VF Corporation - Climate Change 2022

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 family 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 information disclosed, including amounts and percentages, reflect the results of operations and financial condition of VF's

continuing operations. The Occupational Workwear business, sold on June 28, 2021, and the Jeans business, subject to the spin-off completed May 22, 2019, have been excluded. On December 28, 2020, VF acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Supreme Holdings, Inc. and Supreme operations are included in VF's CDP Climate Disclosure covering fiscal 2022.

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 46% of VF’s total fiscal 2022 revenues. In addition to selling directly into international markets, many of our brands also sell products through licensees, agents and distributors. In fiscal 2022, VF derived 57% of its revenues from the Americas region, 29% from the Europe region and 14% from the Asia-Pacific region.

To provide diversified products across multiple channels of distribution in different geographic areas, we primarily rely on our global sourcing of finished goods from independent contractors. We utilize state-of-the-art supply chain technologies for inventory replenishment that enable us to effectively and efficiently get the right assortment of products that match consumer demand.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	April 1 2021	March 31 2022	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Cambodia
Canada
China
Czechia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
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 Arab Emirates
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(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chairman, President and CEO reports regularly to the Board of Directors regarding VF's environment impacts, which include progress toward previously-set climate and sustainability targets, goals, and strategies to embed climate change risks and opportunities deeper into the business, as well as our material impacts. The Sustainability and Responsibility team has direct oversight over VF's climate change strategy and reports progress and updates to the CEO quarterly. The Executive Vice President, Global Supply Chain also reports to the CEO on climate strategies and impacts in VF's supply chain. An example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO in FY2022 was his decision to sign off on establishing 'Climate Change & Sustainability' as a standalone enterprise risk in the VF enterprise risk management process.

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 strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	VF's CEO and Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain regularly report to the board on various aspects of VF's business and sustainability strategy. These include VF's Business Global Strategy, which includes broader sustainability ambitions, and VF's sustainability and responsibility strategy, which contains climate-related goals and targets. These individuals (the CEO and EVP, Global Supply Chain) regularly receive reports on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are part of VF's climate-related sustainability strategy from departments they oversee, such as sustainability and responsibility (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. A company-specific example of this governance mechanism occurred in FY2021: VF's Chairman, President and CEO established the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) Corporate Responsibility Working Group to address salient environment and social issues to the enterprise, including climate change. The ELT Corporate Responsibility Working Group is chaired by the VP of Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade and is comprised of executive leaders and subject matter experts from across the enterprise. Key outcomes of the ELT CR working group are reported to the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the VF Board of Directors on a biannual cadence.

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 FY22, five of the eleven 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.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
President	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

C1.2a

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

Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) is chosen as the most relevant equivalent title to the Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain. The Executive Vice President (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.

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 FY2022, these stakeholders approved VF's new renewable energy procurement strategy to support the achievement of our scope 2 emissions reductions in line with our science-based targets.

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	'Made for Change' goals, which include climate-related goals and targets, are one of many indicators that impact bonuses and overall performance.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Supply chain engagement	Chief Procurement Officer is chosen as the most relevant equivalent title to the Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Supply Chain. 'Made for Change' goals, which include climate-related goals and targets, are one of many indicators that impact bonuses and overall performance for the Executive Vice President, 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 'Made for Change' 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. To mitigate risks, each risk has an ELT owner 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 transition 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. 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 in an industry that is highly competitive. 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 which we, along with other brands, commit to carbon neutrality by 2050. In FY2021 we joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment of the SBTi.

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 border adjustments. 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. 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.
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.

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, and as of FY2022, 68 carbon pricing initiatives have been implemented, or are scheduled for implementation at the regional, national, and subnational level according to the World Bank. 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)
826775

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
6653649

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 financial impact figure calculation = $20 * 41,339 MT CO2e (FY2022 Scope 1 & 2 emissions from distribution centers, retail and offices in countries where carbon pricing has been implemented) = $826,775. Maximum potential financial impact figure calculation = $100 * 66,536 MT CO2e (total Scope 1 & 2 FY2022 emissions) = $6,653,649.

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 FY2022, VF's total renewable energy procurement, as a percentage of electric power, was 26% . Case study: In FY2022, VF leadership approved a renewable energy procurement strategy to support achievement of our Scope 2 emissions reductions in line with our SBT to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 55% by CY2030. 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. At VF, we have a green building policy that requires all new headquarter facilities meet LEED Platinum, and all new distribution centers meet LEED Gold at a minimum. We own and operate approximately 1,700 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 FY2022, 16 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 recently 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 creating a set of Green Building Standards to which, upon completion, all new VF facilities will be required to be designed against. 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)
545000

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% * $10/kwh average cost * 230,000 sqf * 6.6 kwh/sqf CBECS average * 10 facilities = $370,000 Offices: 25% * $10/kwh average cost * 725,000 sqf * 15.9 kwh/sqf CBECS average * 10 facilities = $175,000 $370,000 + $175,000 = $545,000

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 our Green Building Standards, requiring that new facilities meet our strict requirements of LEED Platinum for headquarters, LEED Gold for distribution centers. 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 FY2022, VF achieved a LEED Gold certification for our distribution center in Ontario, California. In alignment with the VF Green Building Standards, the distribution center has a certified USGBC LEED Gold Interior. In FY2022, we also completed a LED upgrade to a California distribution center, upgrading 250+ lights to motion-censor LEDs. 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 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 transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
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.

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 and transition risks plausibly affect our company?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions
Through our assessment of our climate-related risks, 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.

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 nine materials will originate from regenerative, responsibly sourced renewable or recycled sources by 2030) 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 'Scale for Good' 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 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 will have a medium-to-long term impact 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 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.

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 efforts, green building design and investments in renewable energy. - Capital Allocation: We seek to grow through acquisitions and incorporate our purpose-led mission as a key consideration in our capital allocation strategy. - Acquisitions & Divestitures: We seek to grow organically, through 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 transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 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)
21061.8

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
58510.26

Base year 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)
79572.06

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

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

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<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]
35807.427

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12551.18

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
54692.87

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)
67244.05

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
28.168886964047

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 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. In FY22, we decreased our scope 1 & 2 emissions 15.49% since FY17, which is approximately 28.17% of our goal to reduce emissions by 55%.

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 FY2026. 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

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 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3678812

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3678812

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 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
80.24

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]
2575168.4

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 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3572607

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3572607

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
9.62312471163698

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In CY19 (FY20), the Science-Based Targets Initiative approved VF's target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation 30% by CY2030 from an FY2017 base year. 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 the top 50% of our suppliers by number or 80% by 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)
174252

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
26.12

Target year
2026

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

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
25.69

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-0.582024905251759

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
We are reporting on all targets in alignment with our new fiscal year. VF is a member of RE100 and has a commitment to use 100% renewable energy at all owned and operated facilities globally by FY2026. Currently, 26% of our electric power originates from renewable energy sources. VF's proportion of renewable energy consumption is lower than in FY17 due primarily to the growth of the recently acquired Supreme® brand. FY22 is the first year Supreme® operations have been incorporated into VF's CDP disclosure. VF renewable energy consumption in FY22, excluding Supreme® operations, was nearly 35%.

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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We are striving for net-zero emissions by 2050 as a signatory of the United Nations' Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action and of the Race to Zero / Business Ambition for 1.5 campaign.

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	44.25
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
44.25

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
12625

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
202300

Payback period
16-20 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 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?
Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Divested: Bulwark®, Horace Small®, Kodiak®, Red Kap®, Terra®, VF Solutions®, Walls®, Work Authority®, Workrite® Acquired: Supreme®

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
In early FY22, we sold nine occupational workwear brands and businesses – Bulwark®, Horace Small®, Kodiak®, Red Kap®, Terra®, VF Solutions®, Walls®, Work Authority® and Workrite®. Divesting these labels and others further focused our portfolio on a carefully curated group of outdoor and activity-based lifestyle brands that are strongly positioned for direct-to-consumer (DTC) growth and international expansion. In December 2020, VF acquired the Supreme® brand, accelerating VF's consumer-minded, retail-centric, hyper-digital business model transformation and builds on a long-standing relationship between Supreme® and VF, with the Supreme® brand being a regular collaborator with VF's Vans®, The North Face® and Timberland® brands.

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	Yes, a change in boundary	In early FY22, we sold nine occupational workwear brands and businesses – Bulwark®, Horace Small®, Kodiak®, Red Kap®, Terra®, VF Solutions®, Walls®, Work Authority® and Workrite®. Divesting these labels and others further focused our portfolio on a carefully curated group of outdoor and activity-based lifestyle brands that are strongly positioned for direct-to-consumer (DTC) growth and international expansion. In December 2020, VF acquired the Supreme® brand, accelerating VF's consumer-minded, retail-centric, hyper-digital business model transformation and builds on a long-standing relationship between Supreme® and VF, with the Supreme® brand being a regular collaborator with VF's Vans®, The North Face® and Timberland® brands.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	VF's base year and subsequent year inventories will be adjusted for mergers, acquisitions and divestitures according to guidance as set forth in the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol. VF's base year inventory and subsequent years' emissions reports will be updated when a significant cumulative change in VF Corp's base year emissions is triggered. The following conditions will require such an adjustment if a significant change is identified: • A structural change of VF's organizational boundaries (i.e., merger, acquisition, or divestiture); • A change in calculation methodologies or emission factors; • Additional or new data or methodology are available on source emissions that was not previously available; • Outsourcing (i.e., production of goods that is moved outside of VF's defined reporting boundaries) or insourcing (i.e., opposite of "outsourcing") where the modified case includes emissions that were not previously accounted for within the inventory in Scopes 1, 2, or 3; or • A significant error or a number of cumulative errors in VF's inventory are discovered. Significant is defined as a cumulative change (+/-) of two percent (2%) or larger in VF 's total base year emissions (both Scope 1 and Scope 2) on a CO2-e basis. It should be noted that data is re-baselined for acquisitions or divestitures as these announcements are formalized, regardless if they meet the 2% threshold. In the instance where VF has acquired or merged with a company and base year data for the new company is not available after best efforts to collect such data, an alternative simplified method may be used to update the base year data using available data.

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)
21062

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)
67351

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)
58510

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)
3445865

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)
49537

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)
21215

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)
232947

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)
7045

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)
73867

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)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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)
582246

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)
104086

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)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
April 1 2016

Base year end
March 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
31786

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)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12551

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11655

Start date
April 1 2020

End date
March 31 2021

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2021 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

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
69212

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
54693

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
66629

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
52185

Start date
April 1 2020

End date
March 31 2021

Comment
We have rebaselined our FY2021 data to reflect our updated organizational structure in alignment with the GHG Protocol. These include removing recent divestitures and adding newly acquired brands.

C6.4

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

C6.5

(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)
3375728

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
41

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)
31512

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)
18798

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-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)
196879

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
17

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 (TTW) 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)
9214

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
22

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)
286

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Fuel-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)
38806

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid 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 US EPA Emission Factor Hub. 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 not included in our scope 1 & 2 inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

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 inbound and outbound product shipments are included in Upstream T&D, because VF pays for these shipments. There is a small amount of shipping paid for by end customers, but this does not meet VF's significance threshold for inclusion. These shipments will be reassessed for significance every 3 - 5 years.

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)
513408

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product 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)
104272

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product 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)
27832

Emissions calculation methodology
Franchise-specific 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

End date

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

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

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
0.00000568

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
67244

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
11841840000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
17.82

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Emissions increased by 5.3% and revenue increased by 28.2%, excluding the impacts of acquisitions, leading to a 17.8% intensity reduction (metric tons / unit revenue). Some emission reductions can be attributed to new projects implemented in FY21 (including the project disclosed in C4.3b and new green energy contracts and unbundled REC purchases).

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	12519	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	5	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	28	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia	124
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	2011
Latin America (LATAM)	115
North America	10302

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	3149
Transportation	1850
Manufacturing	115
Office	4409
Other	1330
Retail	1698

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia	12655	12658
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	9979	3992
Latin America (LATAM)	2412	2412
North America	44166	35631

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	34200	28755
Manufacturing	1417	1417
Office	9089	5775
Other	1940	1486
Residential	2	2
Retail	22563	17258

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	5806	Decreased	9.1	VF's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in FY2022 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 FY21 S1&2 emissions (63,841 MT CO2e): -5,806/63,841=9.1% decrease.
Other emissions reduction activities	44	Decreased	0.07	Of the 5.3% increase seen from FY21 to FY22, other emission reduction activities contributed to 0.07% of the change. Reduction activities implemented in FY22 resulted in approximately 44 metric tons CO2e reduction in FY22. The emission value is calculated by the emission reduction activities divided by FY20 S1&2 emissions (63,841 MT CO2e): -44/63,841=0.07% decrease.
Divestment	0	No change	0	N/A
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	N/A
Mergers	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in output	10871	Increased	17	Additional facilities opened within our boundary (changes in output) contributed to a 17.0% increase from FY21 to FY22. Changes in output was calculated by taking emissions from all new stores in FY22 subtracted by representative emissions of stores closed in FY21. This resulted in a net 10,0871 MT CO2e increase in FY22. The emission value is calculated by the emission reduction activities divided by FY21 S1&2 emissions (63,841 MT CO2e): 10,871/63,841=17% increase.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	N/A
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	N/A
Unidentified	1617	Decreased	2.5	"Unidentified" emissions activity is calculated by taking the absolute change and other activities (3,403 metric tons absolute change + 5,806 metric tons CO2e renewable energy + 44 metric tons CO2e from emission reduction activities -10,871 metric tons CO2e from change in output) = -1,617 MT CO2e. The emission value is calculated by the emission reduction activities divided by FY21 S1&2 emissions (63,841 MT CO2e): -1,617/63,841= 2.5% decrease.
Other	0	No change	0	N/A

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	Yes
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	60997.21	60997.21
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	51745.58	160727.22	212472.8
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	234.94	234.94
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	57.71	57.71
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	3831.55	<Not Applicable>	3831.55
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	55577.13	222017.09	277594.22

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
487.02

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

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
38723.14

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
21787.05

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
60997.21

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	3832	3832	3832	3832
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
140.04

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
140.04

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
345.97

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
345.97

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Bangladesh

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
46.8

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3993.56

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3993.56

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
100.11

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
100.11

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Cambodia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1.23

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1.23

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
7673.05

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7673.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5679.25

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5679.25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
7341.25

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

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

7341.25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
56.46

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
56.46

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Dominican Republic

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2405.33

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2405.33

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
El Salvador

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
9.83

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1417.24

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1417.24

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2002.78

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2002.78

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
239.45

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
239.45

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Honduras

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
10.43

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10.43

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
51.43

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
51.43

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
9.51

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9.51

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
152.57

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
152.57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
191.99

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
191.99

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

564.27

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
564.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3333.27

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3333.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
14727.74

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14727.74

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
722.86

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
722.86

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2448.98

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2448.98

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3322.86

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3322.86

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
337.66

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
337.66

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Nicaragua

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5.66

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5.66

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
58.42

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
58.42

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5.05

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
226.91

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
5.45

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
232.36

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
74.77

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
74.77

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Puerto Rico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
311.9

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
311.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
396.58

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
234.94

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
631.52

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
595.38

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
595.38

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
879.94

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
879.94

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1493.82

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1493.82

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
493.88

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
493.88

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3348.88

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3348.88

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
681.21

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
681.21

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
124.95

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
124.95

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
0.52

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
0.52

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
8498.25

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8498.25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
137903.85

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
52.25

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
137956.1

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
46.9

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Austria

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
272.96

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
272.96

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Belgium

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
2749.94

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
2749.94

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Czechia

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

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)
7341.25

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
7341.25

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Denmark

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

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)
27.91

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
27.91

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
France

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
544.2

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
544.2

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Germany

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
1162.82

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1162.82

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Ireland

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

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)
84.06

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
84.06

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Italy

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
2429.33

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
2429.33

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Netherlands

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

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)
2902.12

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
2902.12

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Norway

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

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)
53.12

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
53.12

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Portugal

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

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)
68.69

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
68.69

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Spain

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
1196.03

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1196.03

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Sweden

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

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)

35.42

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
35.42

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
Switzerland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
12.6

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
12.6

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (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)
3837.51

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3837.51

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

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 renewable electricity consumption
United States of America

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

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)
29027.62

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
29027.62

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

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
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.

C8.2i

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

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

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

Energy carrier
Cooling

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (not from a low-carbon source)

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
0

Comment

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

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

Energy carrier
Steam

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (not from a low-carbon source)

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
0

Comment

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

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

Energy carrier
Cooling

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (not from a low-carbon source)

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
0

Comment

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.82

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
794.73

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
794.73

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
794.73

Comment

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)
132.35

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
132.35

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
132.35

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)
2087.95

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
2087.95

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2087.95

Comment

Country/area of generation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
816.51

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
816.51

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
816.51

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-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
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
VF FY2021 GHG Emissions Verification Declaration.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY21 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2))

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
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
VF FY2021 GHG Emissions Verification Declaration.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY21 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2))

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
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
VF FY2021 GHG Emissions Verification Declaration.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY21 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2))

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
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
VF FY2021 GHG Emissions Verification Declaration.pdf

Page/section reference
Pg. 1 Note: Verification statement applies to FY21 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data.

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2))

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	World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)	We verify Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption in MWh. Energy Consumption: Scope 1: 62,210 megawatt hours (includes 3,748 megawatt hours onsite renewable energy) Scope 2: 197,529 megawatt hours (includes 49,342 megawatt hours offsite renewable energy) Pg. 1 of verification statement Note: Verification statement applies to FY21 data. Next year's response will include verification statement regarding FY22 data. VF FY2021 GHG Emissions Verification Declaration.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 originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
Yes

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification

US Forestry and/or US Nature Based Grasslands Projects. To offset The North Face Scope 1 emissions

Verified to which standard
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
696

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
696

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
US Forestry and/or US Nature Based Grasslands Projects

Verified to which standard
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
68

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
68

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Other, please specify (avoided grassland conversion)

Project identification
US Forestry and/or US Nature Based Grasslands Projects. Offsetting The North Face April 2021-December 2021 travel and commuting emissions.

Verified to which standard
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
670

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
670

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
US Forestry and/or US Nature Based Grasslands Projects. Offsetting The North Face 2021 US and Canada shipping emissions.

Verified to which standard
CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
6915

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
6915

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

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 climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

50

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

33

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 emission management practices. 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 the top 50% of our suppliers by number or 80% by 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 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 CY2020, over 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 the top 50% of our suppliers by number and 80% by procurement.

Comment

C12.1d

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

VF engages with smallholders on climate-related issues related to deforestation and regenerative agriculture. VF's Timberland® brand is working with a number of organizations as part of its Plant the Change Initiative. Partnering with several global and local organizations, *Timberland*® has supported the planting of more than 18 million trees across the world since 2003.

Specific to smallholders, VF's Timberland® brand works with the Smallholder Farmers Alliance (SFA), an organization that works to feed and reforest a renewed Haiti using a new agroforestry model in which smallholders plant trees to earn credits that they exchange for seed, tools, training and other agricultural and community services.

Timberland® also works with Trees for the Future, an organization that works to improve the livelihoods of impoverished farmers by revitalizing degraded lands. To do so, they provide farmers with seeds, technical training, and on-site planning assistances. Trees for the Future has planted over 115 million trees in dozens of countries and revitalized hundreds of thousands of acres of soil. They are also partnering with Trees for the Future to educate and empower farmers in Kenya and Senegal to plant trees around their crops to increase their yields so they can make a better living.

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

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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)

In FY2020, VF announced SBTi-approved GHG emission reduction targets which align with meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.
VFC Press Release_VF Announces New Science Based Targets.pdf
VF Climate.pdf

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

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?

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

Other, please specify (Sustainable Finance)

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

The Growing Climate Solutions Act (S.1251) authorizes the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish a voluntary Greenhouse Gas Technical Assistance Provider and Third-Party Verifier Certification Program to help reduce entry barriers into voluntary environmental credit markets for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners. A voluntary environmental credit market is a market through which agriculture and forestry credits may be bought or sold. Entities eligible to participate in the program are (1) providers of technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, or private forest landowners in carrying out sustainable land use management practices that prevent, reduce, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, or sequester carbon; or (2) third-party verifiers that conduct the verification of the processes described in the protocols for voluntary environmental credit markets.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with 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 FY2022, VF participated in the BICEP 2021 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 Growing Climate Solutions Act, which was passed by the senate in June of 2021.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Sustainable Apparel Coalition)

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
60000

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 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)

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The VF Vice President of Global Sustainability, Responsibility and Trade is a member of OIA's Sustainability Business and Innovation Committee, and many employees across the VF enterprise actively work with the 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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
60000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The Outdoor Industry Association (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 FY2022, VF's The North Face®, Smartwool®, Timberland® 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_FY2022_ShareholderLetter-DIGITAL-FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference
14

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_FY2020_Made_for_Change_Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference
38

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

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 Chairman, President and CEO reports regularly to the VF 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 impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

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

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

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	FY2020 Sustainability & Responsibility Report, p.49 - 51 VF_FY2020_Made_for_Change_Report_FINAL.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	11841840000

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