

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Founded in 1967 by Mr. Ralph Lauren, we are a global leader in the design, marketing, and distribution of premium lifestyle products, including apparel, footwear, accessories, home furnishings, fragrances, and hospitality. For more than 50 years, Ralph Lauren has sought to inspire the dream of a better life through authenticity and timeless style. Our long-standing 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 504 retail stores and 684 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 approximately 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 148 Ralph Lauren stores and shops.

We've stood for values and things that last — things that are timeless and enduring; things to cherish as they age and that never fall out of style. This belief remains central to who we are today. It is with this core belief that we have reimagined our pursuit of a more equitable and sustainable future. We are taking what it means to create timeless style and creating a business and products that are not only enduring but can inspire the dream of a better life with a plan for a better future. We call this evolution Timeless by Design. With Timeless by Design, we are taking our philosophy of creating products that are meant to be passed down through generations and applying it to everything that we do — from how we make our products, to how we impact the Earth, and how we champion our people and 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've always created products that are meant to be loved and passed down through generations. Now, we are making those pieces more responsibly: with more sustainable materials, according to circular design principles, and by instilling cultural sustainability practices. By designing timelessness in from the start, we'll enable all our products to live on responsibly.

Protect The Environment – Creating timeless products goes beyond their design. It means creating them and operating our business in ways that respect our planet, such as using renewable energy, managing our waste properly and using our water responsibly. By adopting practices that help preserve the world's natural sources, we can be stewards in protecting our environment for generations to come.

Champion Better Lives – Creating a business that is timeless and has a positive impact on tomorrow means building relationships that stand the test of time — ensuring everyone is included, respected and empowered. That's why we're committed to supporting our employees, our partners and those within our communities today and working to find more ways to help them build a brighter future.

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. 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 2022 (March 28, 2021, through April 2, 2022) which consisted of 370 days.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	April 1 2021	March 31 2022	No	<Not Applicable>

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
- Monaco
- 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
- Viet Nam

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(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our CEO (who also holds the title of President) reviews and approves significant climate strategy and communications decisions, including reviewing and approving our target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 announced in FY22. 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.
President	Our President (who also holds the title of CEO) reviews and approves significant climate strategy and communications decisions, including reviewing and approving our target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 announced in FY22. The President sits on the Board of Directors who review climate-related risks and mitigation strategies on an annual basis.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives 	<Not Applicable>	The Nominating, Governance, Citizenship & Sustainability Committee (the Nominating Committee) of the Board 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 also includes a standing agenda item on ESG-related risks, inclusive of climate risks, and a deep dive on an ESG topic, allowing the members to bring their expertise to the subject at hand. Updates in the previous year include a summary report of our climate-related risks and mitigation strategies; an update on our proposed renewable electricity sourcing strategy; and a summary of ESG key performance indicators, including updates on climate-related KPIs. The Finance Committee of the Board 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. For Fiscal 2022, ESG metrics in the form of a scorecard were selected by the Talent, Culture & Total Rewards Committee to 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 are actively seeking board members with competence on climate-related issues with any future changes to board membership.)	For future changes to board membership, we are actively considering board members with competence on climate-related issues. In recent changes to our board membership, we have welcomed several new members 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.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
President	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Product Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Branding and Innovation Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief People Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

Our 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). Formal governance of Global Citizenship & Sustainability at Ralph Lauren, including climate-related issues, sits with 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. Our CEO reviews and approves significant climate strategy and communications decisions, including reviewing and approving our target to achieve 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. Our CFO, who also holds the title of 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. 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. 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 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. To further drive Company engagement, our Global Citizenship & Sustainability Steering Committee meets monthly to prioritize and resource our approach for climate-related issues and other sustainability topics. The steering committee is composed of leaders from across the Company and is responsible for defining, tracking, and championing this work with the teams. It is chaired by our Chief Global Impact & Communications Officer, who also oversees our sustainability program. The Steering Committee also includes our Chief Branding and Innovation Officer, Chief People Officer, and Chief Product Officer.

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	To strengthen the relationship between pay and performance, our executive annual cash incentive bonus plan and our non-executive commission and bonus plans are subject to the achievement of pre-established performance goals, which are established independently of plan participants at the beginning of each fiscal year. In our Fiscal 2022, we introduced ESG metrics in 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, 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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	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.
Other, please specify (All Director-level employees and above)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Our compensation structure is linked to progress on 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.

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

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 any risk event, 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 Senior Vice President for 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 Senior Vice President for 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, 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. The most critical climate-related physical risk identified by the Taskforce comes from an increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events that could affect the operations of Ralph Lauren's raw materials and finished goods suppliers and the communities where they operate, including flooding and other weather-related disruptions at factories. 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 more easily shift our sourcing 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 partnership 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.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

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

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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 Senior Vice President for 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, 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. 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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 more easily shift our sourcing 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 partnership 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.

Value chain stage(s) covered

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

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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 more easily shift our sourcing 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. 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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 national climate laws, but we have not yet 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)
------------------	--

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 raw materials and 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. 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?

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. This includes major facilities in the East Coast of the United States, located in states such as New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina that have been subject to hurricanes, floods, and other extreme weather events in the past ten years. 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 experience business disruptions, expenses, and other financial impacts, as well as 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-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 our assessment of potential financial impacts from preparing for and responding to weather impacts on our operations. This includes historical and anticipated costs for physical resources (sandbags, plywood, flood barriers) and expenses associated with damage and repairs to our facilities as a result of extreme weather events.

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.

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?

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 virtually 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. For example, in recent years several ships carrying our product have experienced extreme weather during Pacific Ocean crossings leading to delays in the supply chain and delivery of our products. 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 4

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 logistics facility operations and the cost of fuel for transport. For example, the move to low-sulphur fuel oil (LSFO) across the globe is mandated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and all its member countries. While this regulation is not an unexpected impact to logistics suppliers, it can cause an abrupt shift in energy costs that are in turn passed along to Ralph Lauren in the form of higher transportation costs. Ralph Lauren may also be required to adapt our business strategy, accounting and assurance practices to comply with mandatory climate-related disclosures. Additionally, the United Kingdom’s recent Emissions Trading System (ETS) could result in higher energy costs for the 44 retail and office facilities we lease in the UK.

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)

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 estimated exposure to a carbon tax of \$43/MTCO2e assumed to apply to our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. The assumed carbon tax price is based on the proposed Baker-Shultz Carbon Dividends Plan.

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 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2040. The financial impact of the move to low-sulphur fuel oil (LSFO) risk is mitigated through fuel formulas used by most carriers we contract with, which tends to smooth/delay extreme volatility of fuel price changes feeding through into our logistics costs.

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?

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 504 retail stores and 684 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 to achieve our science-based GHG reduction target and to achieve 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 FY22 we continued a multi-year investment in retrofitting over 100 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. We also completed heating, ventilation and air conditioning system upgrades at 19 European stores to provide more efficient temperature control. We are also initiating a full LED retrofit at our North Carolina distribution center campus that is expected to begin installation in FY23. 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**

Over the past few 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 over 100 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.

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, this year we continued our progress implementing Color on Demand, a multi-phased system with a clear ambition to deliver the world's first scalable zero wastewater cotton dyeing system. As part of the first phase of Color on Demand, Ralph Lauren optimized the use of ECOFAST™ Pure Sustainable Textile Treatment, a pre-treatment solution developed by Dow for cotton textiles. When used with existing dyeing equipment, ECOFAST™ Pure enables the use of up to 40% less water, 85% fewer chemicals, 90% less energy and a 60% reduction in carbon footprint compared to traditional cotton dyeing processes. In FY22 we launched an open-source ECOFAST™ manual in collaboration with Dow to support faster adoption of this improved dyeing process. By 2025, we aim to use the Color on Demand platform in more than 80% of our solid cotton products, 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 Color on Demand into our supply chain in FY22 and first launched product utilizing ECOFAST™ Pure as part of the Team USA collection for the Olympic & Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020. By releasing a detailed manual on how to dye cotton more sustainably and more effectively using ECOFAST™ Pure Sustainable Textile Treatment, we are open-sourcing this improved dyeing process to encourage adoption in the textile industry. We will continue to work with our suppliers to adopt these practices, with a goal of using the Color on Demand platform to dye more than 80% of our solid cotton products by 2025.

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 FY22, 76% of our units produced met at least one of our sustainable material criteria—up from 33% in FY21. 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 FY22, we began working on our first C2C-certified product, a luxury cashmere sweater, which will be in-market late 2022. 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. Our partnership with Natural Fiber Welding was on display at the 2022 Australian Open with the launch of the RLX CLARUS® Polo Shirt. It 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. The shirt will be available to consumers worldwide in summer 2022. 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 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 transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

In recent years we have steadily increased the disclosure of the details of our climate strategy, including our climate governance, actions we are taking to assess climate risks and opportunities, mitigate climate risks, quantify and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, and engage with members of our value chain. This information has been disclosed through our annual Global Citizenship & Sustainability report, our CDP Climate Change questionnaire, other voluntary communications, and in mainstream filings. We intend to compile and expand on these disclosures in a transition plan that fully describes our organization’s strategy to align with a 1.5°C world. This plan will also draw from recent commitments we have made as part of the United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, calling on signatories to prepare and submit a reduction pathway plan for achieving our near and long-term greenhouse gas reduction targets aligned with a 1.5°C world.

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	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Other, please specify (During FY23 we are conducting qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis and developing plans for adjusting our business strategy and financial planning to better address the physical and transition risks identified.)	At the time of submission of this response, we are in the process of evaluating the results of our climate-related scenario analysis and developing plans for adjusting our business strategy and financial planning to better address the physical and transition risks under these scenarios. For example, the results of our climate-related scenario analysis will provide regional context for understanding how our organization could be impacted by carbon pricing in the different countries and U.S. states where we operate. The results will be reviewed by our cross-functional Ralph Lauren Climate Risk Taskforce, designed to make the company more resilient to evolving risks presented by climate change. On an annual 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 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. Results and recommendations from our use of climate-related scenario analysis will be included in our semiannual Climate Risk Report and, as appropriate, incorporated into our ERM to ensure we understand if and how our corporate strategy and supporting investments should change in response to potential climate change scenarios.

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 medium-term 2025 goal of using 100% sustainably-sourced cotton. This year we continued our transition to sustainable cotton for apparel products, including polo shirts, knits, chinos and shirts, Ralph Lauren Home transitioned 95% of core bedding and bath and new fashion bedding to cotton qualities we recognize as sustainable, such as organic or Better Cotton. Organic cotton fiber currently makes up less than 1% of cotton grown annually. There are several barriers for farmers who want to switch from conventional to certified organic farming, including financial challenges and a two- to three-year transitional period before achieving certification. Directly supporting farmers during this transition provides an opportunity for brands like Ralph Lauren to help increase the quantity of organic cotton available on the market. In Spring 2023, with the help of The Souncery and our mill and factory partners, we plan to introduce products made with transitional or in-conversion cotton from farmers in India.
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. As part of this roadmap, in FY20, we launched our Supplier Engagement Strategy to establish and maintain collaborative partnerships and systems that foster increased transparency and accountability. 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. With over 40% of our total scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions coming from manufacturing, helping our manufacturers achieve significant emissions reductions will be critical for achieving our science-based GHG emissions target. We continuously engage our suppliers through the Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM) to monitor their energy use and emissions data and drive improvement. The result of the Higg Index FEM assessment including the energy performance and emissions is incorporated to the supplier evaluation scorecard (as part of the Supplier Engagement Strategy framework), which informs business decisions and supplier segmentation. In FY22, we increased our engagement with our manufacturing partners to ensure carbon footprint reduction is fully integrated into their strategic roadmap. We began to invest in technical support for our partners to develop decarbonization strategy, set targets and implementation plans that aligns 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.
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. Our partnership with Natural Fiber Welding was on display at the 2022 Australian Open with the launch of the RLX CLARUS® Polo Shirt. It 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. The shirt will be available to consumers worldwide in summer 2022.
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 three 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 VPPAs throughout FY22, we convened our cross-functional working group that draws on the perspective and expertise of members of our sustainability, procurement, legal, tax, accounting, and finance business functions. In 2021 and 2022, the contributions of the members of the working groups informed the definition of key commercial terms and go-to-market strategy for sourcing a VPPA in North America, 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 three 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.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

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 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 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)

11582

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

69291

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

1192249

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

1273122

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

105.388017778389

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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. We plan to increase the ambition of this 2030 target alongside our industry to align with a 1.5°C scenario across Scope 1, 2, and 3. Beyond 2030, we intend to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2040. We plan to seek SBTi approval for our new 2030 target and our net zero target in calendar year 2022. To accompany these commitments, we published a Net Zero Commitment Statement that details how we will achieve these targets. 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're 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 the electricity used in our operations, energy used by our suppliers, how we transport our goods, the raw materials in our products and the circular products and experiences we offer to customers. Continuing trends from last year, the lingering business disruptions from COVID-19 are reflected in our overall carbon footprint, as our absolute emissions decreased by 32% in FY22 from our FY20 baseline. These changes are driven by production volumes decreasing by over 25.6% compared to FY20, which contributes significantly to our Scope 3 emissions from manufacturing and raw materials. These changes in emissions are also driven by regular improvements to our carbon footprint methodology consistent with carbon accounting best practices, including collecting more complete data from our suppliers and updates to our underlying emission factors. We remain committed to implementing our GHG action plan for achieving our carbon reduction targets.

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

6

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

4.08163265306122

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 FY22, 6% 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 FY22, 6% of electricity used in our operations was from renewable sources, such as wind power. This is consistent with the share of renewable electricity used in FY21 and represents renewable energy attribute certificate purchases in Europe. We continued to implement our renewables strategy in FY22 focused on virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in North America and Europe. We expect to sign our first VPPA in FY23. 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 we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

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 acknowledge this is an emerging and changing space. We expect that we may have to adjust our strategy in response to new guidance and scientific findings. As part of the Race to Zero Campaign, we have answered the call of Science Based Targets Initiative’s Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign by pledging to set and achieve a net-zero target in line with a 1.5°C future. We plan to seek SBTi approval for our net zero target in calendar year 2022.

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 2021 we began committing to 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*	1	25700
Implementation commenced*	1	681
Implemented*	3	3882
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

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1960

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 65 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)

818

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.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1104

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)

1200000

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

1500000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

In FY22 we continued a multi-year investment in retrofitting over 100 of our Polo and Ralph Lauren branded stores in North America, Europe, and Asia with energy efficient LED lighting.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	
Internal incentives/recognition programs	

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 containing recycled content)
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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

March 31 2019

Base year end

March 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16248

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

March 31 2019

Base year end

March 30 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

March 31 2019

Base year end

March 30 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 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1243375

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

April 1 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

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 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20228

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77166

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

April 1 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

849

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

April 1 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28273

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

April 1 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27383

Comment

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 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39168

Comment

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 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266839

Comment

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

Base year start

April 1 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34250

Comment

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 2021

Base year end

March 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17574

Comment

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

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11582

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

68054

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

69291

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

(C6.5) 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)

764375

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****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 not relevant to Ralph Lauren because capital good purchasing has a negligible effect on Ralph Lauren's carbon footprint and is already accounted for in Ralph Lauren's Purchased Goods & Services category, due to the way the data is available.

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

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21163

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****Upstream transportation and distribution****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

108884

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emissions from T&D were calculated by splitting out total shipments by mode, using tonne-kilometer values.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Waste generated in operations****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

322

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Waste emissions were calculated using a combination of estimations and primary data)

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

Business travel**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2268

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Business travel synthesizes air travel, hotel stay, rental car use, rail travel, and charter flight data into a single emissions category.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Employee commuting****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36618

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Employee commuting emissions were calculated using a commuting emission factor based on an estimated round trip to work of 40 km using an average car for 5 days a week, 48 weeks a year. COVID-19 closures were included in estimations.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****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)

23832

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emissions from T&D were calculated by splitting out total shipments by mode, using tonne-kilometer values)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****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)

211636

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Use of Sold Products emissions were calculated by first classifying the number of units sold by Ralph Lauren in the reporting year into various categories, such as dress shirts, knits, or baby accessories)

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

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14941

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (End of Life emissions were calculated using the raw material data that was obtained earlier for the Purchased Goods and Services category.)

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

Please explain

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 own any assets leased to third parties, so this category is deemed not relevant for our carbon footprint.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8209

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Franchise emissions were calculated in the scope 1 and 2 footprinting process. 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

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

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

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

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	20529	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

0.000013005

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

80873

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

6218500000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

38

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint decreased in FY22 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 purchase of renewable energy attribute certificates at our stores in Europe.

Intensity figure

0.00796

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

80873

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

10160424

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

1

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint decreased in FY22 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 purchase of renewable energy attribute certificates at our stores in Europe. However, this reduction in emissions was consistent with the reduction in square footage of our facilities, resulting in a slight increase in this intensity factor.

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	11095.29	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	5.553	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	5.553	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	476	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	6232.81
Canada	558.87
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	294.07
Ireland	15.17
Austria	55.21
France	130.63
Germany	138.32
Netherlands	26.31
Italy	701.27
Spain	114.87
Portugal	33.25
Czechia	2.1
Greece	4.29
Turkey	1.17
Belgium	45.82
Switzerland	117.68
Sweden	25.81
Poland	6.38
Denmark	3.14
Brazil	0
Australia	200.09
China	415.95
Hong Kong SAR, China	333.34
Japan	889.33
Republic of Korea	458.35
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	6.02
Malaysia	60.94
Singapore	35.53
Taiwan, China	185.45
Viet Nam	0.9
Monaco	0.02
Bangladesh	3.09
India	10.22

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	1090.492
Office	1975.13
Retail	8040.771

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	10915
Refrigerant Leakage	476
Stationary Combustion - Other Fuels	192

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	32740.98	32085.07
Canada	675.97	675.97
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1336.21	855.09
Ireland	60.52	91.47
Austria	109.17	0
France	130.73	18.71
Germany	761.5	1041.73
Netherlands	222.21	271.73
Italy	3664.53	5682.79
Spain	395.8	434.82
Portugal	108.22	171.13
Czechia	15.69	18.87
Greece	25.73	25.38
Turkey	8.55	8.55
Belgium	131.4	45.79
Switzerland	24.58	2.41
Sweden	5.93	10.72
Poland	120.48	137.08
Denmark	5.16	22.7
Brazil	0	0
Australia	1394.5	1394.5
China	4715.59	4715.59
Hong Kong SAR, China	6987.28	6987.28
Japan	7074	7074
Republic of Korea	3291.25	3291.25
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	75.83	75.83
Malaysia	816.5	816.5
Singapore	275.61	275.61
Taiwan, China	2920.81	2920.81
Viet Nam	11.83	11.83
Monaco	0.01	0.01
Bangladesh	20.77	20.77
India	107.02	107.02

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	15281	16869
Office	5933	5349.58
Retail	46840	47072.83

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	67177	68413
Steam, Hot Water, Cold Water Use	878	878

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	2778	Decreased	2.99	In FY22, we expanded the use of renewable energy throughout our operations. In FY21, we primarily used renewable electricity in France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the United States. This year we included Spain and Germany as well. The formula used for calculating the percent reduction was $(\text{The change in emissions} / \text{previous year scope 1 \& 2 emissions}) \times 100$, or $2,778 \text{ MT CO}_2\text{e} / 92,986 \text{ MT CO}_2\text{e} \times 100 = 2.99\%$.
Other emissions reduction activities	1104	Decreased	1.18	In FY22 we continued a multi-year investment in retrofitting over 100 of our Polo and Ralph Lauren branded stores in North America, Europe, and Asia with energy efficient LED lighting. Calculated based on estimates of the average annual store electricity savings from LED lighting retrofits. The formula used for calculating was $(\text{The change in emissions} / \text{previous year scope 1 \& 2 emissions}) \times 100$, or $1,104 \text{ MT CO}_2\text{e} / 92,986 \text{ MT CO}_2\text{e} \times 100 = 1.18\%$
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	8231	Decreased	8.85	The ongoing high level of uncertainty and evolving situation surrounding COVID-19 has led to business disruptions that are reflected in our overall carbon footprint. There were continued facility closures in FY22. The formula used for calculating the percent reduction was $(\text{The change in emissions} / \text{previous year scope 1 \& 2 emissions}) \times 100$, or $8,231 \text{ MT CO}_2\text{e} / 92,986 \text{ MT CO}_2\text{e} \times 100 = 8.85\%$
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
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	66672.48	66672.48
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	11277	162991	174268
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>		45	45
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	3034	3034
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>		966	966
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	11277	233708.48	244985.48

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

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3647.56

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

63024.91

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

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

66672.47

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 of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2027.47

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2027.47

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

799.79

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

799.79

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bangladesh

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

44.58

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

44.58

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

791.08

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

791.08

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5207.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5207.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

35.44

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

35.44

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7536.51

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7536.51

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
53.07

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
53.07

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2429.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2429.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2198.97

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2198.97

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
51.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
51.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
8494.14

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8494.14

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
147.39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

147.39

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

204.87

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

204.87

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

12808.57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

12808.57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

14472.18

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

14472.18

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

6362.36

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

6362.36

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

121.19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

<Calculated field>

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1228

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1228

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Monaco

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0.25

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0.25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

601.55

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

601.55

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

126.94

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44.69

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

171.63

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

455.87

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

455.87

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

712.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

712.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1986.94

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1986.94

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

463.29

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

463.29

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1011.57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1011.57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3710.85

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3710.85

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

19.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

19.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5985.56

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

243.18

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

6228.74

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

94159.45

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3757.28

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

97916.73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

18.14

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

18.14

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

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

Austria

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

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)

81

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

81

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

568

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

568

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

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

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

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

2110

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2110

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

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

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

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

430

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

430

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

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

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

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

416

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

416

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

469

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

469

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

932

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

932

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Please select

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

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

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

3523

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

3523

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2012

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

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

2749

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2749

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2010

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

2019

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

C8.2i

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

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

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Please select

Low-carbon technology type

Please select

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

Comment

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

Poland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Please select

Low-carbon technology type

Please select

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

Comment

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Please select

Low-carbon technology type

Please select

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

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country 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 FY22 focused on virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in North America and Europe. We expect to sign our first VPPA in FY23. In identifying and sourcing new-build solar and wind 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-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

CF-2022-06-21256094.pdf

Page/ section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

CF-2022-06-21256094.pdf

Page/ section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

CF-2022-06-21256094.pdf

Page/ section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- 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: 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

CF-2022-06-21256094.pdf

Page/section reference

pp. 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

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 originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Landfill gas

Project identification

New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project (VA)

Verified to which standard

CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

888

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

888

Credits cancelled

Not relevant

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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

29

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. In FY22, we expanded our SES and supplier performance evaluation to all suppliers, including suppliers in the North America, Latin America, EMEA, and APAC regions. 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. Currently, 53% of our business is with the strategic and key suppliers (21 % of suppliers by number), and we are aiming to grow to 80% by 2025. We integrated sustainability into our supplier performance evaluation scorecard where climate, water, and chemical management performance sit alongside other business-critical issues such as 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 FY22, we continued our partnership 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, 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. 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.

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

29

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 change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

59

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

92

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

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 FY22, 59 % of the active factories representing 92% 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 FY22, we collected data from 273 Tier 1 facilities, representing 92% of our supply chain spend—an increase from 77% last year. Within the reporting facilities, 229 (87% of our business spend) have completed data verification by an SAC-approved third party. Facilities scored an average of 46 points across all sections, with an average of 59 points in the water section and 71 in the energy section. The expanded FEM rollout also covered 50 Tier 2 facilities (up from 31 facilities last year), representing approximately 54% of our woven and knit fabric, as well as sweater yarn production. A total of 48 facilities (25 facilities in FY21) have completed third-party verification with an average score of 58 points (49 last year) across all sections. The mills scored an average of 87 points in the energy section, 70 points in the water section, and 39 points in the chemical section.

Comment

We are currently working to quantify the share of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions related to this engagement.

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

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

92

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**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. In FY22, we expanded our SES and supplier performance evaluation to all suppliers. We communicate our expectations of responsible practices with all suppliers, and seek feedback from our strategic and key partners on their expectations of us as a responsible purchasing practice. Currently, 53% of our business is with the strategic and key suppliers (21 % of suppliers by number), and we are aiming to grow to 80% by 2025. We integrated sustainability into our supplier performance evaluation scorecard where climate, water, and chemical management performance sit alongside other business-critical issues such as quality. The 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 FY22, we continued our partnership 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, 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. 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.

Comment

We are currently working to quantify the share of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions related to this engagement.

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

59

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

92

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**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 FY22, 59% of the active factories representing 92% 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. 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 FY22 we announced the debut of the RLX CLARUS® Polo Shirt exclusively at the 2022 Australian Open Tennis Tournament, showcasing our latest work in groundbreaking product innovation and sustainability. Made with the world's first high-performance cotton fabric, the RLX CLARUS® Polo Shirt utilizes a first-to-market patented platform to transform virgin and recycled cotton in ways that were never before possible. The technology creates enhanced cotton fibers with high-performance attributes, like quick-drying and moisture management, while still retaining the comfort and breathability of cotton. The resulting material performs similarly to plastic-based synthetic fabrics like polyester and nylon, that use petroleum-based fossil fuels to achieve performance benefits. The textile innovation was developed by Natural Fiber Welding, Inc. (NFW), a leading sustainable material science startup.

Comment

We are currently working to quantify the share of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions related to this engagement.

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 19% 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 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®. We recently announced that our iconic cashmere sweater will be the first-of-its-kind luxury Cradle to Cradle (C2C) Certified® product. Cradle to Cradle certification is the global standard for products that are safe, circular, and responsibly made. Every component of the sweater will be certified, from the cashmere fiber to its rich dyes, and iconic label made with organic cotton. Consumers will have the option of recirculating their sweater for its next use through a cashmere recycling program. Ralph Lauren's C2C Certified® Cashmere sweater will be available later in 2022.

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.

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 FY22, we screened all our Tier 1 facilities and our top mills through these platforms. We identified 13 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

100

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 FY22, the active factories representing 92% 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

92

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
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) 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. In FY22, we expanded our SES and supplier performance evaluation to all suppliers. 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 practices. Currently, 53% of our business is with the strategic and key suppliers, and we are aiming to grow to 80% by 2025. We integrated sustainability into our supplier performance evaluation scorecard where climate, water, and chemical management performance sit alongside other business-critical issues such as quality. The sustainability performance is a substantial contributor to the supplier's overall performance evaluation scorecard, which is used to inform business decisions and segmentation.

% 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

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly 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)

The following files are attached: Net Zero Commitment Statement RL Statement on US Climate Policy Action US Regenerative Cotton Fund and press releases We Mean Business Coalition – G20 Summit Clean Energy Demand Initiative Textile Exchange Preferential Tariff Project

clean-energy-demand-initiative.pdf

COP-26-Textile-Exchange-Request-to-governments1-1.pdf

102621_RegenerativeCotton.pdf

RL-Net-Zero-Commitment.pdf

G20-Business-Letter-WMBC-Final-25.10.pdf

211102_ClimatePolicyStatement.pdf

AIM4Climate_PressRelease.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

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.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

Climate-related targets

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

Various including the Paris Climate Agreement, the We Mean Business Coalition, Clean Energy Demand Initiative, and Textile Exchange.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/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. We also recently joined a series of commitments urging global leaders to prioritize climate legislation that supports our Net Zero goals. These include: We Mean Business Coalition – G-20 Climate Statement: Aligned with the Company's recent announcement to achieve net zero global greenhouse gas emissions from its operations and value chain by 2040, the Ralph Lauren Corporation signed a statement in support of urging G-20 nations to strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions by at least halving global emissions by 2030 and committing to achieve net zero emissions by no later than 2050. Clean Energy Demand Initiative: To utilize the Company's scale to create impact, the Ralph Lauren Corporation is actively advocating for cost-effective and robust clean energy procurement options in several key global markets where the Company operates or sources its products. Textile Exchange – Preferential Tariff Project: As a member of the U.N. Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action and the Textile Exchange, the Ralph Lauren Corporation signed a policy statement issued to all COP26 participating nations requesting that policymakers work closely with the apparel, textile and footwear industry to develop thoughtful trade policy mechanisms, specifically those that would drive the adoption of environmentally preferred materials and enable achievement of the Textile Exchange's industry goal of a 45% greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 2030 in the pre-spinning phase of textile fiber and materials production, in line with the Paris Agreement. Additional details can be found attached to C12.3.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify (Climate smart agriculture)

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

Various agricultural bills

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America
EU27

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In 2021, the Ralph Lauren Corporate Foundation made a founding grant to launch the Soil Health Institute's U.S. Regenerative Cotton Fund (USRCF), a unique, farmer-facing, science-based initiative that will support long-term, sustainable cotton production in the United States, with the goal of eliminating one million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) from the atmosphere by 2026. The USRCF brings together a diverse group of farmers, advisors, landowners, conservationists, soil scientists, educators, business leaders, philanthropies and others who share a common belief that together we can create a long-term sustainable cotton industry in the U.S. by implementing climate-friendly, regenerative practices. In addition to supporting US farmers' transition to adopting regenerative agriculture practices, Ralph Lauren is committed to engaging US policymakers to promote the benefits and the fashion industry demand for climate-smart agriculture. This past year, RL has been engaging with members of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, USDA and the White House to promote the work of the USRCF and the market demand for regen materials. The USRCF was also recognized as an AIM for Climate Innovation Sprint Partner at COP26 for its investment in US regenerative cotton production over the next 5 years.

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

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Mandatory climate-related reporting

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

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). In 2021, we signed the We Mean Business Coalition's letter to G20 letters, advocating for making climate-related financial disclosure of risks, opportunities and impacts mandatory for corporations to increase transparency and support better informed pricing and capital allocation to encourage investment flows towards more sustainable activities. 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.

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 is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Business Roundtable

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

Mixed

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

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

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

Business Roundtable 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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (American Apparel and Footwear Association)

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

Consistent

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

We are not attempting to influence their position

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

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.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Clean Energy Buyers Association)

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

Consistent

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

We publicly promote their current position

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

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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

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

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Apparel Impact Institute

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

The Better Cotton Institute

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Ellen MacArthur Foundation

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

G7 Fashion Pact

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Global Fashion Agenda

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

RE100

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization 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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Sustainable Apparel Coalition

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Textile Exchange

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

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

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization to which you provided funding

United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

World Wildlife Fund's Climate Business Network

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

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

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

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

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 voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2022-RL-GCSReport.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance (p 3-5, 8-9, 75-94) Strategy (p 29-33, 72-94) Risks & Opportunities (p 29-33, 94) Emissions figures (p. 29-33, 53-54, 61, 75-94) Emission targets (p. 29-33, 94) Other metrics (p. 29-33, 75-94)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

2022 Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report attached.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

RL-Net-Zero-Commitment.pdf

Page/Section reference

P 2-4

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Net Zero Commitment release attached

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Ralph Lauren Corporation_10K_FY22.pdf

Page/Section reference

P. 5 PP. 30-38

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

2022 10-K report attached.

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

2022 Proxy Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: P 44-46 Strategy: P 44-46, 50 Risks & opportunities: P 44-46, 50-51 Emission targets: P 51

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment

2022 Proxy Statement attached.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

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

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	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 (CanopyStyle)

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

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

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

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	pg 14, 16, 34, 36 2022-RL-GCSReport.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	pg 1-5 RL_Animal_Welfare_Policy.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	pg 1-3 Ralph_Lauren_Forest_Protection_Policy.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	pg 1-3 Ralph Lauren – Textile Exchange.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	6218500000

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 enhanced its carbon footprinting methodology significantly in the past several years. With our new tools and data for the footprint, we can 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