sector, leading to cost savings and GHG reductions in upstream production.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the financial impact of this opportunity, but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize this opportunity, we began integrating innovative dyeing technologies into our supply chain in FY22. In FY23, we continued to work with our partners and suppliers to identify and adopt these technologies.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the financial impact or the cost to realize this opportunity but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Ralph Lauren's climate strategy includes development of low emission products and materials. We are currently using and aiming to increase the use of recycled content for both synthetic and natural fibers, as well as cotton grown with less chemical inputs and irrigation water than conventional cotton. Our strategy also includes the use of regeneratively grown fibers and materials to support carbon drawdown by healthy soils. In FY23, 89% of our units produced met at least one of our sustainable material criteria—up from 77% in FY22. Last year we announced a comprehensive circularity strategy to further advance sustainability goals. We're focused on using the principles of Cradle to Cradle (C2C) as foundational inspiration for all aspects of design, development, manufacturing, packaging and the post-sale experience. Ralph Lauren has been working closely with the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute to support the adoption of the latest version of the C2C standard and to provide apparel brand perspective on its use. In FY23, we launched our C2C Certified® Gold Cashmere Sweater, an iconic product made to be worn, loved and live on responsibly for generations to come. Available in Men's Purple Label and Women's Collection brands, the first-of-its-kind luxury crewneck cashmere sweater is the first of five iconic Ralph Lauren products that we committed to have C2C Certified® by 2025. We plan to submit at least one additional product for certification in 2023. We will also continue to invest in scalable technologies that will elevate the quality of recycled materials so that they are of the same high quality and feel as virgin material. In 2020, Ralph Lauren invested in Natural Fiber Welding, a leading sustainable material science startup that is scaling a new industry standard for natural fiber recycling. As part of this commitment, Ralph Lauren will produce 100% recycled cotton products across our portfolio by 2025. We continue to source innovative materials, including through NFW, to launch new products. In March 2023, we released the POLO® MIRUM® sneaker and crossbody pouch. MIRUM® is a 100% plastic-free material, created without relying on petrochemical and synthetic inputs. As we develop new and expanded circular and low emissions products, this could result in a competitive advantage, brand preference, and brand loyalty among customers.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the financial impact of this opportunity, but we plan to address this in the next two years.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

This opportunity will be realized by pursuing our new Live On promise to enable our past and future products to live on responsibly by 2030. The Ralph Lauren Live On promise builds on the Company's existing circularity strategy and is supported by three foundational pillars that guide initial goals: (1) Design for Circularity: Ralph Lauren has committed to designing our products according to circular principles by 2025, including a goal to make five iconic products C2C Certified®. In addition, we will offer high quality products made with 100% recycled cotton. (2) Enable Circular Consumer Experiences: We have committed to extend the life of our products by piloting ways for its consumers to rent, repair, and recirculate Ralph Lauren products by 2025, in select top cities. (3) Advance the Circular Economy: By 2025, we will also invest in scaling regenerative practices – such as the U.S. Regenerative Cotton Fund – and innovative technologies like those produced by Natural Fiber Welding, a leading sustainable material science startup that is scaling a new industry standard for natural fiber recycling.

Comment

Ralph Lauren has not yet quantified the financial impact or the cost to realize this opportunity but we plan to address this in the next two years.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

No

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

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

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	High carbon price scenario – This scenario represents the implementation of policies that are considered sufficient to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the goal of limiting climate change to 2°C by 2100. This scenario is based on research by OECD and IEA (2017), drawing from the IEA 66% 2C and IRENA scenarios.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	Moderate carbon price scenario – This scenario assumes that policies will be implemented to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit climate change to 2°C in the long term, but with action delayed in the short term. This scenario draws on research by OECD and IEA along with assessments of the sufficiency of country Nationally Determined Contributions by Climate Action Tracker by Ecofys, Climate Analytics and New Climate Team. Countries with Nationally Determined Contributions that are not aligned to the 2°C goal in the short term are assumed to increase their climate mitigation efforts in the medium and long term.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario implies coordinated action to limit greenhouse gas emissions to achieve a global temperature warming limit of approximately 2 degrees Celsius. It is a stabilization scenario where total radiative forcing is stabilized before 2100 by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. If the pledges and voluntary agreements of the Paris agreement were implemented in full, the implied warming is approximately 3.0 degrees Celsius. Within this scenario itself, it is estimated that end-of-century increases in global mean surface temperature will be in the range of 1.7 to 3.2 °C.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario assumes that no major global effort to limit greenhouse gas emissions will go into effect. RCP 8.5 is characterized by increasing greenhouse gas emissions over time representative for scenarios in the literature that lead to high greenhouse gas concentration levels. It is estimated that end-of-century increases in global mean surface temperature will be in the range of 4.2 to 5.4 °C.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Low carbon price scenario – This scenario represents the full implementation of country Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, based on research by OECD and IEA (2017). Prices in this scenario are considered likely to be insufficient to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

In conducting scenario analysis, the focal question we are asking is - how should our corporate strategy and supporting investments change in response to potential climate change scenarios? We have selected the scenarios described in question C3.2a to encompass physical and transition scenarios that address our highest priority climate risks related to physical impacts to our facilities and supply chain and transition risks presented by carbon pricing and other regulations. We selected these scenarios to ensure inclusion of multiple greater than 2 degrees aligned physical scenarios and multiple 2 degrees or lower transition scenarios.

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

The Ralph Lauren Climate Risk Taskforce has reviewed the results of our climate-related scenario analysis, has assessed how transition risks are potentially mitigated by implementing our existing strategy, and is developing plans for adjusting our business strategy and financial planning to better address the physical and transition risks under these scenarios. Based on this greater understanding of our focal question, in the next 12 months we are conducting an update to our greenhouse gas reduction pathway analysis to assess the expected investment required to achieve our targets across various strategies and scenarios. This analysis will account for avoided carbon pricing impacts of greenhouse gas reductions in our operations and supply chain. Additionally, the results of our climate-related scenario analysis of physical risks quantified risk exposure at some of our largest owned and operated facilities and some priority supplier facilities. To identify specific actions to mitigate risks at these facilities and to expand our understanding of potential risk exposure for a greater share of owned and operated and supplier facilities, we will be conducting an expanded analysis of physical climate risks using scenario analysis in the next 12 months.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We take a holistic approach to sourcing preferred fibers and materials for our products, including the consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, we know that supporting the increased supply of sustainably-grown, climate-resilient cotton on a global scale is imperative in order to meet our near-term 2025 goal of using 100% sustainably-sourced cotton. This year we continued our transition to cotton qualities we recognize as sustainable, such as organic or Better Cotton. We also continued to support the growth of regenerative cotton practices in the United States. The U.S. Regenerative Cotton Fund (USRCF), run by the Soil Health Institute (SHI) and established through a founding grant from The Ralph Lauren Corporate Foundation, is a unique, farmer-facing, science-based initiative housed at SHI that supports long-term, sustainable cotton production in the U.S. with a goal to eliminate one million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent from the atmosphere by 2026. The Foundation's founding contribution to USRCF has primarily supported work in four states: Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Georgia. This past year, other leading industry and philanthropic peers have joined USRCF in support of the goal to reach nine states representing 85% of U.S. cotton production.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Based on our assessment of our GHG emissions and climate risks within our supply chain, we established a roadmap to drive significant GHG reductions and risk mitigation in our manufacturing supply chain. As part of this roadmap, in FY20, we launched our Supplier Engagement Strategy to establish and maintain collaborative relationships and systems that foster increased transparency and accountability with our suppliers. Our sustainability expectations are included in the Supplier Engagement Strategy, which include considerations that can be used in the future to mitigate risks from climate change in our supply base. For example, we strive for geographical diversity in our key and strategic suppliers, which will support our efforts to mitigate the risk of disruptions in our supply chain from climate change. Helping our manufacturers achieve significant emissions reductions will be critical for achieving our science-based GHG emissions target. We continued to invest in technical support for our partners to develop their decarbonization strategies and set targets and implementation plans that align with the industry's timeline and ambition level. We continue to partner with the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) to roll out the Carbon Leadership Program within our supply chain. We conducted a supply chain carbon emission analysis prior to the roll out to identify priority facilities to develop a decarbonization pathway. Through the Program, each manufacturing facility is provided with technical support and toolkit to develop their bespoke 2025 and 2030 carbon and water reduction roadmaps and clear action plan with near-, medium- and long-term priorities that align with the broader industry ambitions and best practices. We expanded our roll out of the Carbon Leadership Program to cover 48 facilities, representing approximately 47% of our raw material business spend, and 19 strategic finished goods facilities. Nominated facilities set carbon reduction targets between 14% and 80% by 2030 against their 2019 baseline. The average reduction targets committed by all the nominated facilities so far is 59%. Based on the roadmaps developed by the nominated facilities, an aggregated savings estimation of 1,792,905 tons of CO2 equivalent annually has been identified.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our Product and Business Model Innovation Teams invest and drive adoption of technologies and platforms that reduce the use of virgin raw materials, increase energy and resource use efficiency, and prolong the life and durability of our products. These investments have the potential to lead to increased revenues resulting from cost savings as well as innovation in sustainable customer offerings. Through the execution of our strategy of R&D investment, we expect to realize these opportunities in the medium-term (i.e., in the next two to five years). This includes a minority investment in Natural Fiber Welding, Inc. (NFW), a leading sustainable material science startup that has revolutionized the reuse of natural fibers – such as cotton waste – into patented, high-performance materials. Through this investment, we are looking to expand our use of recycled post-consumer cotton, helping to advance our progress toward sustainable sourcing of 100% of our key materials, including cotton, by 2025 and integrating zero-waste principles across our business. The partnership has enabled us to begin replacing and reducing our reliance on non-biodegradable synthetics, such as polyester and nylon, while scaling the use of more sustainable and upcycled materials. In FY23 we debuted the POLO® MIRUM® sneaker—our first shoe made with MIRUM® components, a plant-based material from Natural Fiber Welding (NFW) that is 100% plastic-free. Created without relying on petrochemical or synthetic inputs, the unique MIRUM® material for this sneaker uses a mixture of natural rubber, cotton, cork, plant oil, and plant wax.
Operations	Yes	Ralph Lauren may become affected by carbon taxes and other pricing schemes that affect the cost of purchased electricity consumed at our offices, stores, and distribution centers. At the same time, Ralph Lauren will need to deploy lower emissions technologies in order to achieve our greenhouse gas reduction commitments and to meet our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity in our direct operations by 2025 (i.e., in the next two years). This includes overcoming constraints in our facilities and lease arrangements to deploy energy efficiency technologies and source renewable power. To mitigate potential increases in the costs non-renewable electricity and potential future carbon taxes applied to non-renewable electricity consumption, we have developed a global strategy for sourcing renewable electricity across our owned and operated facilities and have begun engaging various teams throughout our business to execute this strategy. A key aspect of our strategy will be signing one or more virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in North America and Europe. When fully implemented, these long-term agreements will provide us with renewable energy attribute certificates equivalent to the majority of our annual global electricity consumption in those regions, mitigating the risk of carbon taxes from non-renewable electricity consumption. In evaluating and negotiating VPPAs throughout FY23, we convened our cross-functional working group that draws on the perspective and expertise of members of our sustainability, procurement, legal, tax, treasury, accounting, and finance business functions. In 2022 and 2023, the contributions of the members of the working groups informed the definition of key commercial terms and go-to-market strategy for sourcing VPPAs in North America and Europe, evaluation and selection of specific projects and developers, and negotiation of contract terms.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	Capital expenditure and indirect costs: Ralph Lauren may become affected by carbon taxes and other pricing schemes that affect the cost of purchased electricity consumed at our offices, stores, and distribution centers. At the same time, Ralph Lauren will need to deploy lower emissions technologies in order to achieve our greenhouse gas reduction commitments and to meet our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity in our direct operations by 2025 (i.e., in the next two years). Capital allocation: To mitigate potential increases in the costs non-renewable electricity and potential future carbon taxes applied to non-renewable electricity consumption, we have developed a global strategy for sourcing renewable electricity across our owned and operated facilities and have begun building these associated costs into our financial budgets. Direct costs and Time horizons: A key aspect of our strategy will be signing one or more virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in North America and Europe, a total of approximately 125,000 MWh per year. In evaluating VPPAs, our financial planning has considered the potential range of contract prices and expected monthly settlement prices to model anticipated costs across the 10-to-15-year lifetime of the agreement across a range of market scenarios. As we implement this strategy and look towards signing our first VPPA in the coming year, we will fully incorporate the anticipated financial performance of the selected project into our corporate budgets.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 14: Franchises

Base year

2020

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

16248

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

90380

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1243375

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

20228

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

77166

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

849

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28273

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27383

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

39168

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

266839

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34250

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17574

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

1755107

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

1861736

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

1303215.2

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

12206

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

62381

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

862168

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20018

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

74365

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15648

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3690

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28107

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2417

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
215883

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
15289

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5176

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1242761

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1317348

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
97.4696018483108

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY20, we established a science-based target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30 percent by 2030, compared to 2020 levels. This target includes reducing emissions from our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by sourcing 100 percent renewable electricity and reducing emissions from our supply chain (scope 3). In June 2020, SBTi verified that this target is aligned with GHG reductions required to keep global temperature rise to 1.5°C for Scope 1 and 2 and well below 2°C for Scope 3. Beyond 2030, we intend to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2040. We have submitted our net zero target for SBTi approval and expect to complete the review and approval process in 2023. To accompany these commitments, we published a Net Zero Commitment Statement that details how we will achieve these targets. Please refer to 4.2c for more information on our Net Zero target.

Ralph Lauren's annual carbon footprints are aligned with our fiscal years. The baseline year of our science-based target is aligned with FY20, which ran from April 2019 to March 2020. However, the target language of the SBTi specifies 2030 as the target year. Due to our reporting cycle being misaligned with the reporting year, we are aiming to achieve our 2030 goal in our FY31 reporting, which will cover April 2030 to March 2031.

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

Achieving and sustaining our 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target will require adoption of low- and zero-carbon practices throughout our supply chain. As we develop and refine our roadmap to achieving this goal, we have identified the strategies that will be most important to reach this target. These strategies include: Achieving and maintaining our target of sourcing 100% renewable electricity at our facilities; increasing the share of low-carbon materials in our products (e.g., recycled fiber or regenerative cotton farming practices); expanding and accelerating decarbonization practices with our product manufacturing suppliers, including supplier GHG reduction roadmap development and coal phase-out; prioritizing ocean freight and minimizing air freight to transport our products; investing in our circularity strategy; and working with partners and action networks for industry-wide change. Our absolute emissions decreased by 29% in FY23 from our FY20 baseline. This reduction is driven by production volumes decreasing by 33% compared to FY20, which contributes significantly to our Scope 3 emissions from manufacturing and raw materials. Other factors contributing to this change in emissions are reductions in air freight usage from FY22 levels, a shift in business travel practices, and regular improvements to our carbon footprint methodology consistent with carbon accounting best practices. Specifically, we have made significant improvements around how we collect more comprehensive data from suppliers to better reflect our manufacturing practices in our supply chain.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2020

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

4298

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

2

Target year

2025

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

100

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

8

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

6.12244897959184

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, Abs1. In FY20, we established a science-based target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30 percent by 2030, compared to 2020 levels. This target includes reducing emissions from our operations (Scope 1 and 2) by sourcing 100 percent renewable electricity.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY20, we joined RE100 and committed to the goal of powering our owned and operated offices, distribution centers and stores with 100 percent renewable electricity by 2025. As of FY23, 8% percent of electricity used in our operations was from renewable sources. We expect this number to significantly increase as we put our renewable energy strategy into action.

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

In FY23, 8% of electricity used in our operations was from renewable sources, such as wind power. This is an increase from the share of renewable electricity used in FY22 and represents renewable energy attribute certificate purchases in Europe. We continued to implement our renewables strategy in FY23 focused on virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in North America and Europe. For any remaining renewable electricity needs, we will source renewable energy credits (RECs) and equivalent certificates.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set a target to achieve net zero emissions across our value chain by 2040. In setting this target in 2021, we aligned our target with the 10 initial recommendations defined in the Science Based Targets Initiative’s Foundations for Science-Based Net-Zero Target Setting In The Corporate Sector. We have submitted our net zero target for SBTi approval and expect to complete the review and approval process in 2023. Upon completion of this review and approval process, we will update our target coverage and communicate any exclusions.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We believe nature-based climate solutions are a key part of a holistic net zero strategy. While we ramp up our use of regenerative and recycled materials, taking action now to build capacity and supply of these fibers—through investment in our value chain and purchasing carbon removals—will be key to ensuring that fiber from regenerative systems is available in the future. With over 80 percent of our products made of cotton, protecting and regenerating ecosystems will be core to our carbon removals strategy. In selecting carbon removals projects, we will prioritize land-based interventions that help preserve and enhance carbon stocks both within and beyond our own value chain. As we evaluate these projects, we will be looking at more than just the amount of carbon removed to ensure these interventions lead to: robust social and environmental co-benefits, including preserving the biodiversity of local ecosystems and cultures as well as ensuring equitable access to natural resources; additional removals that would otherwise not have occurred; permanent carbon storage with mitigation plans for leakage; quantifiable and unique removals that can be verified by an accredited third-party. In FY23 we purchased our first credits from nature-based carbon removal projects. These projects provide incentives for newly adopted regenerative farming practices, allowing farmers to earn income from verified carbon credits. By supporting financial incentives for U.S. growers to prioritize soil health and regenerative practices, we believe we can accelerate progress toward our net zero commitments.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	3	5790
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1613

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1543000

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

2840000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

In FY23 we began switching all the lighting equipment in our two largest North Carolina distribution center facilities from fluorescent to energy efficient LED lighting. When completed in FY24, the new lighting will decrease our annual electricity use in these facilities by 70%.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
-------------------------------	----------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3381

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

We sourced renewable electricity at 61 of our stores, offices, and warehouses in Europe through bundled and unbundled Guarantee of Origin environmental attribute certificates.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solid biofuels
-------------------------------	----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

796

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

2776

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

We sourced renewable electricity at our Nutley, NJ office through the annual purchase of 2,749 MWh of unbundled, Green-e Certified renewable energy certificates.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Beginning in FY22, we made an early investment in Natural Fiber Welding (NFW), whose groundbreaking technology is enabling us to reduce our use of synthetic materials. Last year, we launched the RLX CLARUS® Polo Shirt, made with the world's first high-performance cotton fabric comprised of 50% recycled cotton. We continue to invest in NFW innovative materials to launch new products. In March 2023, we released the POLO MIRUM® sneaker and crossbody pouch. Made from a 100% plastic-free material, MIRUM® is created without relying on petrochemical and synthetic inputs.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Cotton is the most widely used natural fiber for clothing production and accounts for more than 80% of our material use. We invest in the increased use of sustainable cotton and seek to support the scaling of improved practices in cotton cultivation, which benefits our business, the environment and the farmers that grow it. In FY23, 94% of the cotton units we produced met at least one of our defined sustainability attributes (organic, transitional/ in-conversion, Better Cotton, recycled, regenerative, U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol or Fair Trade).
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	In FY23, we continued our partnership with the Apparel Impact Institute to roll out the Carbon Leadership Program within our supply chain. We refreshed our supply chain carbon emissions analysis to incorporate the emissions reduction targets and roadmaps developed in collaboration with our suppliers in the first cohort in FY22. We also continued to identify priority facilities and develop decarbonization roadmaps for each. Through the Program, we invested in expert technical support for each manufacturing facility to develop their 2025 and 2030 carbon and water reduction plans in alignment with broader industry ambitions and best practices. We also worked closely with our suppliers to track progress and support capability building and collective action programs. We plan to continue expanding the program in our supply chain.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Apparel products that use recycled materials)
-------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

We currently sell products that use recycled materials, including cotton, wool, cashmere, and polyester. These products can be classified as low-carbon products because manufacturing them requires less virgin raw materials. By using recycled material inputs, we avoid the need for virgin materials and therefore avoid the emissions associated with virgin material production.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

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

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16248

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84224

Comment

Our base year Scope 2 (location-based) emissions have been updated since our 2020 CDP Climate Change response to reflect improved data methodology, including corrected electricity consumption at one of our distribution centers.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90380

Comment

Our base year Scope 2 (market-based) emissions have been updated since our 2020 CDP Climate Change response to reflect improved data methodology, including corrected electricity consumption at one of our distribution centers.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1243375

Comment

This category is calculated in 3 separate ways and includes 1) emissions associated with non-merch spend, 2) the PG&S factory footprint, and 3) the PG&S raw materials footprint.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Included in Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20228

Comment

Category 3 is calculated from total fuel and electricity usage data taken from the scope 1&2 footprint totals.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77166

Comment

Category 4 and 9 on upstream and downstream transportation & distribution are calculated together.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

849

Comment

Category 5 waste is calculated for Ralph Lauren's distribution centers, stores, and offices.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28273

Comment

Category 6 includes all of the emissions associated with business travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27383

Comment

Category 7 is calculated using an estimation of the average retail and office employee commuting pattern.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39168

Comment

Category 4 and 9 on upstream and downstream transportation & distribution are calculated together.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266839

Comment

Category 11 uses total units of each item category, the weight of each applicable garment type, and kWh per appliance to wash, dry or iron the items.

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

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34250

Comment

Category 12 uses weight totals from the raw materials section of category 1 for each unique material ending in landfill.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17574

Comment

Category 14 is calculated by estimating the direct (Scope 1 & 2) emissions from all active RL licensed retail store operations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not relevant.

C5.3

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

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12206

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11582

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14661

Start date
April 1 2020

End date
March 31 2021

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
16248

Start date
April 1 2019

End date
March 31 2020

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

60808

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

62381

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

68054

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

69291

Start date

April 1 2021

End date

March 31 2022

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

77854

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

78305

Start date

April 1 2020

End date

March 31 2021

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

84224

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

90380

Start date

April 1 2019

End date

March 31 2020

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

862168

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emissions in this category were comprised of three main elements: raw materials, factory emissions, and other non-merchandise spend.)

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

58.57

Please explain

This category is calculated using business allocation and factory data. The business allocation data, the percentage of goods sourced from a factory by Ralph Lauren, Energy, and emissions resulting from goods produced in each factory are gathered from the Higg FEM database; this data is populated directly from each factory.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Capital Goods emissions are already accounted for in Ralph Lauren's Purchased Goods & Services emissions from non-merchandise spend.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20018

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities were calculated using energy usage data from Ralph Lauren's scope 1 and 2 footprinting process)

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

Please explain

This category captures the emissions that occur before the electricity is consumed or fuel is used by a Scope 1 & 2 facility or activity. The total energy usage amounts are aggregated by country for electricity or by region for fuel type and are then multiplied by the appropriate DEFRA 2021 well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

74365

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method
Distance-based method

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

Please explain

Emissions from T&D were calculated by splitting out total shipments by mode, using tonne-kilometer values. Distance-based emission factors are taken from the EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub and spend-based emission factors from the EPA's Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15648

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

Please explain

Category 5 is calculated based on waste amounts (kg) gathered from RL distribution centers. Waste amounts are estimated for RL retail stores and offices. The waste types are reported in kilograms, converted to metric tons and multiplied by the appropriate emission factor from EPA or DEFRA.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3690

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Distance-based method

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

Please explain

Business travel synthesizes air travel, hotel stay, rental car use, rail travel, and charter flight data into a single emissions category. Flight distances are classified as short, medium, or long haul flights and multiplied with passenger-mile emission factors from EPA. Rail and car travel is calculated using mileage and EPA emission factors. Hotel stay multiplies the total number of nights by country-specific DEFRA emission factors.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28107

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

Please explain

Category 7 is calculated using an estimation of the average retail and office employee commuting pattern based on Statista commute data, employee status (FTE and part-time), and assumptions on the frequency and commute type by country or region. The commute emission factors by type (car, public transportation, etc.) are from EPA.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Ralph Lauren does not lease any spaces which are not included in Scope 1&2 footprinting, so this category is deemed not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2417

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

Please explain

Emissions from T&D were calculated by splitting out total shipments by mode, using tonne-kilometer values. Distance-based emission factors are taken from the EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub and spend-based emission factors from the EPA's Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Ralph Lauren does not sell any intermediate products that are further processed by other organizations prior to sale (all factory emissions are calculated in category 1, Purchased Goods and Services). Therefore, this category is not relevant for Ralph Lauren.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

215883

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method
Asset-specific method

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

Please explain

Category 11 is calculated by using total units of each item category and multiplying by the weight of each applicable garment type, kWh per appliance type and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15289

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (End of life emissions were calculated using the raw material data used for the Purchased Goods and Services category.)

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

Please explain

Category 12 is calculated by taking the total weight of each raw material as found in the raw materials section of the purchased goods and services footprint and multiplying by the EPA emission factor for each unique material ending its life in a landfill, if available. A generic DEFRA emission factor for clothing ending its life in a landfill was applied to all other materials.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Ralph Lauren does not have any assets leased to third parties, so this category is deemed to be not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5176

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Franchise emissions were calculated using the same methodology as for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This process accounted for each facility's electricity, natural gas, other fuel, and refrigerant use)

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

Please explain

Franchise emissions were calculated using the same methodology as for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This process accounted for each facility's electricity, natural gas, other fuel, and refrigerant use.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Ralph Lauren does not have any significant investments, so this category is deemed to be not relevant

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not Relevant

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not Relevant

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	767	Biogenic emissions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 merchandise suppliers.

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000115754

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

74587

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

6444000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

11

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in output

Change in revenue

Please explain

Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint decreased in FY23 relative to FY21 as a result of energy efficiency measures and increased use of renewable electricity, as described in C4.3b. This includes the ongoing installation of LED lighting in our global stores and distribution centers and purchase of renewable energy attribute certificates at our stores in Europe.

Intensity figure

0.00679

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

74587

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

10989788

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

15

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in output

Change in revenue

Please explain

Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint decreased in FY23 relative to FY22 as a result of energy efficiency measures and increased use of renewable electricity, as described in C4.3b. This includes the ongoing installation of LED lighting in our global stores and distribution centers and purchase of renewable energy attribute certificates at our stores in Europe.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	11412.91	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	5.38	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	6.42	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	502	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	6174.84
Canada	197.69
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	285.57
Ireland	18.1
Austria	43.47
France	173.64
Germany	182.43
Netherlands	65.55
Italy	1247.53
Spain	131.09
Portugal	32.57
Czechia	16.5
Greece	30.54
Turkey	12.35
Belgium	43.24
Switzerland	83.14
Sweden	55.09
Poland	14.6
Denmark	4.07
Australia	134.25
China	343.28
Hong Kong SAR, China	677.54
Japan	1211.11
Republic of Korea	538.48
Taiwan, China	113.73
Malaysia	31.03
Singapore	22.89
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	3.91
Bangladesh	4.68
India	30.91
Niger	3.18

C7.3

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

- By business division
- By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Distribution Center	3476
Office	2357
Retail	6073
Storage	21

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary Combustion- Natural Gas	11418.06
Refrigerant Leakage	502.28
Stationary Combustion - Other Fuels	6.65

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	34062.72	30837.84
Canada	313.41	313.41
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1021.96	502.91
Ireland	62.03	132.49
Austria	60.07	0
France	149.13	49.82
Germany	828.44	385.26
Netherlands	273.57	407.23
Italy	4646.92	7767.29
Spain	282.15	7.03
Portugal	83.23	126.17
Czechia	93.54	125.04
Greece	157.47	187.15
Turkey	73.75	73.75
Belgium	105.31	24.29
Switzerland	21.72	5.83
Sweden	6.65	40.11
Poland	128.52	173.65
Denmark	5.3	29.69
Australia	1488.13	1488.13
China	3528.76	3528.76
Hong Kong SAR, China	5642.74	5642.74
Japan	8745.71	8745.71
Republic of Korea	3643.07	3643.07
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	33.28	33.28
Malaysia	386.71	386.71
Singapore	103.6	103.6
Taiwan, China	1300.76	1300.76
Bangladesh	35.16	35.16
India	295.22	295.22
Niger	44.75	44.75

C7.6

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

- By business division
- By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Distribution Center	20202.73	26329
Office	12134.76	11311
Retail	35167.84	40567
Storage	118.42	156

C7.6c

(C7.6c) 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)
Electricity Use	59918.62	61491.94
Steam, Hot Water, Cold Water Use	889.25	889.25

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	4177	Decreased	5.16	In FY23, we expanded the use of renewable energy in our operations, including increased renewable energy use in our retail stores and offices in Germany, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The formula used for calculating the percent reduction was (The change in emissions / previous year scope 1 & 2 emissions) x 100, or 4,177 MT CO2e / 80,873 MT CO2e x 100 = 5.16%.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable >		
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified	2109	Decreased	2.61	The remaining decrease in emissions is not attributable to one particular reason. There were no changes in boundary or emission factor sources used, and minor changes are expected year over year, for example to the data used or as emission factor methodologies improve. The formula used for calculating the percent reduction was (The change in emissions / previous year scope 1 & 2 emissions) x 100, or 2,109 MT CO2e / 80,873 MT CO2e x 100 = 2.61%
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	62320	62320
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	13419	151040	164459
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	49	49
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	8206	8206
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	1358	1358
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	13419	222973	236392

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20.87

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Fuel Oil

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63010.89

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Natural Gas and Propane Gas

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63031.7

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2596.58

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

2596.58

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86948.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

8960.18

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

0

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

95908.48

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3756.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

3756.33

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18137.26

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

18137.26

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7734.16

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

7734.16

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2166.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

2166.31

Country/area

Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

64.03

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5485.18

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

5485.18

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

422.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

422.5

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

576.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

576.5

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

256.98

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

246.78

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

0

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

503.76

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1626.44

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

1626.44

Country/area

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

53.43

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2827.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

2827.53

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2394.71

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

2394.71

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

417.4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

417.4

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17366.82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

17366.82

Country/area

Niger

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

43.53

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1882.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

1882.37

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

635.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

635.46

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

681.48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

681.48

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5104.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

356.72

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

0

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

5461.15

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

677.06

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

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

677.06

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

875.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]875.76

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]55.63

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Please select

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

48.7

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**<Calculated field>

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

399.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Please select

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)****Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**<Calculated field>

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

377.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**Please select

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

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

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

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Please select

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

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

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

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

225.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Please select

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

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

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

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

214.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Please select

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

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

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

<Calculated field>

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2749

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Austria

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, offshore wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

516

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1810

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1776

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

477

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1859

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Sweden

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

116

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not

available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Switzerland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of renewable energy sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

379

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of solar PV, hydro, thermal, and wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3801

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country of origin (generation) for the renewable attribute consumed, commissioning year of the energy generation facility, and vintage of the attribute consists of a mixture for attributes consumed due to the mix of renewable electricity sources contributing to the attributes consumed. Detailed information for each electricity source was not available from supplier.

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier

<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

C8.2k

(C8.2k) 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.

We continued to implement our renewables strategy in FY23 focused on virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in North America and Europe. We expect to sign our first VPPA in FY24. In identifying and sourcing new-build solar projects and signing long-term power purchase agreements, we are directly contributing to bringing new capacity into the grid in the regions where we operate. For any remaining renewable electricity needs, we will source renewable energy credits (RECs) and equivalent certificates. We believe these purchases will indirectly contribute to bringing new capacity into the grid in the regions where we operate by sending a market signal about the growing demand for renewable electricity.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

RL-FY23_CarbonFootprint VerificationStatement.pdf

Page/ section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

RL-FY23_CarbonFootprint VerificationStatement.pdf

Page/ section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

RL-FY23_CarbonFootprint VerificationStatement.pdf

Page/ section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

RL-FY23_CarbonFootprint VerificationStatement.pdf

Page/section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

IS)14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Landfill gas

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project (VA)

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

888

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2017

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Other, please specify (Methods to assess additionality are not known.)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Other, please specify (Approaches for addressing reversal risk are not known.)

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify (Potential sources of leakage assessed are not known.)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

No additional details available.

Comment

No additional details available.

Project type

Agriculture

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

Indigo U.S. Project No. 1 Soil Enrichment Project

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5555

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2019

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Other, please specify (Additionality follows a 3-step process, assessing regulatory surplus, social and cultural barriers, and common practice.)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Other, please specify (Future reversal risk is assessed using default factors. Indigo's current risk rating is 14.5%. Any negative soil carbon impacts in a given field year are accounted for in overall project accounting.)

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify (Leakage is assessed both in relation to declines in yield as well as shifting of livestock grazing activities. Thus far no leakage has occurred and thus there has been no discounting of credits to account for leakage impacts.)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

No additional details available.

Comment

These credits include multiple vintages: 1,255 credits of 2019 vintage, 2,000 credits of 2020 vintage, and 2,300 credits of 2021 vintage. Indigo credits are produced and assessed according to the CAR Soil Enrichment Protocol (SEP) v1.1. Indigo's conformance with the SEP requirements are independently audited by an accredited 3rd party verification body. Indigo hired Aster Global Environmental Services as their verifier and the final verification reports are then reviewed and approved by the CAR staff. Both reports (1st issuance and 2nd issuance) are publicly available through the registry portal.

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our Supplier Engagement Strategy (SES) aims to achieve mutual, long-term, positive impacts across our supply chain. This requires enduring partnerships based on transparency and trust. The SES provides a framework for us in building and maintaining these partnerships. It enables us to develop performance-based supply chain segmentation, as well as drive continuous improvement and positive impact that are based on shared transparency, accountability and value creation. The SES and supplier performance evaluation covers all suppliers globally. We communicate our expectations of responsible practices with all suppliers and seek feedback from our strategic and key partners on their expectations on us as a responsible purchasing practice. We continue to progress towards our 2025 goal to conduct 80% of our business with suppliers that meet the key and strategic supplier criteria which includes business, quality, citizenship and sustainability performance. In FY23, 54% of our business was with suppliers that meet the key and strategic supplier criteria. Our Supplier Engagement Strategy (SES) continues to focus on strengthening performance in three key areas: business execution and partnership, citizenship and sustainability, and quality. Sustainability performance is a substantial contributor to the supplier's overall performance evaluation scorecard, which is used to inform business decisions and segmentation.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our Supplier Engagement Strategy (SES) provides a framework for us to build and maintain mutual, long-term partnerships with our suppliers. The performance-based supply chain segmentation takes into account the supplier's performance in sustainability metrics, including climate, water stewardship, and sustainable chemicals management. Our strategic and key supplier segments are held to a higher degree of expectations and are incentivized through growing business and transparency. We rely on our partnership with the suppliers to drive reductions in our Scope 3 – manufacturing footprint to achieve our Science Based Target. We continue to invest in programs and initiatives that support our supply partners in setting up and implementing sustainability and climate roadmap that aligns with or exceed our goals. We are committed through the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action to continuously pursue energy efficiency measures, coal phase-out, and renewable energy adoption in our value chain. In FY23, we continued our partnership with the Apparel Impact Institute (aii) and expanded the roll out of Carbon Leadership Program to cover 48 facilities, representing approximately 47% of our raw material business spend, and 19 strategic finished goods facilities. Nominated facilities set carbon reduction targets between 14% and 80% by 2030 against their 2019 baseline. The average reduction targets committed by all the nominated facilities so far is 59%. Based on the roadmaps developed by the nominated facilities, an aggregated savings estimation of 1,792,905 tons of CO2 equivalent annually has been identified. Through the Program, we invested in technical support for each manufacturing facility to develop their bespoke 2025 and 2030 carbon and water reduction roadmaps and clear action plan with near-, medium- and long-term priorities that align with the broader industry ambitions and best practices.

Comment

Percentage of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions calculated based on share of Category 1: Purchased good and services coming from apparel manufacturing suppliers.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify (Compliance & Onboarding)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs; Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The success of our climate strategy requires engagement with our suppliers to reduce emissions throughout our supply chain. The first step to integrating our suppliers into our strategy is to ensure they are complying with our code of conduct. Each supplier is required to sign our Vendor Compliance Packet (VCP) which details our code of conduct. This legal document also features our sustainability policy. We incorporated our climate commitment into our supply chain and materials sustainability policy which covers all suppliers and licensees.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We are committed to a 30% reduction in absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a FY20 baseline. Through our Vendor Compliance Packet (VCP), our suppliers are made aware of our sustainability policy, and are expected to comply with the requirements set therein as they sign the agreement. Since FY21, we integrated citizenship and sustainability into our Supplier Engagement Strategy (SES), and launched our Vendor Management System (VMS), a database that enables us to share information and opportunities with all tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers. As part of our Supplier Engagement Strategy, we integrated citizenship and sustainability into our supplier evaluation scorecard, where sustainable materials, chemical management, water stewardship, and climate performance now sit alongside other business-critical issues such as quality.

Comment

Percentage of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions calculated based on share of Category 1: Purchased good and services coming from apparel manufacturing suppliers.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

56

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

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

59

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Through our Vendor Compliance Packet, we set a clear expectation that all facilities manufacturing Ralph Lauren products and materials track and report their environmental and climate impact data via the Higg Index Facilities Environment Module (FEM) on an annual basis. We continued to engage closely with our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers through the Higg Index FEM. We also rolled out third-party verification of the FEM data in accordance with protocols set by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC). While we require all suppliers to share Higg FEM verified data with us, in FY23, 56% of the active factories representing 90% of total business spend had shared their data with us, including our strategic and key suppliers. We continue to invest in efforts to increase visibility to our supply chain climate and environmental data through expanding the adoption of Higg FEM and third party verification in partnership with the SAC and Higg Co.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We are committed to the industry's collective effort to increase visibility of environmental and climate data monitoring and drive the adoption of manufacturing best practices. Through the Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM), we gain visibility to our supplier's environmental data on an annual basis. The data is used to monitor our footprint and progress made over time. In FY23, We collected Higg FEM data from 270 Tier 1 facilities, representing 90% of our supply chain spend. Among the reporting facilities, 255 facilities (89.7% of business spend) have completed data verification by an SAC approved verifier. Facilities scored an average of 53 points across all sections, with an average of 68 points in the water section, 31 points in chemical management section and 77 in the energy section. In FY23, the expanded FEM rollout also covered 186 mills, a significant increase from 50 facilities last year, representing an estimated 78% (54% in FY22) of our woven, knit, and sweater yarn production. A total of 178 mills (48 in FY22) have completed data verification, with an average score of 58 points across all sections. The mills scored on average 84 points in the energy section, 73 points in the water section, and 40 points in the chemical section

Comment

Percentage of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions calculated based on share of Category 1: Purchased good and services coming from apparel manufacturing suppliers.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

56

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

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

59

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Ralph Lauren understands that our actions alone are not enough to address climate-related strategies throughout our value chain. We partner with industry coalitions including the Sustainable Apparel Coalition, Apparel Impact Institute, UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, and the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) to further our efforts in collaboration with our suppliers to reduce climate and environmental impact from manufacturing practices. While we require all suppliers to share climate and environmental impact data with us, in FY23, 56% of the active factories representing 90% of total business spend had shared their data with us, including our strategic and key suppliers. We continue to invest in efforts to increase visibility to our supply chain climate and environmental data through expanding the adoption of Higg FEM and third party verification in partnership with the SAC and Higg Co. The collaborative programs support our suppliers in climate and environmental data tracking and monitoring, and in establishing energy and carbon reduction roadmap

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have committed to 30% reduction in absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a FY20 baseline. We work closely with our suppliers to increase visibility into climate and environmental data tracking and monitoring through the Higg Index FEM and ZDHC tools, and in establishing an energy and carbon reduction roadmap through the collaborative programs with our industry partners, such as the Apparel Impact Institute (aii). Our Product and Business Model Innovation Teams invest and drive adoption of technologies and platforms that increase energy and resource use efficiency and prolong the life and durability of our products. In FY23 we introduced The Cradle to Cradle (C2C) Certified® Gold Cashmere Sweater, an iconic product made to be worn, loved and live on responsibly for generations to come. Available in

Men's Purple Label and Women's Collection brands, the first-of-its-kind luxury sweater is the first of five iconic Ralph Lauren products ("icons") that the Company has committed to have C2C Certified® by 2025. The C2C Certified® Gold Cashmere Sweater was analyzed through a multi-step certification process with the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute, a non-profit that has set the global standard for products that are safe, circular and made responsibly.

Comment

Percentage of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions calculated based on share of Category 1: Purchased good and services coming from apparel manufacturing suppliers.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
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% of customers by number

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

100

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

The use and end-of-life treatment of our sold products contribute approximately 17% of our overall Scope 3 carbon footprint. Our circularity strategy aims to reduce those emissions by offering our customers innovative products and experiences.

In June 2022 we announced our new Live On promise to enable our past and future products to live on responsibly by 2030. The Ralph Lauren Live On promise builds on the Company's existing circularity strategy and is supported by three foundational pillars that guide initial goals:

(1) Design for Circularity: Ralph Lauren has committed to designing our products according to circular principles by 2025, including a goal to make five iconic products C2C Certified®. In addition, we will offer high quality products made with 100% recycled cotton.

(2) Enable Circular Consumer Experiences: We have committed to extend the life of our products by piloting ways for its consumers to rent, repair, and recirculate Ralph Lauren products by 2025, in select top cities.

(3) Advance the Circular Economy: By 2025, we will also invest in scaling regenerative practices – such as the U.S. Regenerative Cotton Fund – and innovative technologies like those produced by Natural Fiber Welding, a leading sustainable material science startup that is scaling a new industry standard for natural fiber recycling.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of this engagement will be measured based on our progress towards achieving the initial goals of our Live On promise. For example, we have committed to designing our products according to circular principles by 2025, including a goal to make five iconic products C2C Certified®. In FY23 we introduced The Cradle to Cradle (C2C) Certified® Gold Cashmere Sweater, an iconic product made to be worn, loved and live on responsibly for generations to come. Available in Men's Purple Label and Women's Collection brands, the first-of-its-kind luxury sweater is the first of five iconic Ralph Lauren products ("icons") that the Company has committed to have C2C Certified® by 2025. The C2C Certified® Gold Cashmere Sweater was analyzed through a multi-step certification process with the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute, a non-profit that has set the global standard for products that are safe, circular and made responsibly.

C12.1d

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

We regularly engage with our peers and other organizations through collaborative projects and programs to leverage collective action to address climate change impacts in our value chain. In particular, we have focused on collaborative initiatives to reduce emissions from our raw materials sourcing, manufacturing, and processing, and transportation and distribution, as these comprise the largest sources of emissions in our value chain. This year, we were actively involved in a number of initiatives driving collective action to address climate change impacts in our value chain, including the Sustainable Apparel Coalition, Apparel Impact Institute, UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, and the G7 Fashion Pact.

Through engagement with these initiatives, we have come to better understand that our actions alone are not enough to address climate-related strategies throughout our value chain. For example, as signatories to the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, we have committed to establishing a decarbonization pathway and continuously pursue coal phase-out, energy efficiency measures and renewable energy in our value chain, including suppliers in the North America, Latin America, EMEA, and APAC regions. The challenge we face, along with our fellow Fashion Charter signatories, is finding efficient and effective methods for decarbonization in our supply chain, including with suppliers where we are one of several customers. Building off the Fashion Charter's guidance for supply chain decarbonization, we analyzed our GHG emissions and climate risks within our supply chain and established a roadmap to drive significant GHG reductions in our manufacturing. It has become clear that in order to deliver on our ambitious roadmap, we need to work closely with our suppliers to align their climate agenda, focus, and priorities with ours.

As a result of this analysis and engagement with the Fashion Charter and the Apparel Impact Institute, we are drawing on guidance and programs from these partners to support our suppliers in establishing an energy and carbon reduction strategy and roadmap. We expect that these suppliers' strategies will be crucial in ensuring we achieve our target of a 30% reduction in absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a FY20 baseline.

We are therefore expanding our collaboration with suppliers through collective action programs that accelerate the standardized approach to setting carbon targets and low-carbon action plans at the factory level and help them build capability to implement them. We believe this will further empower our supply partners to establish and implement climate strategies aligned with our climate objectives. Facilities representing approximately 47% of our raw material business spend has been engaged in the collective action programs by Apparel Impact Institute so far and we will continue expanding the adoption of the collective action programs in our value chain. We are also working to identify opportunities to accelerate the elimination of coal across our industry. In FY23, we launched our accelerated roadmap to eliminate coal in our value chain aiming to eliminate coal as soon as possible. We analyzed the usage of coal in our supply base, and start engaging the on-site coal using facilities to develop a concrete coal elimination roadmap. We continue to monitor the evolving infrastructure and policy developments in our sourcing geographies, while collaborating closely with our peers and partners in the industry to drive action on coal elimination in our shared supply chains.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

We explicitly state in our Vendor Compliance and Operating Standards that all suppliers are required to adhere to all applicable laws and regulations of the regions where they operate, including, but not limited to, the local environmental standards. We have the right to terminate our business relationship should the supplier fail to comply with the applicable laws and regulations. In addition to that, we are screening our supply base for any potential significant environmental impacts through the Higg Index Facility Environmental Module and the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE) Supervision platform (the latter is specific to China-based facilities). If an issue is found, we require the supplier to take corrective action and put in place preventive measures to avoid recurrence. Specifically, on any violation record found on the IPE platform, we also require the facilities—at a minimum—to publish enterprise feedback onto the platform, which details the corrective and preventive measures taken.

In FY23, we screened all our Tier 1, subcontracted processing and top mills through these platforms. We identified 9 facilities with potential significant environmental impacts related to industrial wastewater, permits and air emissions. We do not use Higg FEM assessment results or IPE records to terminate business relationships with suppliers. We addressed all the identified facilities to ensure corrective action and preventive measures are in place.

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

100

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

99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

- Off-site third-party verification
- On-site third-party verification
- Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Through our Vendor Compliance Packet, we set a clear expectation that all facilities manufacturing Ralph Lauren products and materials track and report their environmental and climate impact data via the Higg Index Facilities Environment Module (FEM) on an annual basis. We continued to engage closely with our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers through the Higg Index FEM. We also rolled out third-party verification of the FEM data in accordance with protocols set by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC). While we require all suppliers to share Higg FEM verified-data with us, in FY23, the active factories representing 90% of total business spend had shared their data with us, including our strategic and key suppliers. We continue to invest in efforts to increase visibility to our supply chain climate and environmental data through expanding the adoption of Higg FEM and third party verification in partnership with the SAC and Higg Co.

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

100

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

90

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

- Supplier self-assessment
- Off-site third-party verification
- On-site third-party verification

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

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

Our Supplier Engagement Strategy (SES) continues to focus on strengthening our supply chain performance in three key areas: business execution and partnership, citizenship and sustainability, and quality. Sustainability is a substantial contributor to the supplier’s overall performance evaluation scorecard. The sustainability performance indicator includes energy and GHG management performance, facility-level energy/GHG reduction target setting, and the implementation of emission reduction initiatives, alongside other performance indicators for water stewardship and sustainable chemicals management.

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

100

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

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

- Off-site third-party verification
- On-site third-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

RL_Statement_on_US_Climate_Policy_Action.pdf

RL_EnvironmentalPolicyStatement.pdf

RL-Net-Zero-Commitment.pdf

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

Our Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer has responsibility for overseeing our climate change strategy as well as oversight for direct and indirect engagement with policy makers and our relationships with trade associations. She evaluates and approves any direct engagement with policy makers on climate change and directs any policy engagement through trade associations like the American Apparel and Footwear Association. In this capacity, she is positioned to identify and resolve any conflicts between our overall climate strategy and the policy priorities of our trade associations. Day-to-day responsibility for public policy engagement is managed by our Head of Public Affairs, who regularly meets with our climate and sustainability teams to understand, evaluate, and execute policy engagement actions. If we identify inconsistencies between our external engagements and partners and our climate commitments, we engage directly with the organization to provide feedback on the its position, highlight the inconsistency, and encourage changes to its position to align with our climate commitments.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

Paris Climate Agreement

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

Climate change mitigation

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

Climate-related targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Ralph Lauren believes that the United States must play a leading role in the transition to a low-carbon world. The United States' recent commitment to reduce emissions by 50-52% by 2030 is an important step on the pathway to achieving net-zero GHG emissions by no later than 2050 and of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. However, to achieve this commitment and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, there is a need for strong federal climate policies. Our stance on US climate policy action can be found attached to this question.

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

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy is not central to the achievement of our climate transition plan.

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

The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors

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

Climate change mitigation

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

Climate-related reporting

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Ralph Lauren was pleased to see the SEC's proposed rules for climate-related disclosures as introduced in March 2022 and we are supportive of requirements for disclosing data points that are measurable, quantifiable, widely reported, and widely used. In June 2022 we submitted a comment to SEC Chair Gary Gensler communicating our support for the proposed rule.

Ralph Lauren supports policies that support and advance our sustainability efforts to deliver the changes that will help reduce our climate impact and create a more sustainable future for generations. We actively support reporting on emissions, climate risks and energy transition activities in a manner that is relevant, accurate, transparent and consistent. We provide information on ESG in annual reports that follow the voluntary approaches, frameworks, and priorities recommended by and contained in reporting frameworks such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), CDP, International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

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

We have partnered with our trade associations to submit more detailed feedback about incremental improvements and clarifications we would like to see included on behalf of our industry. Please see response to question C12.3b.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy is not central to the achievement of our climate transition plan.

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify (American Apparel and Footwear Association)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Representing more than 1,000 brands, the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA) is a public policy and political voice of the apparel and footwear industry, its management and shareholders, its four million U.S. workers, and its contribution of \$384 billion in annual U.S. retail sales. The AAFA holds that the best way to reduce carbon emissions and therefore climate change is to pursue multilateral negotiations that would shape a post-Kyoto approach to global climate change policy.

Ralph Lauren's Chief Product Officer is currently a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors for AAFA and, as part of that role, participates in discussions of how AAFA supports apparel and footwear industry in addressing sustainability and climate change. During FY23, we worked with AAFA to develop a position on the California Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act (SB 253), advocating our support for the bill to require public disclosure of companies' Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

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

120000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Annual Membership dues

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (National Retail Federation)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The National Retail Federation (NRF) supports NRF members' efforts to address climate change. NRF continues to support and accelerate broad and collaborative efforts and advance pragmatic, cost-effective, economy-wide climate policy solutions and practices. This includes ongoing support for market-based incentives to decarbonize the energy and transportation sectors; improve the energy efficiency of buildings, facilities, and products; modernize and expand recycling infrastructure; and support investments in net-zero research and development activities. Several Ralph Lauren employees are a part of NRF's Policy Council and Sustainability Council.

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

55100

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Annual membership dues

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Business Roundtable

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

Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business Roundtable has supported, and continues to support, more transparent and comparable climate-related disclosures with regard to the material risks and business opportunities associated with climate change. In 2020, Business Roundtable announced support for the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and a suite of policies to help achieve those goals. As part of that statement, Business Roundtable noted the following about the role of disclosure: "American corporations must continue to lead the way in driving efficiency, advancing a spectrum of low to negative emissions technologies and reducing GHG emissions. Many companies seek to be transparent around their approaches and progress toward those goals. It is important for companies to continue to engage on, and disclose when appropriate, material risks that may be driven by climate change as well as the business opportunities associated with advancing low-carbon solutions. Effective disclosures should focus on the company's approach to risk management and its connection to the company's strategy and governance. These disclosures should be voluntary, and industry supported and should consider leading disclosure frameworks."

In response to the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission's proposed rule "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors", we have engaged directly with Business Roundtable to provide feedback on the organization's comments on the proposed rule. Our perspective differs from Business Roundtable on certain aspects of the proposed rule, including the importance of quantifying and disclosing corporate scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. We have encouraged Business Roundtable to support the inclusion of scope 3 greenhouse gas reporting requirements in the final rule.

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

150000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Annual membership dues

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Clean Energy Buyers Association)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
CEBA's Policy Innovation team enhances the ability of buyers to engage on policy by providing research, analysis, and actionable information so they are equipped with an understanding of the role and importance of policy to their own sustainability and clean energy goals. The Policy Innovation team also educates policymakers and other key stakeholders about policy needs of large energy buyers, so that they are reflected in their decisions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
5000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Annual membership dues

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Apparel Impact Institute

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
300000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Funding provided for participating in Carbon Leadership Program. The Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) is dedicated to identifying, funding, and scaling proven quality solutions to accelerate positive impact in the apparel and footwear industry. Aii is working to meet the industry's need to reduce environmental impacts, including supporting the United Nations' goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
The Better Cotton Institute

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
360000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Funding provided for membership fee and volume-based fees for certified cotton. BCI supports farmers in using water efficiently to consume and pollute less water, thus achieving greater yields and building their resilience to climate change while promoting fair use and allocation of water resources amongst users beyond the farm and up to the watershed level. BCI supports farmers in developing better understanding and use of the soil. A healthy soil leads to significant increases in the quality and quantity of yields and to large cost reductions in fertilizers, pesticides, and labor. It also serves as a main asset for climate resilience.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Ellen MacArthur Foundation

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Funding provided for membership fee. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation has been focused since its founding in 2010 on working with businesses, government, and academia to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. The Make Fashion Circular initiative brings together leaders from across the fashion industry, including brands, cities, philanthropists, NGOs, and innovators. Its aim is to stimulate the level of collaboration and innovation necessary to create a new textiles economy, aligned with the principles of the circular economy. The circular economy envisioned by the initiative tackles the root causes of global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, while creating opportunities for better growth. It is underpinned by three principles, all led by design: eliminate waste and pollution, keep products and materials in use, and regenerate natural systems.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
G7 Fashion Pact

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
160000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee and participating in joint action activities. The Fashion Pact members commit to implement Science-Based Targets (SBTs) on climate and drive corporate actions that are consistent with a 1.5-degree pathway through a 'just transition' to achieve net-zero by 2050.

Our CEO serves on the Steering Committee of the G7 Fashion Pact, helping the organization set priorities, ensure appropriate allocation of resources, and advocating for increased sustainability standards and expectations within our industry across all three of the Fashion Pacts pillars: climate, biodiversity, and oceans. Our Chief Product Officer serves on the Operating Committee of the G7 Fashion Pact, helping to implement the priorities set by the Steering Committee, establishing working groups, and supporting outreach to external partners and experts across all three of the Fashion Pacts pillars: climate, biodiversity, and oceans.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Global Fashion Agenda

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

140500

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee. Global Fashion Agenda's vision is to accelerate the fashion industry towards a net positive industry for people and the planet. An industry that puts back more into society, the environment, and the global economy than it takes out. GFA organizes the international forum on sustainability in fashion, Global Fashion Summit, the Innovation Forum, thought leadership publications including Fashion CEO Agenda and Fashion on Climate and impact programs including the Circular Fashion Partnership.

Ralph Lauren is one of GFA's Strategic Partners, a small group of hand-picked companies, representing different market segments and geographies, who lead by example in their dedication to drive sustainable progress and provide essential leadership to support Global Fashion Agenda's mission. They act as a first sounding in shaping GFA's sustainability agenda and play an active role in content development, in particular by shaping and signing off on the CEO Agenda.

Through GFA's Policy Hub, we are advocating for consistent and effective legislation, particularly in the United States and European Union. This includes encouraging transparency and the circular economy, such as efforts to adopt digital product identification, sustainability labeling, and infrastructure that allows for product circularity.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

RE100

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

5000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee. RE100 members look to policymakers to enact the following policy measures to support corporate sourcing of renewable electricity:

1. Create a level playing field on which renewable electricity competes fairly with fossil-fuel electricity and reflects the cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity.
2. Remove regulatory barriers and implement stable frameworks to facilitate the uptake of corporate renewable electricity sourcing.
3. Create an electricity market structure that allows for direct trade between corporate buyers of all sizes and renewable electricity suppliers.
4. Work with utilities or electricity suppliers to provide options for corporate renewable electricity sourcing.
5. Promote direct investments in on-site and off-site renewable electricity projects.
6. Support a credible and transparent system for issuing, tracking, and certifying competitively priced Environmental Attribute Certificates (EACs).

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Sustainable Apparel Coalition

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

54000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee. As a global industry association, the SAC plays a thought leadership role in international collaboration and policy efforts to further the environmental and social vision of the organization. The SAC takes an active role in shaping global policy that will benefit the health of our planet and the well-being of the individuals and communities that make up the global value chain.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Textile Exchange

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

12500

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee. Textile Exchange is a global nonprofit that advocates for greater use of preferred fiber and materials in the textile industry. The group develops, manages, and promotes a suite of leading industry standards, as well as collects and publishes critical industry data and insights that enable brands and retailers to measure, manage, and track their use of preferred fiber and materials. With their Climate+ strategy, Textile Exchange is driving urgent climate action on textile fiber and materials with a goal of 45% reduced CO2 emissions from textile fiber and material production by 2030

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee. The Policy Engagement working group of the Fashion Industry Charter works to create a roadmap towards adherence to the following Charter Principles:

- Together with other stakeholders, develop a strategy including targets and plans to advocate for the development of policies and laws to empower climate action in the fashion industry, especially in supply chains.
- Establish a dialogue with governments in key countries to enable renewable energy, energy efficiency and the necessary infrastructure for a systemic change beyond the fashion industry.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

World Wildlife Fund's Climate Business Network

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

57750

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee. WWF works with companies that recognize the benefits of taking action on climate change and are prepared to take the steps needed to cut emissions throughout their value chain. The WWF Climate Business Network supports businesses on their path to align with a 1.5°C world and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Companies across diverse sectors and at different stages in their climate action journey can join the Network to rapidly advance their climate ambition, cut emissions from their own operations and throughout their supply chain, and add their voice to drive strong climate policy.

The goal of the Climate Business Network is to broaden corporate participation in the effort to tackle climate change: it aims to encourage and support companies at every stage of their climate change mitigation journey, demonstrating that climate action is vital, achievable, practical and compatible with corporate growth.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Funding provided for membership fee and implementation hub. The Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Programme is a global coalition of leading international brands in the apparel and footwear sector. ZDHC's mission is to enable brands and retailers in the textile, apparel, and footwear industries to implement sustainable chemical management best practice across the value chain. Through collaborative engagement, standard setting, and implementation, ZDHC works to advance towards zero discharge of hazardous chemicals.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

0001037038-23-000015.pdf

Page/Section reference

P. 5, PP. 35-37

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

2023 10-K report attached.

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Final Proxy FY23.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: PP. 10-12, 37-38

Strategy: PP. 44-45, 66-67, 75

Risks & opportunities: PP. 37-38

Emission targets: PP. 44-45, 75

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emission targets

Comment

2023 Proxy Statement attached.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

RL-2023-GCSRreport.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: PP. 3-5, 8-9, 83-112

Strategy: PP. 31-35, 89-111

Risks & opportunities: PP. 31-35, 110

Emissions figures: PP. 31-35, 99-100

Emission targets: PP. 7, 31-35, 110

Other metrics: PP. 31-35, 89-111

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

2023 Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report attached.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

RL-Net-Zero-Commitment.pdf

Page/Section reference

PP. 2-4

Content elements

Strategy

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

Net Zero Commitment release attached

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Fashion Charter for Climate Action RE100 Race to Zero Campaign UN Global Compact We Are Still In Other, please specify (Make It Mandatory)	Ralph Lauren Corporation is a Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign member. Ralph Lauren Corporation is a signatory to the Fashion Charter. Our Sustainability Lead, Product & Supply Chain currently serves as co-chair for the Low Carbon Manufacturing working group. Other members of our organization are active members of other working groups. Ralph Lauren Corporation is a RE100 member. Ralph Lauren Corporation is a Race to Zero Campaign member through our involvement with two partner organizations: the United Nations Fashion Charter for Climate Action and the Science-Based Targets Initiative. Ralph Lauren Corporation is a UN Global Compact participant. Ralph Lauren Corporation is a We Are Still In signatory. Ralph Lauren Corporation is a Make It Mandatory signatory.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Global Citizenship & Sustainability (GC&S) is integrated throughout all levels of our organization and is governed by our Board of Directors. This includes our commitment to establish a biodiversity strategy and goals aligned with the Science Based Targets for Nature by 2024. Our Nominating, Governance, Citizenship & Sustainability Committee receives quarterly GC&S progress updates and the full Board receives progress updates at least once per year and reviews our annual GC&S Report. Our Chief Global Impact and Communications Officer—a role expanded in 2022—leads our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Operating team, which leads strategy and coordinates programs and initiatives across the Company, including those related to biodiversity.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species Other, please specify (We have committed to develop a biodiversity strategy and set goals aligned with the Science Based Targets for Nature by 2024)	Other, please specify (CanopyStyle, Science Based Targets for Nature)

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Other, please specify (We have engaged a leading environmental sustainability consultancy, to conduct a formal assessment of our nature-related impacts and dependencies, and develop a comprehensive biodiversity strategy)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

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

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Ralph Lauren GC&S Report; PP. 7, 15, 37, 42-43, 98 RL-2023-GCSReport.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Ralph Lauren Animal Welfare Policy; all pages RL_Animal_Welfare_Policy.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Ralph Lauren Forest Protection Policy; all pages Ralph_Lauren_Forest_Protection_Policy.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Ralph Lauren Supply Chain and Product Sustainability Policy; all pages RL-SupplyChainPolicy.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Ralph Lauren's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer have both signed off on this disclosure.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	6444000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Ralph Lauren has continued to enhance our carbon footprinting methodology significantly in the past several years. As we continue to use new tools and data for carbon footprint, we may be able to develop methods for allocating emissions to our major customers, such as retailers, using sales volumes and data. We will then have the ability to share this information with customers upon request.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms