VF Corporation - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

V.F. Corporation, founded in 1899, is one of the world's largest apparel, footwear and accessories companies connecting people to the lifestyles, activities and experiences they cherish most through a portfolio of iconic outdoor, active and workwear brands. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms “VF,” the "Company," “we,” “us,” and “our” used herein refer to V.F. Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. Our largest brands are Vans®, The North Face®, Timberland® and Dickies®.

Unless otherwise noted, all discussion below, including amounts and percentages for all periods, reflect the results of operations and financial condition of VF’s continuing operations. As such, the Occupational Workwear business that was sold on June 28, 2021 has been excluded.

Our products are marketed to consumers through our wholesale channel, primarily in specialty stores, department stores, national chains, mass merchants, independently-operated partnership stores and with strategic digital partners. Our products are also marketed to consumers through our own direct-to-consumer operations, which include VF-operated stores, concession retail stores, brand e-commerce sites and other digital platforms. Revenues from the direct-to-consumer business represented 45% of VF’s total Fiscal 2023 revenues. In addition to selling directly into international markets, many of our brands also sell products through licensees, agents and distributors. In Fiscal 2023, VF derived 58% of its revenues from the Americas region, 29% from the Europe region and 13% from the Asia-Pacific region.

To provide diversified products across multiple channels of distribution in different geographic areas, we rely on our global sourcing of finished goods from independent contractors. Our highly sophisticated and diversified supply chain utilizes leading technologies for inventory replenishment that enable us to match our assortment of products to consumer demand.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

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

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

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

C0.3

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

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Cambodia
Canada
China
Czechia
Denmark
El Salvador
France
Germany
Greece
Honduras
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
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, an ISIN code	US91820410

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of the Corporation's significant strategies and programs, policies and practices relating to environmental issues and impacts. The Committee reports periodically to the full Board of Directors regarding VF's environmental impacts, which include progress toward previously set climate and sustainability targets, goals, and strategies to embed consideration of climate change risks and opportunities deeper into the business, as well as our material impacts. The Sustainability and Responsibility team has direct responsibility over VF's climate change strategy and reports progress and updates to the Committee biannually. The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain, also reports to the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee on climate strategies and impacts in VF's supply chain.

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	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	VF's Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain, regularly reports to the board on various aspects of VF's business and sustainability strategy. This includes VF's Global Business Strategy, which covers broader sustainability ambitions, and VF's Sustainability and Responsibility strategy, which includes climate-related goals and targets. In addition, the EVP, Global Supply Chain, regularly receives reports on key performance indicators (KPIs) that are a part of VF's climate-related sustainability strategy from departments they oversee, i.e., oversight of renewable energy goals and reducing impacts of key materials. This reporting structure contributes to the board's oversight of climate issues by providing regular updates on progress towards goals and targets, how brands commit to embedding sustainability practices into their business units, and opportunities for innovations. Additionally, the VF Board of Director's Audit Committee is responsible for oversight of the enterprise risk management (ERM) process, which includes identified climate-related risks. Updates to the VF ERM process are presented to the Board Audit Committee quarterly.

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	Yes	Information on members of the VF Board of Directors with experience, attributes and/or skills related to environment, social and governance (ESG) matters is publicly disclosed in the company's annual proxy statement. In the VF proxy statement covering FY23, four of the ten Directors serving on the VF Board are noted as having competence in ESG, which may include climate-related issues. Board members are determined to have competence on ESG matters based on review of their company experience, education, board-related services and professional services that address topics commonly defined under ESG.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) is chosen as the most relevant equivalent title to the Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain. The EVP, Global Supply Chain, a direct report of the CEO and a member of the VF Executive Leadership Team, has oversight and responsibility over VF's approach to climate change and VF's climate strategy. In addition, the EVP, Global Supply Chain leads sourcing and distribution of VF products. The EVP, Global Supply Chain reports on sustainability matters to the board of directors annually. The Vice President (VP) of Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade reports to the EVP, Global Supply Chain, and oversees sustainability and responsibility-related issues in our strategy. The VP of Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade reports on sustainability matters to the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) quarterly.

Position or committee
President

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The VP of Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade oversees Product Stewardship, Responsible Sourcing, Environmental Sustainability and Customs and Trade for corporate, retail, and supply chain facilities. Sustainability is embedded within the business function of supply chain because the greatest risk for impact and opportunity for mitigation lies within this part of VF's overall value chain. That is, the material used in our products, and the manufacturing of finished products from contracted facilities represents the majority of climate-related impacts across the organization. The VP also oversees corporate sustainability activities at retail locations, distribution centers and corporate/brand headquarters and sets overall VF sustainability goals and targets. For example, as a part of the VF strategy, in FY2020 VF announced its SBTi-approved science-based targets to reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 55% by CY2030, and scope 3 emissions from purchased goods & services and upstream transportation 30% by CY2030 from a FY2017 baseline. Additionally, VF has set a goal to use 100% renewable energy in VF's owned and operated facilities by FY2026. Goals are approved by the EVP, Global Supply Chain, the Executive Leadership Team and the CEO. In FY2023, these stakeholders approved the initiation of VF's first tax equity investment. The investment will fund the development of four utility-scale solar projects to support the generation of new renewable energy, anticipated to generate 47,000 MWh of renewable energy per year, roughly 23% of VF's FY21 global electricity load.

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	

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Delivery of Individual Strategic Objectives, including environmental and social goals, account for 20% of VF's Annual Incentive Plan, and are included in VF's executive compensation program. See our FY23 Definitive Proxy Statement for more information.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Sustainability and Responsibility goals, which include climate-related goals and targets, are one of many indicators that impact bonuses and overall performance.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Delivery of Individual Strategic Objectives, including environmental and social goals, account for 20% of VF's Annual Incentive Plan, and are included in VF's executive compensation program. See our FY23 Definitive Proxy Statement for more information.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Chief Procurement Officer is chosen as the most relevant equivalent title to the Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain. Sustainability and Responsibility goals, which include climate-related goals and targets, are one of many indicators that impact bonuses and overall performance for the EVP, Global Supply Chain.

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	These are risks that are current or will occur in the very near future impacting our operations, workers or consumers. The risk refers to issues that require immediate strategies to mitigate. Climate change, worker well-being and materials risks are no longer considered as only long-term issues.
Medium-term	2	5	These are risks that may impact our operations, workers or consumers; but do not exist currently. These risks are often incorporated into 5-year strategy cycles, such as our Sustainability and Responsibility goals. These timeframes are similar to our general approach to business strategy and longer-term financial planning cycles.
Long-term	5	100	These are risks that may impact our operations, workers or consumers in several years and require long-term planning and outlook.

C2.1b

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

Our definition of substantive financial risk, as it relates to any of the climate risks mentioned below, would be any impact with a likely probability, in any given year, affecting 1% of our revenue or 1% of our cost of goods sold (COGS) caused by physical climate risk, regulatory or reputational risk. Strategic risks include impacts that have a reputational impact to our brand(s), a lower probability threshold, and/or do not meet the financial threshold as defined above. The risks disclosed in this report meet the conditions for strategic risk but do not yet meet the threshold for substantive financial risk.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
VF has a robust process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks. We assess climate-related risks, such as transitional and physical risks, on our direct operations and value chain frequently for both current and future (>6 years) risks. While the frequency of monitoring varies with the risk (e.g., supply chain continuity is assessed more frequently than forest-related risks), in general these assessments occur every 6-12 months or more frequently. At a company-level, we identify and assess risks as part of strategy planning. To support the mitigation of these risks, each identified risk is assigned a risk owner, a member of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), with accountability for managing and addressing risk drivers.

Our climate-related risk assessments are closely tied to our enterprise risk management (ERM) process. The ERM is a dynamic and holistic process used to identify and evaluate risks that have the greatest potential to significantly impact the performance of our enterprise. The ERM process helps VF to prioritize actions and sets forth accountability mechanisms to guide the ongoing management of risks. Updates to the ERM process and progress towards associated goals are presented regularly to the VF Risk Committee and ELT, and to the VF Board of Directors Audit Committee quarterly.

Climate-related risks are continually monitored and addressed through risk assessment processes embedded throughout the enterprise, including through our ERM, Strategy, Government Affairs, and Global Sustainability and Responsibility teams. In FY2022, VF conducted a climate risk assessment that included multiple emissions scenarios, in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The assessment looked at both physical and transitional risks, identifying 11 climate-related risks and opportunities in four key areas: climate and sustainability regulations, climate change driven volatility in the supply chain, shifts in consumer preferences and reputational risks. Outcomes of this assessment helped to inform VF's internal ERM process and led to the establishment of 'Climate Change & Sustainability' as a standalone enterprise risk. As a result of the assessment, in FY2023, VF completed a physical climate risk quantification project identifying the physical climate-related hazards facing the VF portfolio of sites at different time horizons and under different climate change scenarios. This project also established a ranking and quantification of sites from very low to very high hazards and provided support for the identification and prioritization of management actions to respond to the identified climate-related hazards.

Increasingly, to reduce our transitional risks, whether reputational or regulatory, VF is striving to be a low carbon emitter with a 100% renewable energy goal in all owned and operated facilities by FY2026. Additionally, we utilize risk identification processes to examine and implement potential climate-related opportunities, such as taking a public stance on climate change which is an opportunity to show leadership in our climate strategy while in a highly competitive industry. For example, in FY2020, we announced our science-based climate targets that extend into our supply chain and became a signatory of the United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Change (UNFCCC). In FY2023 we encouraged the adoption of a federal clean energy standard that would transform the U.S. electric power grid as a signatory of a Ceres letter to Congress.

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 global and local regulations and laws are always considered in our risk assessments. Examples of current regulations assessed include VF's exposure to carbon taxes, cap & trade schemes, and energy compliance schemes at the municipal and/or city-level. VF is not currently exposed to major schemes such as the EU ETS or the UK CRC as our industry and/or facilities sizes do not meet necessary thresholds. These risks are assessed by regional procurement teams and 3rd party energy consultants on an ongoing basis.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation is relevant and always included in climate-related risk assessments. Relevant risks included are the impact of various new regulations applicable to our business operations. Examples of this risk type include potential implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms (direct operations and upstream) and carbon border adjustment mechanisms. These risks are assessed as part of our enterprise-wide ERM process, sustainability and responsibility materiality assessments and long-term strategy work. As an example, in FY2022 VF completed a TCFD assessment which considered the impacts of emerging regulation on the company's global value chain.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology can be a differentiating factor in a highly competitive industry. Our business depends on cutting edge technology to stay relevant in the marketplace. Examples of this risk type: Potential costs to transition to lower emissions technology (i.e., emerging sustainable materials, traceability technologies and production innovations such as on-demand production and 3D sampling). These risks are assessed by our Supply Chain and Product Development and Design teams. Potential opportunities include cost savings from 3D sampling and circular business model initiatives to extend the lifecycle of products and materials. Technology risks are also assessed as part of our sustainability and responsibility materiality assessments and/or long-term strategy work. As an example, our FY2021 ERM update identified supply chain agility and sourcing strategy to be a priority for VF, noting that failure to establish and maintain effective supply chain capabilities, infrastructure, and sourcing strategies necessary to meet current and future business needs could result in limitations to remain competitive in a rapidly changing industry and marketplace. Approaches have been put in place to monitor and prioritize climate-related risks from a physical, consumer preference, reputation and regulatory perspective, assessing the significance of each risk based on potential impact, likelihood and time frame. In addition, VF completed a TCFD assessment in FY2022, which included a climate-related scenario analysis.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Climate-related litigation is unlikely in the apparel industry and therefore is not included in risk assessments.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are included in climate-related risk assessments for both upstream and downstream impacts. Upstream risks include climate-related fluctuations such as drought and other extreme weather events that affect the people and activities across our supply chain, and that affect the ability to source raw materials such as cotton, recycled materials, and forest products which are significant inputs to VF's products. Downstream market risks (or more likely opportunities) include consumer preferences, where increasingly we see evidence of consumers interested in low carbon products that can be part of the solution toward mitigating climate change. VF may also be able to benefit from our competitive advantage of leading in regenerative agriculture sourcing amongst industry peers, which encompass practices intended to create net beneficial impacts for ecosystem services and local communities. These risks and opportunities are also assessed as part of our materiality assessments and/or long-term strategy work. As an example of this risk type: VF's ERM process has identified that a failure to manage reputational threats and meet expectations of socially responsible activities as perceived by stakeholders – including failure to shape our future brand portfolio and business model choices to meet sustainability commitments – could result in loss of revenue, credibility, and negative climate impact. Approaches have been put in place to monitor and prioritize climate-related risks from a physical, consumer preference, reputation and regulatory perspective, looking at the significance of each risk based on potential impact, likelihood, and time frame. VF completed a TCFD assessment in FY2022, which included a climate-related scenario analysis.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risk is always considered in our climate change approach as, increasingly, consumers see environmental impact reduction as a requirement for companies to conduct business. Examples of this risk type: Risk of the perception that we are not a leader in climate issues or sustainable materials, which could negatively impact our reputation. As the parent company of consumer-facing brands, we also evaluate sourcing risks that could impact our reputation, including sourcing from suppliers with unsustainable practices or from areas with a higher risk for water scarcity and/or deforestation. Related opportunities include a potential competitive advantage through enhanced reputation, brand trust and customer loyalty by reflecting shifts in consumer preferences. These risks are also assessed as part of our materiality assessment and/or long-term strategy work. As an example of this risk type: VF's ERM process has identified that a failure to manage reputational threats and meet expectations of socially responsible activities as perceived by stakeholders – including failure to shape our future brand portfolio and business model choices to meet sustainability commitments – could result in loss of revenue, credibility, and negative climate impact. Approaches have been put in place to monitor and prioritize climate-related risks from a physical, consumer preference, reputation and regulatory perspective, looking at the significance of each risk based on potential impact, likelihood, and time frame. VF completed a TCFD assessment in FY2022, which included a climate-related scenario analysis.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are always considered with our physical retail, distribution and office facilities and the potential of hurricanes, tornadoes and floods causing delays to our business as well as the arrival of products on time. These are examples of this risk type. In the short term, these risks are assessed as part of normal Business Continuity Planning. In the long-term, these risks are assessed as part of our sustainability and responsibility materiality assessments and/or long-term strategy work. They are considered in the ERM process in both the short and long term. VF implemented a variety of resilience and continuity efforts and as a result all sourcing needs were able to continue to be met. Approaches have been put in place to monitor and prioritize climate related risks from a physical, consumer preference, reputation and regulatory perspective, looking at the significance of each risk based on potential impact, likelihood, and time frame. VF completed a TCFD assessment in FY2022, which included a climate-related scenario analysis. In addition, in FY2023, VF completed a physical climate risk quantification project identifying the physical climate-related hazards facing the VF portfolio of sites at different time horizons and under different climate change scenarios.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks may impact our direct operations and supply chain in several ways. Our raw material selection and supply chain may also be subject to chronic physical risks such as water scarcity. This is particularly apparent in our cotton supply chain, where prices and availability can fluctuate significantly based on weather. Additionally, a potential increase in incidences of extreme weather events, sea level rise and increased temperature may impact human capital (worker productivity and/or talent pool). These risks are also assessed as part of our sustainability and responsibility materiality assessments and long-term strategy work. As an example, in FY2022 VF completed a TCFD assessment which included the completion of a climate-related scenario analysis. In addition, in FY2023, VF completed a physical climate risk quantification project identifying the physical climate-related hazards facing the VF portfolio of sites at different time horizons and under different climate change scenarios.

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?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The 2015 Paris Agreement saw record global consensus to accelerate action against climate change. According to the World Bank, 73 carbon pricing initiatives have been implemented, or are scheduled for implementation at the regional, national, and subnational level, as of 2023. While VF, to date, is not directly affected by cap-and-trade schemes, approximately 93% of our square footage is located in countries that have implemented or are adopting a range of methods to price carbon, such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade. In the near- and medium-term future, the probability of this risk impacting VF is low, as the majority of our facilities (approximately 75% by square footage) are under 5,000 square feet and not likely to meet reporting requirements. In the long term, as the world transitions to a low-carbon economy, it is possible that VF may be subject to pricing of GHG emissions if more governments adopt carbon-pricing mechanisms, thresholds for existing mechanisms are lowered, or industry-specific legislation is introduced.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Exceptionally unlikely

Magnitude of impact
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)
439545

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
5072078

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact is a range of carbon pricing in two scenarios. The first is a higher probability scenario that includes some carbon pricing of larger facilities, such as distribution centers, at $20/metric ton in countries or regions where there is existing legislation (such as the EU, Canada, China, and the US). The second is an estimation of a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy (a 1.5-degree scenario) of a global carbon price of $100/metric ton that affects all facilities and all emissions. Minimum potential estimated financial impact figure calculation = $20 * 21,977 MT CO2e (FY2023 Scope 1 & 2 emissions from distribution centers, retail and offices in countries where carbon pricing has been implemented) = $439,545. Maximum estimated potential financial impact figure calculation = $100 * 50,721 MT CO2e (total Scope 1 & 2 FY2023 emissions) = $5,072,078.

Cost of response to risk
90000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
VF is actively working to mitigate potential regulatory risks associated with cap-and-trade through membership and participation in the organization known as Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) Network, a project of Ceres, and the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA). BICEP's charter is to work with both government and non-governmental organizations to design and introduce climate and energy policy that will prepare businesses for the risks associated with climate change. CEBA is an association of large-scale energy buyers working towards the creation of a zero-carbon energy system in collaboration with its members. We are also managing this risk by setting ambitious goals that reduce our GHG footprint. We have committed to the sourcing of 100% of electricity from renewable sources within VF-owned and operated facilities by FY26, in line with the enterprise commitment to RE100. In FY2023, VF's total renewable energy procurement, as a percentage of electric power, was 18.85%. Case study: In FY2022, we identified the need to align our Scope 2 emissions with our SBT to reduce our absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 55% by CY2030. VF leadership approved a renewable energy procurement strategy to support achievement of our emissions reductions goal. The cost of management for the response to this risk includes the cost of calculating renewable energy projections ($35,000) and our annual membership fees for BICEP ($30,000) and CEBA ($25,000). Cost calculation: $35,000 + $30,000 + $25,000 = $90,000.

Comment

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
Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
As a purpose-driven organization powered by movements of sustainable and active lifestyles, providing healthy, productive workspaces is critical to our success. We own or lease approximately 1,600 facilities around the world, giving us a clear opportunity to deploy innovative, efficient and financially prudent green building strategies across our portfolio. Adhering to the sustainable design features required to meet LEED certification and BREEAM standards is one way to increase the efficiency of our buildings. On average, LEED-designed and certified buildings are 25 to 30 percent more energy efficient than conventional buildings. As of FY2023, 17 of our buildings have been LEED certified by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) or meet the BREEAM conditions for Good or Very Good rated buildings. For example, we completed and moved into our new Denver, CO, headquarters. The building is certified LEED platinum and was designed for real-time energy monitoring, electric car charging stations and innovative waste management, reducing the building's environmental footprint and improving associate health and wellbeing. We are using a suite of tools to make it easy for our design, real estate and construction teams to access resources on green building practices. When LEED certification or BREEAM alignment is not possible, we implement other efficiency measures, such as LED retrofits and more efficient building designs in our retail stores.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
983485

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact is estimated based on the annual energy savings from retrofitting 20 facilities (distribution centers and offices) to a LEED-certified facility (or its equivalent) over the next 10 years. Savings are calculated by assuming a 25% efficiency increase, VF's average electric power unit cost in North America, average distribution centers & office square footages, and average energy intensity from the US Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS).

Calculation:
Distribution facilities: 25% * $0.13/kwh average cost * 344,640 sqf * 5.8 kwh/sqf CBECS average * 10 facilities = $645,656
Offices: 25% * $0.13/kwh average cost * 76,904 sqf * 13.6 kwh/sqf CBECS average * 10 facilities = $337,829
$645,656 + $337,829 = $983,485

Cost to realize opportunity
500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
VF has a range of strategies that reflect its diverse portfolio. For larger facilities such as headquarters and distribution centers with longer leasing terms, VF's strategy to make this opportunity a reality is through LEED certifications, requiring that new facilities meet these requirements. For specific geographies where VF operates, the BREEAM assessment is applied and for buildings, such as retail stores, which may be located in shopping malls and/or have relatively short leasing terms, other strategies such as LED retrofits may be more appropriate.

Case Study: During FY2023, VF achieved a LEED Gold certification for our Vans headquarter in Costa Mesa, California. VF set out to achieve all targeted LEED points throughout the building plans in alignment with the success of our other LEED certified sites. As a result, VF was awarded 62 points targeted, including: bicycle facilities and electric vehicle parking for up to 127 green vehicles, heat island and light pollution reduction by planting trees and adding planter boxes to our parking structures, reducing water use for planting through upgraded internal fixtures, optimized energy performance and renewable energy production from our onsite solar, and enhanced indoor environmental quality from lighting to air quality. The cost to realize this opportunity is assuming two LEED certified buildings a year are added to the VF portfolio. Studies range regarding the additional cost for LEED building certification, however generally we estimate a 6.5% premium building cost to achieve LEED Platinum, with the understanding that we will recover those costs through energy savings over time. Cost calculation: (the average building construction cost for VF + a 6.5% premium for LEED platinum costs) – the average building construction cost for VF = $500,000.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

VF acknowledges the importance of aligning with a 1.5°C world and is committed to reducing emissions through the use of renewable energy, adopting green building standards, sourcing more sustainable materials and working with stakeholders across the value chain to reduce environmental impacts.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	VF conducted an assessment of climate-related risks and analysed our alignment with the TCFD framework. We identified 11 unique climate risks and specific risk mitigation actions to improve our preparedness, many of which were already embedded in our sustainability strategy roadmap and ERM process.
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	VF conducted an assessment of climate-related risks and analysed our alignment with the TCFD framework. We identified 11 unique climate risks and specific risk mitigation actions to improve our preparedness, many of which were already embedded in our sustainability strategy roadmap and ERM process.
Physical climate scenarios: Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	VF engaged with an external consultant to lead the physical climate risk quantification project with goals to provide an overview of the climate hazards facing the VF portfolio of sites at different time horizons (2030 and 2050) and under different climate change scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5). The assessment established a ranking and quantification of sites from very low to very high hazard levels based on climate data and values, and provided support for the identification and prioritization of management actions, which may include in-depth assessments of sites and investing in resilience measures, as next steps of VF's climate resilience journey.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

How could climate-related physical risks affect our owned and leased locations at different time horizons and under different climate-change scenarios?
What company locations have the highest likelihood and potential impact of these hazards?
How can we quantify the potential impact of these hazards?
How can we best use the scenario analysis to prioritize any necessary management actions?

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

Through our analysis of physical climate-related risks for our owned and leased locations, we quantified / prioritized value for 9 hazards related to two IPCC climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5) at 2030- and 2050-time horizons. The hazards identified include fluvial/coastal flood, precipitation, wind, hail, thunderstorm, drought, heat, wildfire and cold. The value analysed was our Total Insured Values (TIV), which is our valuation of machinery and equipment, building values, leasehold improvements, and business interruptions. We evaluated hazard levels (very low, low, medium, high and very high) for our full portfolio at each climate scenario and time horizon. We conducted a multiperil ranking and identified the top 25 locations, representing over 60% of TIV with the highest likelihood and impact, and further prioritized the top 4 sites that are most at risk. We identified severe precipitation, drought and heat as the most significant hazards that are also increasing over time. We identified wind and wildfire risks as significant and stable over time.

We used the analysis and resulting recommendations around general and hazard-specific best practices to determine our management action plans. Examples of these best practices include, ensuring drainage drains, gutters and manholes are free from debris and doing regular maintenance on roof and windows for floods. As part of our action plan, to-date, we have completed a comparison of the best practices to current policies, procedures, and audits and addressed any gaps.

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	Climate change risks could affect products and services through short-, medium-, and long-term impacts to our raw materials and consumer demand for sustainable products. Impacts to raw materials could cause reduced availability of materials, increased costs (which may be passed along to the consumer), and supply chain disruptions or delays. Examples of raw material impacts include: 1) chronic drought may impact the global cotton supply; 2) transitional risks, such as carbon pricing, could impact the pricing of nylon and polyester; 3) acute events (such as hurricanes, flooding, etc.) could impact our distribution processes and cause disruptions or delays. Consumer demand can be affected in various ways. For example, our business is adversely affected by unseasonable weather conditions. A significant portion of the sales of our products is dependent in part on the weather and is likely to decline in years in which weather conditions do not favour the use of these products. Additionally, as a leader in the apparel industry, our products and services could be impacted by reputational concerns if we are not seen as engaging in climate-related issues. Identified climate-related product risks and opportunities have influenced multiple components of the VF business strategy. Case study: In order to capitalize on shifts in consumer demand for products with positive environmental and social impacts, VF acquired icebreaker® - our first purpose-led acquisition and the significant strategic decision to date – which strengthens VF's industry leadership in the use of natural and sustainable performance materials and increasing our product offering for consumers demanding more sustainable goods.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate change is affecting and/or could affect our supply chain in various ways, from physical and transitional impacts to our raw materials and Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. Examples of medium-and-long-term impacts from raw material include: 1) chronic drought may impact the global cotton supply; 2) transitional risks, such as carbon pricing, could impact the pricing of nylon and polyester; 3) acute events (such as hurricanes, flooding, etc.) could impact our distribution processes and cause disruptions or delays. Our supply chain may be subject to carbon pricing that increases operational costs, which could be passed to VF from our suppliers. Physical risks, such as water scarcity, may affect our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers and introduce increased reputational risk if local water supplies are seen as unsustainably managed. We also see opportunities to increase resiliency of our supply chain through sustainable purchasing goals (such as our sustainable materials vision that our top materials shall originate from regenerative, responsibly sourced renewable or recycled sources) and reducing costs through partnerships with key suppliers to increase energy efficiency. Climate-related risks and opportunities in the supply chain have influenced several components of VF's strategy, including climate policy advocacy and supplier engagement. VF is a member of several industry coalitions and trade organizations that advocate for climate change policy at the national and regional level. Additionally, through membership in the Sustainable Apparel Coalition and use of the Higg FEM, VF actively collaborates with suppliers around the globe on managing their negative environmental impacts to help mitigate potential climate-related risks. Case study: The most substantial strategic decision related to climate change to date is VF's SBTi-approved Science-based Target to reduce scope 3 emissions from Purchased Goods & Services and Upstream Transportation 30% by CY2030 from a FY2017 baseline.
Investment in R&D	Yes	As a part of VF's Sustainability and Responsibility strategy, climate change plays a key role in our Planet pillar. Incorporating climate change into our strategy has been heavily influenced by changing consumer preferences, especially in the outdoor industry, to gain strategic advantage over competitors by offering innovative products with a reduced environmental impact. Investment in R&D represents a significant opportunity to grow our business through new sustainable product lines and materials, as well as new business models in the short-to-medium term. Circular business models present an opportunity for VF to unlock new revenue streams for our brands while continually and meaningfully reducing our environmental impact. They enable us to build better products, extend product life, transform transactions into deeper relationships, and turn waste into value. The recommerce model, also offers our products at a lower price point, which allows new consumers to experience our brands. Case study: The launch of VF's The North Face® brand TNF Renewed circularity website to sell circular products has been a significant strategic decision, integrating environmental-related opportunities into our business model. VF's investment in R&D is focused on the long-term time horizon.
Operations	Yes	Climate change could have a medium-to-long term impact on our operations through both transitional and physical risks. Transitional risks could increase our operational costs, including carbon taxes imposed on our direct operations or supply chain. Physical risks could include temperature extremes, which could increase our operational energy costs to maintain consistent temperatures; sea level rise risk could impact some of our coastal facilities in the long-term; acute physical events (such as flooding, hurricanes, blizzards, etc.) could increase the probability of disruptions or delays in our direct operations or supply chain. Opportunities associated with VF operations include cost savings through efficiency improvements such as Green Building practices, LED retrofits, sustainable retail design, and renewable energy/low carbon purchases. Climate-related operational risks have been integrated into VF's Sustainability and Responsibility strategy, resulting in several energy efficiency initiatives, including a company-wide goal to reach 100% renewable energy in its owned facilities by FY2026. Case study: The most significant strategic decision to date has been VF's SBTi-approved science-based target to reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 55% by CY2030, and scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation 30% by CY2030 from a FY2017 baseline year.

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	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets	- Revenues: VF's sustainability strategy targets key areas to drive transformational change and create value for our business, including internal strategies related to circular economy business models. - Direct Costs: Our direct costs may be impacted by transitional risks to our suppliers or fossil-fuel based inputs and physical climate impacts on our raw materials (e.g., drought impacting cotton yields). - Capital Expenditures & Indirect Costs: Rising energy costs and carbon pricing have influenced financial planning for capital expenditures and indirect costs through energy efficiency retrofits, green building design and investments in renewable energy. - Capital Allocation: We seek to grow through the medium- to long-term acquisitions and incorporate our purpose-led mission as a key consideration in our capital allocation strategy. - Acquisitions & Divestitures: We seek to grow through the medium- to long-term acquisitions and incorporate our purpose-led mission as a key consideration in new acquisitions. - Access to Capital: As we seek to grow through acquisitions and new products, our ability to achieve progress toward our Global Business Strategy, may impact access to capital in the short-term. - Assets: Climate change may impact the financial viability of assets when assessed through physical risks, including extreme weather events in the medium-to-long term.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

14243.83

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

31540.49

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
45784

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

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 (%)
55

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
20602.8

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
17791.11

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
33513.27

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

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

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
51304.38

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-21.9226248153384

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In CY19 (FY20), the Science-Based Targets Initiative approved VF's target to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 55% by CY2030 from an FY2017 baseline. We are reporting on all targets in alignment with our new fiscal year. This data was re-baselined to include material changes to our site list

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Managing our energy use to reduce GHG emissions is central to achieving our science-based targets, both in our own operations and across our supply chain. As a member of RE100, we have committed to
utilizing 100% renewable energy across our owned-and-operated facilities by 2025.

Understanding energy consumption at each of our locations is also key to improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions. We've made energy use reduction a central component of our new
renewable energy strategy and are adopting real-time lighting, heating and cooling monitoring systems
across our global operations to increase efficiency and reduce consumption.

Green buildings enable enhanced control of heating, air conditioning and lighting, along with access to green space and other key features. The result is a healthier, more comfortable workplace, with energy-cost savings and reduced GHG emissions. VF has prioritized using green buildings for years.

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

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year
2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3442000

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
155000

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3597000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3597000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
78.64

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]
2517900

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4068000

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
220000

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4288000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
4288000

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-64.0348438513576

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
VF has a commitment to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year. This target has been approved by SBTi. VF has succeeded in keeping emissions relatively flat, despite business growth through increased purchasing of preferred materials, such as recycled polyester.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
VF calculates impacts from purchased goods and services, using a combination of factory data for Tier 1 suppliers, material data for Tier 2 through Tier 4 suppliers, and corporate spend for indirect suppliers. In order to achieve our SBT, we are focusing on engagement with suppliers representing 80% of our manufacturing volume and spend. Logistics are also a significant contributor to our Scope 3 emissions and are included in our science-based targets. To help minimize the climate impacts of global shipping, we joined 80-plus members from the global shipping industry in the Smart Freight Centre's Clean Cargo initiative.

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
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2017

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
105879.55

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
29.32

Target year
2026

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
29.2

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-0.169779286926996

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target contributes to Abs1 (our Science-Based Target to reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 55% by CY2030 from an FY2017 baseline.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
As a member of RE100, VF has a commitment to use 100% renewable energy at all owned and operated facilities globally by FY2026.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Opportunities being explored through the VF renewable energy strategy that could support the achievement of our target if adopted include: virtual power purchase agreements and/or tax equity investments, expansion of on-site renewables projects and unbundled energy attribute 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
Abs2
Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

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 two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
As a signatory of the United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, we have joined our industry peers in aspiring for net zero emissions by 2050.

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
Planned milestones: We plan to meet our Science Based Targets by CY2030 as we advance efforts to reach net zero. Our 2030 climate goals are to: reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 55% by CY2030 from a FY2017 base year and to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation 30% by CY2030 from a FY2017 base year.

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	92.5
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 generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
92.5

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8994

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
140000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	Financial analysis is a key part of all projects requiring capital expense.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	VF supplies energy and other data as required by the regulatory requirements in the areas of our operations.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

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

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14244

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
31540

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
37916

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3442000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
50000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

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

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5072.41

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
155000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36094

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
102000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
VF does not calculate scope 3 category 8.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
47000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
VF does not calculate scope 3 category 10.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
596000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

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

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
105000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
VF does not calculate scope 3 category 13.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11000

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2017 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
VF does not calculate scope 3 category 15.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

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)
17791

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11456

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

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
45718

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
33513

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
45432

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
34445

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4068000

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
58

Please explain
VF calculates impacts from purchased goods and services, using a combination of factory data for Tier 1 suppliers, material data for Tier 2 through Tier 4+ suppliers, and corporate spend for indirect suppliers. Emission factors are sourced from the Higg MSI tool and the U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
23000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
VF calculates impacts from capital goods, using corporate spend data by category. Emission factors are sourced from the U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities. GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4529.731

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Electric power transmissions and distribution losses were calculated using IEA and eGRID emission factors and the total electric power usages per site. Additionally Well-to-Tank emissions are calculated using DEFRA emission factors and VF's fuel usage and electricity usage.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
220000

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
85

Please explain
VF calculates impacts from inbound and outbound shipping paid for by VF using data provided by VF's logistics team combined with VF emission calculations provided by carriers. Where possible, weight, distance and mode of transportation are collected. In some instances, distance is estimated using the identified origin and destination for the shipment and mode is assumed based on the carrier service. Emission factors from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) for tank-to-wheel (WTW) for the corresponding mode of transportation are applied to the calculated ton-miles. Where carrier-calculated emissions are provided, VF has vetted the underlying methodology to ensure that it aligns with VF's methodology and emissions boundary.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
11000

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
18

Please explain
VF calculates impacts from waste generated in operations using actual waste weights by disposal mode for sites where it is available and supplementing with estimates of waste generated by disposal mode for all other facilities. Estimates for waste generated are based on VF sites with actual data and historic data from VF facilities, applied on a per square foot basis. Emission factors are sourced the latest version of the US EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM). GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
11839.631

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Business travel emissions from hotel stays, flights, rental cars, and rail travel using appropriate DEFRA emission factors and a mixture of distance and spend data.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
78000

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Average data method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
VF calculates impacts from employees commuting to and from work based on regional headcount and national average commuting patterns. Average commuting distance and percentage of employees by transportation mode were pulled from various country-specific transportation and commuting data sources, such as the US 2017 Census. Emissions were calculated by multiplying the miles traveled per transportation mode by the emission factor for the mode of transportation from the latest version of the UK DEFRA GHG conversion factors. GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Employee commuting includes work from home emissions.

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
VF does not have any upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
55000

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
67

Please explain
VF calculates impacts from inbound and outbound shipping paid for by VF customers or retail stores using data provided by VF's logistics team. Where possible, weight, distance and mode of transportation are collected. In some instances, distance is estimated using the identified origin and destination for the shipment and mode is assumed based on the carrier service. Emission factors from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) for tank-to-wheel (WTW) for the corresponding mode of transportation are applied to the calculated ton-miles.

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
There is no additional processing of VF's products after they are sold.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
718000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
VF calculates emissions from the use of sold products based on the quantity and type of products sold. Washing and drying patterns, including type, frequency and duration are estimated by product type using publicly available data to calculate estimated total energy use to wash and dry VF products. An average electricity emission factor from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub is then applied to the total energy use. GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
138000

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
VF calculates emissions from disposal of its products at the end of life based on the quantity and type of products sold. All products are conservatively assumed to be landfilled. Emission factors are sourced the latest version of the US EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM). GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

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
VF does not have any downstream leased assets not included in our scope 1 & 2 inventory.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
24000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
VF calculates emissions from operation of franchise locations based on the total number of franchise locations. Average regional energy use for VF owned and operated retail locations are used to estimate the energy use at franchise locations. Emission factors are sourced from the US EPA eGRID factors, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and other country-specific emission factor sources where available. GWP values are sourced from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

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
VF does not have any significant investments that meet the GHG Protocol recommendations for emissions reporting.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
VF does not have upstream emissions not captured under reported scope 3 emissions categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
VF does not have downstream emissions not captured under reported scope 3 emissions categories.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
April 1 2020

End date
March 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
3417000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
25000

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
19000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
165000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
12000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
1000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
72000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
43000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
540000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
106000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
28000

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

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
0.00000442

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
51304

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
11612475000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
13.98

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in output
Unidentified

Please explain
Emissions increased by 11.8% and revenue decreased by 1.9%, leading to a 13.98% intensity increase (metric tons / unit revenue). Some emission reductions can be attributed to new projects implemented in FY22 (including the project disclosed in C4.3b and new green energy contracts and unbundled REC purchases). The change in output and unidentified changes were the main drivers for the overall emission increase.

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	17756	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	3	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	31	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia	122
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	625
Latin America (LATAM)	0
North America	17044

C7.3

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

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Distribution Centers	1642
Transportation	10194
Office	4108
Other	531
Retail	1316

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia	6183	6186
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	3743	1874
Latin America (LATAM)	1039	1039
North America	34754	24415

C7.6

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

By activity

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)
Distribution Centers	14401	11000
Office	8022	5987
Other	1037	594
Retail	22257	15933

C7.7

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

No

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	357	Decreased	0.8	VF's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in FY2023 through direct supply green power purchases or acquisitions for sites globally as well as continued application of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to our portfolio. The emission value is calculated by the change in renewable energy consumption divided by FY22 S1&2 emissions (45,901 MT CO2e): -357/45,901=0.8% decrease.
Other emissions reduction activities	93	Decreased	0.2	Of the 11.8% increase seen from FY22 to FY23, other emission reduction activities contributed to 0.2% of the change. Reduction activities implemented in FY22 resulted in approximately 93 metric tons CO2e reduction in FY22. The emission value is calculated by the emission reduction activities divided by FY20 S1&2 emissions (45,901 MT CO2e): -93/45,901=0.2% decrease.
Divestment	0	Please select	0	VF did not have any divestments for 2022.
Acquisitions	0	Please select	0	VF did not have any acquisitions in 2022.
Mergers	0	Please select	0	VF did not have any mergers in 2022.
Change in output	732	Increased	1.6	Additional facilities opened within our boundary (changes in output) contributed to a 1.6% increase from FY21 to FY22. Changes in output was calculated by taking emissions from all new stores in FY23 subtracted by representative emissions of stores closed in FY22. This resulted in a net 732 MT CO2e increase in FY23. The emission value is calculated by the emission reduction activities divided by FY21 S1&2 emissions (45,901 MT CO2e): 732/45,901=1.6% increase.
Change in methodology	0	Please select	0	VF did not have change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	Please select	0	VF did not have a change in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	Please select	0	VF did not have a change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	5121	Increased	11.2	"Unidentified" emissions activity is calculated by taking the absolute change and other activities (5,403 metric tons absolute change + 357 metric tons CO2e renewable energy + 93 metric tons CO2e from emission reduction activities -732 metric tons CO2e from change in output) = 5,121 MT CO2e. The emission value is calculated by the emission reduction activities divided by FY21 S1&2 emissions (45,901 MT CO2e): 5,121/45,901= 11.2% decrease.
Other	0	Please select	0	NA

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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

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	77823.1	77823.1
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	39338.37	100473.83	139812.21
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	60.88	60.88
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2093.3	<Not Applicable>	2093.3
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	41431.68	178357.81	219789.49

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	No
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
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
34.62

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

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
23963.46

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
53825.02

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
77823.1

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

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	2093	2093	2093	2093
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
139.02

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
139.02

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
245.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
245.67

Country/area
Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
93.7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
93.7

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
975.28

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
975.28

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
121.25

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
121.25

Country/area
Cambodia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1.54

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7465.07

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7465.07

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5698.99

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5698.99

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1756.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1756.11

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
53.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
53.09

Country/area
El Salvador

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11.9

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1065.57

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1065.57

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1595.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1595.69

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
21.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21.54

Country/area
Honduras

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12.63

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
109.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
109.46

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1.05

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1.05

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
392.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
392.87

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
298.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
298.33

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
195.15

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
195.15

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2847.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2847.3

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
943

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
943

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
859.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
859.51

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2522.26

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2522.26

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
500.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
500.47

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
361.17

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
361.17

Country/area
Nicaragua

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6.86

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
55.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
55.65

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36.69

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
101.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
101.09

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
85.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
85.65

Country/area
Puerto Rico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
323.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
323.3

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
197.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
197.73

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
582.42

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
582.42

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
813.62

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
813.62

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1014.01

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1014.01

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
227.48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
227.48

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3497.15

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
55.99

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3553.14

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
804.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
804.86

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
72.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
72.67

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3890.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3890.03

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
99756.99

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
60.88

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2037.32

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
101855.19

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
58.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

C8.2h

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

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
29138.28

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
689.11

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1756.11

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Denmark

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
28.97

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
444.61

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
916.26

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
204.83

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2178.16

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
416.94

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
55.41

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
85.65

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
732.45

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
37.17

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2426.48

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Austria

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar, geothermal, wave or tidal action, low-impact hydro, biomethane from landfill gas or other organic sources, biomass energy using solid organic fuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
227.95

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
VF contracts with utilities to purchase the energy attribute certificates we retire in our name. The EACs come from various generation origins represented by the generation mix. Because the certificates may originate in more than one place, we cannot determine the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

C8.2i

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

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

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
Switzerland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.14

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
55.99

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
55.99

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
2

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2037.32

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2037.32

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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.

VF participates in coalitions that publicly support actions to promote clean energy generation. For example, we work with other companies and organizations through the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA) to encourage the advancement of clean energy.

C8.2l

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

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

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
VF Corp. 2022 GHG Emissions Verification Statement_Final r1.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY22 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

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
VF Corp. 2022 GHG Emissions Verification Statement_Final r1.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY22 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

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
VF Corp. 2022 GHG Emissions Verification Statement_Final r1.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY22 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

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

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
VF Corp. 2022 GHG Emissions Verification Statement_Final r1.pdf

Page/section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY22 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

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?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3 Second Edition 2019-04: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements	We verify Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption in MWh. Energy Consumption: Scope 1: 57,379 megawatt hours (includes 2,220 megawatt hours onsite renewable energy) Scope 2: 140,068 megawatt hours (includes 39,583 megawatt hours offsite renewable energy) Pg. 1 of verification statement Note: Verification statement applies to FY22 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY23 data. VF Corp. 2022 GHG Emissions Verification Statement_Final r1.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

No, and we do not currently 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, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
29

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
49

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
VF has committed to reducing our scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation 30% by CY2030, from a FY2017 baseline, as part of our SBTs. Emissions from our supplier's factories make up a significant portion of our purchased goods and services related emissions. As such, we are working with suppliers to enhance their energy management practices and reduce their GHG emissions. Doing so has the added benefit of mitigating regulatory risks for our suppliers (e.g., wastewater and emissions requirements), while also decreasing potential sourcing risks. In order to achieve these goals, we are focusing on engagement with suppliers representing 80% of our manufacturing volume and spend. As part of our strategy to reduce our supply chain impacts, we are also an active member of the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC). We engage with the SAC to better understand persistent barriers to progress, stay ahead of opportunities, and create and share best practices. As part of this engagement, we request key Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to report their energy and water impacts through the Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM) on an annual basis.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In CY2022, nearly 500 Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers completed the Higg index FEM assessment. Measures of success include increased adoption of the Higg FEM assessment, increased supplier verification and improvements on supplier performance plans. Impact of engagement: VF has a commitment to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation 30% by CY2030 from a FY2017 base year. This target has been approved by SBTi. This engagement with suppliers will contribute to VF's ability to meet this Scope 3 goal. In order to achieve these goals, we are focusing on engagement with suppliers representing 80% of our manufacturing volume and spend.

Comment

C12.1d

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

VF engages with value chain partners on climate-related issues, including regenerative agriculture and the sourcing of more sustainable materials. For example, VF and several of our brands have engaged with Terra Genesis, a regenerative design and development firm connecting brands to growers, to further develop the footwear industry's first regenerative natural rubber supply chain.

This engagement supports a key component of our environmental sustainability strategy, that our top materials shall originate from regenerative, responsibly sourced renewable, or recycled sources, as part of our Science Based Targets roadmap. Following a three-year pilot program sponsored by VF, Terra Genesis collaborated with a network of farming communities in Thailand to scale up the production of regeneratively sourced natural rubber for use within VF's supply chain. "Regenerative agriculture" encompasses a variety of environmentally and socially conscious practices, which aim to help support biodiversity, enhance water cycles, improve soil health and sequester carbon. This approach not only changes growing practices and helps improve the lives of farmers, it also helps replenish and strengthen the soil, plants and the surrounding nature.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

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

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)

2019-12-05_VF_Corporation_Announces_New_Science_Based_1699_12.3.pdf

Climate __ VF Corporation (VFC)_12.3.pdf

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

VF senior leadership is engaged and supportive of our Climate Change policy engagement. VF's Sustainability and Responsibility team coordinates efforts with Corporate Communications and our Government Affairs teams and other key stakeholders before engaging. Therefore, any participation is evaluated for alignment and support of VF's own internal position regarding climate change and our understanding of risks and opportunities defined by our climate change strategy. If a particular engagement posed is in potential conflict with our internal position, VF will address the engagement opportunity on a case-by-case basis engaging with Corporate Communications, Government Affairs, and Sustainability functions, and is ultimately approved by the Executive Leadership Team.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

The Inflation Reduction Act (H.R. 5376) offers funding, programs, and incentives to accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy. The Inflation Reduction Act incentives reduce renewable energy costs for organizations like Green Power Partners – businesses, nonprofits, educational institutions, and state, local, and tribal organizations. Taking advantage of Inflation Reduction Act incentives, such as tax credits, is key to lowering GHG emission footprints and accelerating the clean energy transition.

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

Climate change mitigation

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

Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

VF is an active member of the Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) Network, a project of Ceres, and the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance. In FY2023, VF participated in the BICEP 2022 LEAD on Climate Day, an advocacy event that brings together hundreds of businesses and investors committed to robust federal climate action. During this event, several VF associates engaged with U.S. lawmakers to support the Inflation Reduction Act, which was signed into law in August of 2022.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Sustainable Apparel Coalition)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
VF is a founding member of the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) and the VF Vice President of Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade is a member of the SAC Board. Several members of the VF Sustainability and Responsible Sourcing teams actively engage with the SAC as committee members on a regular basis; VF also provides additional financial support to advance SAC initiatives that reduce climate-related impacts where relevant.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
75000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) was founded by a group of sustainability leaders from global apparel and footwear companies, including VF, who recognize that addressing our industry's current social and environmental challenges are both a business imperative and an opportunity. The SAC's vision is an apparel and footwear industry that produces no unnecessary environmental or social harm and has a positive impact on the people and communities associated with its activities. Through multi-stakeholder engagements, the SAC seeks to lead the industry toward a shared vision of sustainability built upon a common approach for measuring and evaluating apparel and footwear product sustainability performance that will spotlight priorities for action and opportunities for technological innovation. In 2012, the SAC launched the Higg Index suite of tools on a global scale to create a common global framework for assessing product level sustainability.

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 (Outdoor Industry Association (OIA))

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The VF President of Altra & General Manager of North America Key Accounts is a member of OIA's Executive Board, and many employees across the VF enterprise actively work with OIA to advance policies that reduce climate-related impacts where relevant. Additionally, as a member of the OIA Climate Action Corps, participating VF brands join more than 80 outdoor industry companies in measuring, reducing, and sharing their GHG emissions reduction initiatives.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
68000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The OIA is committed to helping our industry identify and implement best practices in environmental and social responsibility. The OIA Climate Action Corps, founded in January 2020, brings together brands, retailers, manufacturers, suppliers and supporting organizations to harness the power of collaboration to address the threat of climate change to the outdoor industry. As of FY2023, VF's The North Face®, Smartwool®, Timberland®, JanSport® and icebreaker® brands are active members of the Climate Action Corps.

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

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
VF_FY2023_Annual_Report-DIGITAL-FINAL_12.4.pdf

Page/Section reference
10

Content elements
Strategy
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
VF publishes information on its sustainability strategy, emission targets, and other metrics (renewable energy, sustainable material targets and innovations) within our annual mainstream report.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document
VF_FY2022_Made_for_Change_Report_FINAL_12.4.pdf

Page/Section reference
46

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Fashion Charter for Climate Action RE100 Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) UN Global Compact We Are Still In We Mean Business World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Other, please specify (Ceres Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) Network)	- VF signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C, an initiative aimed at limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. - VF is a signatory to the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, furthering the company's commitment to global climate advocacy and engagement. - We are driven to accelerate the use of renewable energy. As a member of RE100, we have committed to utilizing 100% renewable energy. - In FY2020 VF announced its SBTi-approved science-based targets (SBTs) to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% by 2030, and scope 3 emissions from purchased goods & services and upstream transportation 30% by 2030, from a FY2017 baseline. Additionally, VF has set a goal to use 100% renewable energy in VF's owned and operated facilities by FY2026. - VF is a signatory of the UN Global Compact, each year we reaffirm our commitment to its Ten Principles and mission to mobilize a global movement of companies and stakeholders to create a better world. - VF is a signatory of We Are Still In, committing to climate change actions in response to the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement of 2016. - VF is taking climate action through the coalition partners' initiatives, including SBTi-approved science-based targets (SBTs) to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% by 2030, and scope 3 emissions from purchased goods & services and upstream transportation 30% by 2030, from a FY2017 baseline. Additionally, VF has set a goal to use 100% renewable energy in VF's owned and operated facilities by FY2026. - VF is a member of WBCSD along with almost 200 other forward-thinking global companies committed to advance the sustainability agenda. - VF is a member and participates in Ceres Business for Innovative Climate and Energy Policy (BICEP) Network. The BICEP Network comprises 70+ companies, including dozens of leading consumer brands and Fortune 500s, that advocate for strong climate and clean energy and transportation policies at the state and federal levels. Its members support three core principles: increased adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency; increased investment in a clean energy economy; and increased support for climate change resilience.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the VF Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of the Corporation's significant strategies and programs, policies and practices relating to environmental issues and impacts. The Committee reports periodically to the full Board of Directors regarding VF's environmental impacts, which include progress toward sustainability targets and strategies. The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain, a direct report of the CEO and a member of the VF Executive Leadership Team (ELT), has oversight and management responsibility over VF's approach to climate change, including biodiversity. Progress on environmental KPIs, targets and strategies are reported to the ELT quarterly, and the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board is updated on a biannual cadence.	<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 no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	Other, please specify (Business for Nature Call to Action)

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Upstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA))

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
VF uses two datasets provided by IBAT alliance, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the WDKBA. These datasets create ERSI maps to geographically assess supplier facilities in key biodiversity areas.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

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

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	FY2022 Made for Change Report (p. 58-59) VF_FY2022_Made_for_Change_Report_FINAL_12.4.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	Vice-President, Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade	President

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	11612475000

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
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Allocation of unit operations, and their emissions, is a hurdle that VF has not yet overcome, but expects to in the near future.

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.

In the near future, VF aims to develop internal procedures and data streams to track how different brand products are manufactured and pass through the supply chain. Once VF is able to allocate those products to specific emissions (Scope 1, 2 or 3), then we will be better informed to report customer allocations.

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?

SC4.1

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

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