



Guess ?, Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

For 44 years, GUESS has been shaping the fashion industry with bold designs, innovation, and a spirit of reinvention. Founded in 1981, we set out to redefine denim, growing into a global powerhouse known for iconic collections and trend-setting style. Today, there are stores in approximately 100 countries, offering an expansive range of lifestyle products that reflect our commitment to style, quality, and innovation. We listen to our customers, associates, and partners, valuing individuality and embracing new ideas. Our entrepreneurial mindset fuels progress, inspiring fresh Our Story Mixing Hollywood glamour with French chic. perspectives and continued growth. As we look ahead, our commitment remains the same: pushing boundaries, giving back, and building a more sustainable, inclusive future. With passion, integrity, and principled leadership at our core, we continue shaping what's next while staying true to our heritage. Our apparel is marketed under numerous trademarks including GUESS, GUESS?, GUESS U.S.A., GUESS Jeans, GUESS? and Triangle Design, MARCIANO, Question Mark and Triangle Design, a stylized G and a stylized M, GUESS Kids, Baby GUESS, YES, G by GUESS (GbG), GUESS by MARCIANO and Gc. The lines include full collections of clothing, including jeans, pants, skirts, dresses, activewear, shorts, blouses, shirts, jackets, knitwear and intimate apparel. In addition, we selectively grant licenses to manufacture and distribute a broad range of products that complement our apparel lines, including eyewear, watches, handbags, footwear, kids' and infants' apparel and footwear, outerwear, fragrance, jewelry and other fashion accessories. Our products are sold through direct-to-consumer, wholesale and licensing distribution channels. Our core customers are style-conscious consumers primarily between the ages of 20 and 35. These consumers are part of a highly desirable demographic group that we believe, historically, has had significant disposable income. We also appeal to customers outside this group through specialty product lines that include MARCIANO,

a more sophisticated fashion line targeted to women and men, and GUESS Kids, targeted to boys and girls ages 6 to 12. We were founded in 1981 and currently operate as a Delaware corporation. Any use of “GUESS,” “we” or “our” herein refers collectively to GUESS US, GUESS Canada, GUESS Europe, and our Asia subsidiaries in China, Korea and Japan (GUESS Asia) unless otherwise indicated.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	01/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

2995273000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?	How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?
	Select from: ☒ No	Our reporting boundary for our CDP disclosure uses operational control, whereas our financial statement uses financial control.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US4016171054

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Cyprus

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ France |
| ☒ Japan | ☒ Greece |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Norway |
| ☒ Canada | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Czechia |
| ☒ Turkey | ☒ Denmark |
| ☒ Andorra | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Austria | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Ireland | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Singapore | ☒ Puerto Rico |
| ☒ Kazakhstan | ☒ Switzerland |
| ☒ Luxembourg | ☒ Taiwan, China |
| ☒ San Marino | ☒ Republic of Korea |
| ☒ Russian Federation | |
| ☒ Hong Kong SAR, China | |
| ☒ United States of America | |
| ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

At GUESS, we recognize that our stakeholders are essential to shaping our direction as a business and a brand. We actively engage with customers, investors, suppliers, industry peers, community members, NGOs, media, and regulators. We identify our key stakeholders based on their level of impact on and interest in our business operations, the products we sell, our sustainability goals, and broader industry developments. Our primary stakeholder groups include associates, customers, investors, suppliers, local communities and NGOs, industry associations, and regulatory bodies, and Leadership. Stakeholders are identified through industry research, stakeholder mapping, direct interactions, and participation in sustainability initiatives. Recognizing the impact that our suppliers' environmental performance has not only on the planet but also on the lives of workers, GUESS evaluates environmental performance using the Sustainable Vendor Rating (SVR). The SVR is a comprehensive evaluation and scoring tool that helps identify potential environmental risks and assesses key indicators such as water management, pollution mitigation, chemical management, process and product certifications, and compliance with legal requirements. It offers a structured methodology for collecting, validating, and analyzing environmental data, allowing GUESS to categorize suppliers based on consistent criteria aligned with our broader ESG strategy. SVR results feed into the GUESS Vendor Scorecard (VSC), which evaluates the overall performance of GUESS core vendors across six key pillars, including quality, operational performance, and ESG metrics. The VSC incorporates both qualitative and quantitative indicators, providing a holistic view of supplier performance. Through this integrated approach, GUESS supports informed sourcing decisions, drives continuous improvement, and promotes accountability throughout the supply chain. We assess supplier performance using our Vendor Scorecard Program, which includes key performance indicators on social responsibility, environmental compliance, and innovation. The scorecard integrates audit results, participation in GUESS training sessions, and implementation of corrective action plans. This tool informs business decisions and fosters continuous improvement and accountability.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

GUESS prioritizes the use of less impacting materials across all divisions, as outlined in the Packaging Policy. For the Apparel Division, this involves adopting 100% recycled or biodegradable content for primary packaging materials, such as garment bags and hangtags. Meanwhile, the Accessories Division focuses on transitioning to recyclable materials for product boxes and protective wraps, with a particular emphasis on eliminating single-use plastics. By ensuring that packaging materials meet higher environmental performance standards, GUESS reinforces its commitment to sustainability. Recognizing the challenges of scalability in sustainable packaging initiatives, GUESS continues to refine its practices and seek advancements. The Packaging Policy further reinforces these commitments by establishing clear guidelines for sourcing, innovation, and stakeholder engagement. We require all suppliers to adhere to the GUESS Responsible Packaging Policy and to provide documentation for any certified materials used. This commitment will help us steadily increase the recycled and recyclable content in both primary and secondary packaging. While we have not yet mapped plastics in our value chain in full detail, this strategic focus on packaging is our starting point. It lays the groundwork for broader plastic management efforts, which we plan to expand in the near future. Our immediate priority is to embed these new standards across our operations, working closely with suppliers and partners to implement and monitor the progress of this initiative. More details can be found here:

<https://sustainability.guess.com/our-esg-journey>

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

The timelines outlined for climate-related risks and opportunities are consistent with other internal audits that are conducted at a global level, and comprehensively encompass the organization's business functions. Additionally, short-term time horizons typically include risks related to seasonality, costs of electricity, and extreme events that are influenced by climate change.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The timelines outlined for climate-related risks and opportunities are consistent with other internal audits that are conducted at a global level and comprehensively encompass the organization's business functions. Medium-term time horizons assess risks including volatility of upstream costs of raw goods and services and initiatives or action plans established to meet carbon emissions reduction goals. Short-term risks can also be assessed as part of our medium-term time horizons.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

The timelines outlined for climate-related risks and opportunities are consistent with other internal audits that are conducted at a global level and comprehensively encompass the organization's business functions. Long-term time horizons seek to assess regulations in other markets in relation to the Paris Agreement as well as competitors' supply chain structures, technology, and digitization that could be impacted by climate change.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In FY2025, GUESS reviewed and validated the material impacts identified during the FY2023 double materiality assessment, in line with our Double Materiality Policy. This review confirmed that no material changes in our organizational or operational structure related to the scope of the ESG Report have occurred during the

current reporting period, nor have there been any material changes in external factors that could generate new or modify existing Impact, Risk, and Opportunity (IROs) or affect the relevance of specific disclosures. Consequently, the material topics identified in FY2023 remain current and valid. In FY2023, we carried out a double materiality assessment to identify, update, and prioritize sustainability topics, and refresh our ESG Strategy. We carried out the assessment working with external sustainability specialists, in line with emerging best practice and regulation in sustainability reporting. The assessment allowed us to identify which topics are material for our company both from an impact perspective – the impacts we have as a company on society and the environment – and a financial perspective – the ESG risks and opportunities our business faces and their potential financial implications. Our approach considered both actual and potential, and negative and positive impacts on the economy, environment, and people (including impacts on their human rights), across our organization’s activities and business relationships. We built a multi-tier process, complying with relevant reporting frameworks including the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) and SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board), and leveraging the double materiality principle in the ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards) when building an updated list of material topics. These frameworks informed our choice of topics for assessment, as did the topics from our past assessment completed in FY2020–2021, and a review of the topics identified and prioritized by a group of ten industry peers and leaders. To get a data-driven view of impacts in our value chain, we also carried out a quantitative impact study using sales and other data to understand hotspots for environmental and social impacts of our product portfolio. The topics identified as potentially material were also used as the basis of interviews with a range of external and internal stakeholders to understand their interests and priorities, and in surveys of customers and colleagues. With the evidence gathering complete, we carried out a set of workshops with senior stakeholders from across the business to further explore and test findings with separate strands focused on impact and financial materiality. The workshops engaged GUESS Sustainability & ESG team and senior staff from Audit, Legal, Risk, and Finance functions. The assessment was then validated in a final sign-off meeting with CEO Carlos Alberini. Based on the results, the double materiality assessment considered a topic to be material if it has at least a significant impact on the business or a significant impact on society or the environment. As shown in the matrix, fourteen of the fifteen topics tested emerged as clearly material to the future performance of GUESS from both an impact and financial perspective. One topic – community engagement – did not reach the same level in the process described above and thus was not included in the matrix as material.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In FY2023, we carried out a double materiality assessment to identify, update, and prioritize sustainability topics, and refresh our ESG Strategy. We carried out the assessment working with external sustainability specialists, in line with emerging best practice and regulation in sustainability reporting. The assessment allowed us to identify which topics are material for our company both from an impact perspective – the impacts we have as a company on society and the environment – and a financial perspective – the ESG risks and opportunities our business faces and their potential financial implications. Our approach considered both actual and potential, and negative and positive impacts on the economy, environment, and people (including impacts on their human rights), across our organization’s activities and business relationships. We built a multi-tier process, complying with relevant reporting frameworks including the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) and SASB

(Sustainability Accounting Standards Board), and leveraging the double materiality principle in the ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards) when building an updated list of material topics. These frameworks informed our choice of topics for assessment, as did the topics from our past assessment completed in FY2020–2021, and a review of the topics identified and prioritized by a group of ten industry peers and leaders. To get a data-driven view of impacts in our value chain, we also carried out a quantitative impact study using sales and other data to understand hotspots for environmental and social impacts of our product portfolio. The topics identified as potentially material were also used as the basis of interviews with a range of external and internal stakeholders to understand their interests and priorities, and in surveys of customers and colleagues. With the evidence gathering complete, we carried out a set of workshops with senior stakeholders from across the business to further explore and test findings with separate strands focused on impact and financial materiality. The workshops engaged GUESS Sustainability & ESG team and senior staff from Audit, Legal, Risk, and Finance functions. The assessment was then validated in a final sign-off meeting with CEO Carlos Alberini. Based on the results, the double materiality assessment considered a topic to be material if it has at least a significant impact on the business or a significant impact on society or the environment. As shown in the matrix, fourteen of the fifteen topics tested emerged as clearly material to the future performance of GUESS from both an impact and financial perspective. One topic – community engagement – did not reach the same level in the process described above and thus was not included in the matrix as material.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We utilized the WWF Water Risk Filter projections for various indicators. From Phase I, we selected hotspot countries for specific risks: The WWF Water Risk Filter scenarios maps explore how different water risks will evolve by 2050 under different climate and socio-economic pathway-based scenarios. Dyeing and Washing

Plants: Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, and Tunisia, focusing on water quantity and quality. We included all coordinates for dyeing (70) and washing plants (76) with available traceability. Cotton Production: Pakistan, Tunisia, and India for water quantity, and India specifically for water quality. The Physical risk represents both natural and human-induced conditions of river basins. It comprises three risk categories covering different aspects of physical risks: water scarcity, flooding, and water quality. Therefore, physical risks account for if water is too little, too much, unfit for use, and/or the surrounding ecosystems are degraded, and in turn, negatively impacting water ecosystem services. We conduct scenario-based risk assessments for the hotspots identified in Phase 1. The risk score classification is consistent across all categories and types, with baseline risk scores for 2020 reaching up to 5 (Very high risk) and scenario risk scores for 2030 or 2050 potentially reaching up to 6.6 (Extreme risk).

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At GUESS, we define a substantive financial or strategic impact as anything with the potential to influence customer perceptions or overall product sales. To effectively identify and address these impacts, we conduct comprehensive assessments of climate-related risks and opportunities through our sustainability materiality assessment process, guided by the GRI framework. This process involves ongoing stakeholder engagement and thorough industry analysis to ensure that we are aligned with best practices and emerging trends. In FY2025, GUESS reviewed and validated the material impacts identified during the FY2023 double materiality assessment, in line with our Double Materiality Policy. This review confirmed that no material changes in our organizational or operational structure related to the scope of the ESG Report have occurred during the current reporting period, nor have there been any material changes in external factors that could generate new or modify existing Impact, Risk, and Opportunity (IROs) or affect the relevance of specific disclosures. Consequently, the material topics identified in FY2023 remain current and valid. Materiality is determined using a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors. Although there is no strict threshold, a climate-related or business-related topic is typically considered material if it has the potential to impact between 5% to 10% or more of our operating budget or revenue. This flexible approach allows us to capture a broad spectrum of potential impacts, ensuring that we remain resilient and proactive in addressing significant risks and opportunities related to climate change and sustainability.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :customer perception & product sales

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At GUESS, we define substantive financial or strategic opportunities based on several key factors, including climate resilience, energy cost savings, the potential for long-term property rentals, and the scalability of circular business models. Our sustainability materiality assessment, conducted in alignment with the GRI framework, plays a crucial role in identifying these opportunities. It involves ongoing stakeholder engagement and industry analysis, allowing us to stay informed of best practices and emerging trends. In FY23, we completed a double materiality assessment to gain a deeper understanding of potential financial impacts. This assessment included an exploration of global, national, and industry-level risk datasets for our key geographies. These insights enable us to identify the most promising opportunities for our business and understand what constitutes a substantive effect. For example, by implementing sustainable materials and investing in on-site solar energy, we gain a clearer perspective on the long-term benefits of these initiatives, which helps us formulate strategic next steps. All findings from these assessments are reviewed by our Sustainability Committee and Executive Leadership team to evaluate their relevance in terms of potential impacts on our global business, as well as their alignment with our core values, goals, and competencies. While there is no strict rule for the threshold of materiality, we generally consider any climate-related or business-related topic as material if it could impact 5% to 10% or more of our operating budget or revenue. This approach allows us to proactively seize opportunities that support our sustainability goals and drive business growth, ensuring that we are well-positioned to capitalize on emerging trends and innovations in the industry.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

GUESS has not evaluated the impact of plastics in their operations.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Canada

☒ Sweden

☒ Turkey

☒ Andorra

☒ Austria

☒ Cyprus

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Norway

☒ Poland

☒ Czechia

☒ Denmark

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Ireland | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Singapore | ☒ Puerto Rico |
| ☒ Kazakhstan | ☒ Switzerland |
| ☒ Luxembourg | ☒ Taiwan, China |
| ☒ San Marino | ☒ Republic of Korea |
| ☒ Russian Federation | |
| ☒ United States of America | |
| ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change is projected to significantly increase global mean temperatures, leading to a higher frequency of extremely hot days in many regions. As a global, diversified lifestyle brand operating in over 100 markets, a substantial portion of our revenue from flagship brands such as GUESS, GUESS Factory, G by GUESS, GUESS Kids, GUESS Accessories, and Marciano is generated through our brick-and-mortar locations. Despite our growing e-commerce presence, it remains crucial for us to provide an engaging in-store shopping experience and maintain comfortable temperatures for our customers. According to the US Climate Resilience Toolkit, more than 45% of our retail square footage is located in areas of the United States where the number of cooling degree days (CDDs) per year is expected to increase by 37-89% over the next two decades. This escalation in CDDs will likely result in a substantial rise in energy costs to cool our retail locations during the summer months. A high-level weatherization analysis of our portfolio has already indicated a 1-3% year-over-year increase in energy usage due to rising average temperatures across our portfolio. In response, we are actively exploring strategies to mitigate these impacts, such as enhancing the energy efficiency of our stores and investing in renewable energy solutions. Our focus is on implementing climate-resilient infrastructure improvements, optimizing HVAC systems, and leveraging sustainable materials in our store designs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

GUESS anticipates increased energy costs in the summer to cool our retail locations. In a high-level weatherization analysis, we've seen a 1-3% year-over-year increase in energy usage as a result of increased average temperatures across our portfolio. We assume that in the future, our organization will have to analyze our financial performance to account for increased spending on energy.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1488236

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

2976471

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Approach, assumption & figures used in calculation: This range is calculated based off of the US Climate Resilience Toolkit (July 2016) which provides a net energy cost increase from higher temperatures of 10-20%. This is based on an assumption of annual energy price increases experienced in the next 10-15 years as a result of increased cooling costs. This range is used as an approximation for increase electric power costs for locations where energy information is available. It excludes any sites where energy costs are included as part of the landlord lease, as GUESS has no insight into energy costs in these locations. Our energy price is currently 0.1/kWh globally. This equates to: (*1.1 /kWh) (total cost of weather normalized energy increased by 10%) 1,488,236 or (* 1.2 /kWh) (total cost of weather normalized energy increased by 20%) 2,976,471.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Buying more renewable energy

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

75490

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of opportunity includes project fees associated with our renewable energy strategy engagement. We are currently working with a third-party partner, Enel X, through which we purchase our EACs. We anticipate refining potential financial opportunities for PPAs in the future as we refine our renewable energy strategy. This is the most appropriate cost associated with this opportunity since, at this time, an onsite installation would likely be structured as a Power Purchase Agreement.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate rising energy costs, GUESS has undertaken several different initiatives as part of Science Based Target goals by 2030, approved FY2021. These goals will be used to inform future decisions around efficiency. As part of this strategy, we have evaluated varying market mechanisms in the areas where we operate (North America, Europe and Asia), including Power Purchase Agreements (virtual and direct), onsite installations, and utility/supplier green tariffs. Case study: Situation: As the effects of climate change continue to impact business operations, a global shift to low carbon energy systems is necessary in the coming decades. Task: We intend to increase the use of advanced technologies over time to help mitigate the technology-related risks as a part of our implementation plan for our Science Based Targets goals. Action: We committed to a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. As part of meeting our science-based targets goals, we evaluated different market mechanisms to achieve renewable energy at scale across our global operations and are examining our comprehensive renewable energy strategy. Result: Beginning in FY2022, GUESS purchased EACs across multiple markets to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Since then, the volume of EACs purchased has continuously increased, and now covers more than 40% of our total energy consumption. As part of this strategy, we have evaluated varying market mechanisms in the areas where we operate (North America, Europe and Asia), including Power Purchase Agreements (virtual and direct), onsite installations, and utility/supplier green tariffs. These goals will be used to inform future decisions around efficiency.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Peru | ☒ Mexico |
| ☒ China | ☒ Turkey |
| ☒ India | ☒ Morocco |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Myanmar |
| ☒ Latvia | ☒ Romania |
| ☒ Tunisia | ☒ Thailand |
| ☒ Bulgaria | ☒ Viet Nam |
| ☒ Cambodia | ☒ Guatemala |
| ☒ Pakistan | ☒ Mauritius |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ Sri Lanka |
| ☒ Bangladesh | |
| ☒ North Macedonia | |
| ☒ Republic of Korea | |
| ☒ United States of America | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the key findings from GUESS's science-based targets initiative was the identification of purchased goods and services as the largest contributors to our Scope 3 carbon footprint. In particular, the process of making and wearing a pair of Classic 1981 Skinny Fit Jeans involves significant water use across four major stages:

irrigating cotton as a raw material, manufacturing fabric, washing in factories to achieve the desired denim look, and washing by consumers at home. Our analysis revealed that for GUESS denim, the most water-intensive stages of the product lifecycle are raw material production and consumer washing. While these stages are outside our direct control, we recognize that the processes where we can have the most immediate impact are the denim wash process (factory laundry) and fabric manufacturing. Future water stress in the regions where our laundry and fabric manufacturing suppliers are located poses significant risks, including potential production disruptions, delays, fluctuations in prices, and other supply chain challenges. To proactively address these risks, in 2020, GUESS began utilizing Jeanologia's sustainable textile solutions software to estimate water usage in our supplier denim laundries. This tool has since been widely adopted by our denim suppliers, enabling us to monitor and manage water consumption.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Given GUESS' supply chain and distributed supply chain, prolonged water stress would likely result in production delays. Potential impact figures are calculated based on an assumption that water stress would be acute and localized to a region, and associated costs would be incurred from delaying production. This would affect our expected revenue and thus our financial performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

10164350

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

10164350

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach & Assumptions: Given GUESS' supply chain and distributed supply chain, prolonged water stress would likely result in production delays. Potential impact figures are calculated based on an assumption that water stress would be acute and localized to a region, and associated costs would be incurred from delaying production. Figures used in calculation: This estimate is based on a weeks' worth of production delayed of a denim supplier in a water-stressed region, based on FY25 production data. This equates to 5,285,462 (units of denim) sold at average of 100 USD each: 528,546,200 / 52 (weeks per year) 10,164,350 USD (average financial impact per week).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

80125

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response includes the cost of management, which is the yearly membership fees to UNFCCC, Textile Exchange, and the SAC (Cascade) for access to and use of the Higg Index in our supply chain.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

GUESS began requiring denim suppliers to utilize Jeanologia's sustainable textile solutions software beginning in FY2021 as a part of the GUESS Water Action Plan, which addresses each phase of the denim lifecycle to prioritize water savings and quality as well as water education and community engagement. Our internal Materials Sourcing Guide provides guidelines and best practices for product designers and only products that meet these criteria can be marketed as GUESS Eco. For denim, this means using the latest technology to reduce water and/or chemical use, as well as including at least one eco material. For non-denim, products must be made with at least 25% certified sustainable materials and may also include a more sustainable production method. Case study: Situation: GUESS uses denim in a variety of its products but does not produce its own materials. Task: As climate change causes prolonged water stress in regions, this can disrupt GUESS's access to materials from the supply chain and thereby decrease revenue from reduced production capacity. Action & Result: GUESS mitigates this risk by requiring denim suppliers to utilize a sustainable textile solutions software (beginning in FY21) to estimate water usage impacts for garment production. GUESS has created an approach with their GUESS Water Action Plan, which we launched in FY18 and prioritizes water savings. Additionally, in FY25, 44% of denim produced for GUESS brand in the Americas and Europe meets GUESS ECO criteria, which includes reduced water impact.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Neither the physical nor transition risks had a substantive effect on GUESS' operational expenses. The calculation was based on potential energy prices (2,976,471) that GUESS would have to pay, which was calculated against their total reporting year operating expenses.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Canada

☒ Sweden

☒ Turkey

☒ Andorra

☒ Austria

☒ Belgium

☒ Ireland

☒ Singapore

☒ Cyprus

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Norway

☒ Poland

☒ Czechia

☒ Denmark

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Hungary

☒ Netherlands

☒ Puerto Rico

- ☒ Kazakhstan
- ☒ Luxembourg
- ☒ San Marino
- ☒ Russian Federation
- ☒ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ Republic of Korea

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Recognizing the direct link between energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, we have set science-based targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 against the FY2019 baseline. Our approach includes transitioning to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and engaging stakeholders to support a low-carbon economy. Since our FY2019 base year, GUESS has successfully reduced Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by over 70%, surpassing the initial target of a 50% reduction by 2030. This significant achievement reflects our ongoing efforts to improve energy efficiency across our retail footprint and increase our reliance on renewable energy sources via the purchase of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). Beginning in FY2022, GUESS purchased EACs across multiple markets to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Since then, the volume of EACs purchased has continuously increased, and now covers more than 40% of our total energy consumption. To date we have purchased 35,978 MWh EACs in FY25 and intend to continue improving our renewable energy portfolio.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While we are developing a more comprehensive renewable energy strategy, we are reporting on estimates derived from our EAC purchases. We are currently working with a third-party partner, Enel X, through which we purchase our EACs. We anticipate refining potential financial opportunities for PPAs in the future as we refine our renewable energy strategy. We are in the process of examining a comprehensive renewable energy strategy as part of our Science-Based Targets work (approved in FY21) and are currently in discussions with our CEO, CFO, and Treasurer. We anticipate a more comprehensive reporting on potential financial opportunities for renewable energy in the future. As part of this strategy we are reviewing a range of market mechanisms, including onsite installations, utility / supplier tariffs, and direct and virtual Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Given the varying price associated with renewable energy purchases, we can assume that our financial position would be affected since we would be spending more money on purchasing EACs.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

52950

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

52950

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Approach, assumptions & figures: While we are developing a more comprehensive renewable energy strategy, we are reporting on estimates derived from our EAC purchases. We anticipate refining this potential financial opportunity in the future as we refine our renewable energy strategy. Figures used in calculation: These models use an estimated EAC purchase cost of our most recent portfolio.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

35000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response includes the project fees associated with our engagement with a third-party partner, Enel X, through which we purchase our EACs. We anticipate refining potential financial opportunities for PPAs in the future as we refine our renewable energy strategy. This is the most appropriate cost associated with this opportunity since, at this time, we have not developed our PPA strategy and are making capital investments in the system outright.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are in the process of examining a comprehensive renewable energy strategy as part of our Science-Based Targets work (approved in FY21) and are currently in discussions with our CEO, CFO, and Treasurer. We anticipate a more comprehensive reporting on potential financial opportunities for renewable energy in the future. As part of this strategy we are reviewing a range of market mechanisms, including onsite installations, utility / supplier tariffs, and direct and virtual Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Case study: Situation: As the effects of climate change continue to impact business operations, a global shift to low carbon energy systems is necessary in the coming decades. Task: We intend to increase the use of advanced technologies over time to help mitigate the technology-related risks as a part of our implementation plan for our Science Based Targets goals. We want to examine how to incorporate decarbonization, including efficiency, into next generation goal. Action: We committed to a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. As part of meeting our science-based targets goals, we evaluated different market mechanisms to achieve renewable energy at scale across our global operations and are examining our comprehensive renewable energy strategy. Result: Guess made strides every year toward increasing its renewable energy portfolio purchasing 35,978 MWh of EACs across our various markets in FY25. As part of this strategy, we have also evaluated varying market mechanisms in the areas where we operate (North America, Europe and Asia), including Power Purchase Agreements (virtual and direct), onsite installations, and utility/supplier green tariffs. These goals will be used to inform future decisions around efficiency.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Other energy source opportunity, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ China | ☒ Cyprus |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ France |
| ☒ Japan | ☒ Greece |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Norway |
| ☒ Canada | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Czechia |
| ☒ Turkey | ☒ Denmark |
| ☒ Andorra | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Austria | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Ireland | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Singapore | ☒ Puerto Rico |
| ☒ Kazakhstan | ☒ Switzerland |
| ☒ Luxembourg | ☒ Taiwan, China |
| ☒ San Marino | ☒ Republic of Korea |
| ☒ Russian Federation | |
| ☒ Hong Kong SAR, China | |
| ☒ United States of America | |
| ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As global fashion production and consumption continue to rise, we aim to do our part in reducing waste generation by extending the lifecycle of clothing, keeping resources in use longer, increasing reuse and recycling, and diverting products from landfills. Most product waste occurs outside of our organization - for example, fabric waste in supplier factories and post-consumer waste at the end of a product's lifecycle. We have limited, indirect influence over customers' decisions regarding end-of-life product disposal. However, we have launched strategic partnerships to help manage these challenges. In 2024, GUESS launched the "GUESS Again"

program in partnership with SuperCircle, allowing customers to recycle used apparel from any brand in exchange for GUESS credit. This program is available online in the U.S., with plans for international expansion.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While there may be a surcharge in cost of production, the assumption is that the use of circular materials and products would eventually cost less in the long-run, generating greater revenue for the company.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Approach & Assumptions: As we progress and use more sustainable materials (such as new threading, hardware, trims, labelling etc.) and new fibers, such as regenerative and climate positive cotton, we anticipate increased input costs as a result. We also anticipate steady growth to our GUESS Vintage program over the next several years. GUESS Vintage launched the buy-back and resale line in FY20, we are integrating Vintage sales into our commercialized process. Our approach is to report a future modelled figure to provide an indication of the value of an evolving program that will require strategy and targets to realize. Figures used in calculation: The cost is calculated based on an assumed average price for GUESS jeans projected across 1% of estimated units in the next 5-10 years ((1% * 5,285,462 total jeans units) * 100 (representative cost of jeans) 5,285,462*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost represents costs associated with the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action commitment cost. As part of the UNFCCC commitment, we are required to financially contribute to the fashion charter fund where fees are used to research and support the UNFCCC working groups.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize the opportunities of circular business principles is to set ambitious targets, join initiatives from leading organizations, and pilot projects in emerging areas. GUESS first announced our commitment to the Global Fashion Agenda's Pledge to a Circular Fashion System in FY2018. Since meeting our official target, we are focusing on commitments to the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. GUESS has since joined working groups to further contribute and learn how to implement the charter's principles and limit global warming to 1.5C compared to pre-industrial levels. We're also focused on extending the life of our garments through purposeful design, enhanced durability, and expanded programs for reuse and recycling. Our goal is to keep materials in use longer, reduce our reliance on virgin resources, and keep more textiles out of landfills. This is a vital step in building a more circular future for fashion—one that aligns with our commitment to environmental responsibility and meets the evolving expectations of the GUESS community around the world. RESOURCED, our takeback program, lets customers recycle unwanted apparel from any brand at our North American and select European retail locations to reduce textile waste. In 2024, we expanded our recycling efforts by launching the GUESS Again program, powered by SuperCircle—an innovative, tech-driven reverse logistics platform. This initiative empowers our customers to recycle pre-owned clothing from any brand, supporting a broader circular economy across the retail industry. Available online in the U.S., customers can easily request a shipping label through the GUESS website to send in unwanted garments and earn GUESS credits for future purchases. SuperCircle, in partnership with Homeboy Threads, manages the entire process of collecting, sorting, and processing these items to ensure they are responsibly recycled. We also

plan to expand the program internationally, furthering our commitment to reducing textile waste and promoting sustainable fashion worldwide. Our RESOURCED takeback program in all North American and selected European retail locations allows customers to recycle unwanted apparel and footwear of any brand as part of our drive to increase responsible consumption.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

52950

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Opportunities listed did not have a substantive effect on GUESS' operational expenses. GUESS has spent 52950 on EACs in the reporting year, which was calculated against their total reporting year operating expenses.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Our board does not have board-level oversight on biodiversity since we have not categorized this topic as being an immediate priority in relation to our strategy and sustainability efforts. Guess plans to develop a biodiversity strategy aligned with Science Based Targets for Nature (2025).

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At GUESS, climate governance is embedded across our corporate structure, reflecting our commitment to managing climate-related issues with accountability and strategic foresight. Oversight begins at the highest level, with our Board of Directors, and is operationalized across departments through dedicated governance bodies and processes. Climate-related issues fall under the purview of the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors, which meets regularly at least twice each year. Our CEO, a member of the Board, plays a direct role in climate oversight, meeting as needed with our Vice President of Internal Audit and ESG to review progress on our ESG strategy, including climate-related initiatives. This executive engagement ensures cross-functional alignment and senior-level ownership of our sustainability objectives. At the operational level, GUESS has established a cross-functional Sustainability Steering Committee in the United States and Europe. This group is responsible for integrating sustainability across our global functions and meets regularly. It is led by our Chief New Business Development Officer and includes our CFO and other members of the global executive leadership team. The Committee plays a central role in reviewing action plans and monitoring performance against GUESS's ESG goals. Among the Committee's several strategic decisions is the approval and purchase of renewable energy since FY2022, as part of our strategy aligned with our SBTi commitment to achieve and maintain a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, towards a 1.5-degree trajectory

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Our organization does not have management level responsibility on biodiversity since we have not categorized this topic as being an immediate priority in relation to our strategy and sustainability efforts. Guess plans to develop a biodiversity strategy aligned with Science Based Targets for Nature (2025).
[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the operational level, GUESS has established a cross-functional Sustainability Steering Committee in the United States and Europe. This group is responsible for integrating sustainability across our global functions and meets regularly. It is led by our Chief New Business Development Officer and includes our CFO and other members of the global executive leadership team. The Committee plays a central role in reviewing action plans and monitoring performance against GUESS's ESG goals. Among the Committee's several strategic decisions is the approval and purchase of renewable energy since FY2022, as part of our strategy aligned with our SBTi commitment to achieve and maintain a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, towards a 1.5-degree trajectory.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

In our ESG Strategy we have committed to aligning Executive performance incentives with ESG KPI performance, and we are continuously working towards this goal. We aim to have a comprehensive system in place that aligns executive incentives with key ESG KPIs. This will ensure our leadership is not only driving financial success but also fostering a sustainable and responsible future (ref. ESG Governance Policy).

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our sourcing and production policies are at the heart of reducing our impacts. These policies help to protect the environment, workers, and communities by encouraging the use of raw materials with higher environmental and social standards. Core policies include: Responsible Manmade Cellulosic Fabrics Sourcing

Policy: aims to ensure responsible sourcing of viscose, and other cellulosic fibers, avoiding materials linked to deforestation or HR violations; Responsible Cotton Sourcing Policy: commits to increasing procurement of preferred cotton while improving traceability to prevent prohibited cotton from entering our supply chain; Animal Welfare Policy: aims to protect the well-being of all animals in our supply chain; Sandblasting Policy: prioritizes the well-being of workers by eliminating harmful practices and promoting safer alternatives; Responsible Packaging Policy: reflects our commitment to reduce the environmental and social impacts of packaging in line with our strategy; Water and Chemical Management Policy: aims to address our product impact on water, with a focus on denim; List of Restricted Substances and Materials: identifies the chemicals that are limited, or prohibited in our products or in the production process due to their potential impact on consumers, workers, and the environment. This list also includes substances that may be present in finished materials alongside acceptable amounts of these substances. Further details <https://sustainability.guess.com>

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Cotton sourcing Policy_Rev.2.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)

☒ Textile Exchange

☒ Other, please specify :UNFCCC

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

We are proud to be participating in the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), having set and received approval for ambitious targets to reduce our corporate and supply chain GHG emissions by 2030. Since 2020, we have also been active members of Textile Exchange, a global nonprofit working to accelerate the adoption of environmentally preferred materials and drive positive climate outcomes in the textile sector. As part of our ongoing commitment to climate action, GUESS was a founding signatory to the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, joining collaborative working groups to help implement its principles across our operations and value chain. We are also long-standing members of Cascale (formerly the Sustainable Apparel Coalition), supporting the use of the Higg Index to measure and manage environmental and social impacts across our supply chain. A significant portion of our suppliers consistently complete the Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) annually, demonstrating their commitment to sustainable practices. At the same time, GUESS completes the Higg Brand & Retail Module (BRM) to thoroughly evaluate and continuously improve our performance in key areas such as packaging, logistics, and chemical management—ensuring we uphold the highest standards of environmental responsibility. We submitted our first CDP Climate Change Report in 2018 and achieved Leadership status the following year. We continue to report annually, and in 2024 we were very proud to be recognized by CDP as being among top performing companies for supplier engagement on climate change. Additionally, we are part of Global Reporting Initiative Community supporting GRI mission empowering decision-makers through transparent multi-stakeholder sustainability reporting frameworks. Through these global commitments, GUESS strengthens its position as a brand dedicated to becoming a worldwide leader in sustainability within the fashion industry.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Guess - UNFCCC.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Guess indirectly engages with policy through our work with UNFCCC, Textile Exchange, and Sustainable Apparel Coalition (now Cascale). For example, GUESS is involved in working groups to further contribute and learn how to implement the UNFCCC's principles and limit global warming to 1.5C compared to pre-industrial levels. These are in line with our Science-Based target commitments, which are 1.5C aligned.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

GRI (Global Reporting Initiative)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We report in accordance with the most recent version of the GRI Standards (2021), Both GRI and GUESS support the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

16336

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We are a member of the GRI Community and support the mission of GRI to empower decision makers everywhere through GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards and its multistakeholder network to take action toward a more sustainable economy and world

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

United Nations

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We promote their current position and became a signatory of the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action in 2019. Both UNFCCC and GUESS support the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2019, GUESS became a signatory of the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. GUESS has since joined working groups to further contribute and learn how to implement the charter's principles and limit global warming to 1.5C compared to pre-industrial levels. We provide fees to the UNFCCC.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We promote their current position and provide membership fees to support circularity endeavours within the supply chain. Both Textile Exchange and GUESS support the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

3000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

GUESS provides membership fees to the Textile Exchange to support further circularity endeavours within the supply chain. The Textile Exchange indirectly influences policy by setting commitment targets that drive the apparel industry standards. For example, this includes their goal for members to achieve a 45%

reduction in greenhouse gas emissions within fiber and raw material production by 2030. GUESS already has SBT goals for their purchased goods & services that are aligned.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Cascale (formerly Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC))

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Since 2015, GUESS has been a member of Cascale (formerly known as Sustainable Apparel Coalition – SAC). 53% of our suppliers completed the Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM) self-assessments. As a company, GUESS also completes the Higg Brand and Retail Module (BRM) to assess the impacts of its operations. This tool includes environmental topics such as packaging, logistics, and chemicals management. Both organizations support the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

54000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

GUESS provides membership fees to the SAC (Cascale) for use of its Higg Index and to support further circularity endeavours within the supply chain. The SAC (Cascale) has engaged with governmental bodies toward future improvements to circularity policy. For example, Cascale recently joined policymakers, industry leaders, and sustainability experts in Brussels for the official launch of the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) for Apparel and Footwear — a groundbreaking step toward a unified approach to measuring environmental impact across the sector.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ Other, please specify :SASB, GHG Protocol

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Governance: Page 24 Risks and Opportunities: Page 22 Strategy: Page 14 Value chain engagement: Page 46 Emissions figures: Page 105 Emissions targets: Page 34

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

GUESS_FY2024-2025_ESG_Report.pdf
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

GUESS conducted a high-level assessment regarding the feasibility of renewable energy in achieving a science-based target, including the impact of a 2DS, 1.5-degree scenario, and IEA B2D2 as inputs to the SBTi and Sectoral Decarbonization Approach. This included evaluations of different growth scenarios for our portfolio and its impact on our goal, and how mechanisms such as renewable energy could be used in low-carbon scenarios. Time horizons were to 2030, which are relevant partly as a requirement for a Science-Based Target per the SBTi but also to evaluate longer-term renewable energy strategies that are more applicable, where grid-parity may be more likely under more rapid regional or global decarbonization. We completed our FY2023 sustainability materiality assessment and our SBT was approved by the SBTi in FY2021. These assessments have enabled us to see how efficiency and renewable energy strategies can combine to create innovation within our business. Additionally, these results have influenced our objectives to further assess different market mechanisms for renewable energy over the next 5-10 years as we are finalizing board approval for our SBT implementation plan. The science-based targets assessment enabled us to see how efficiency and renewable energy strategies can combine to create innovation within our business. Our SBT was approved by the SBTi in FY2021, which includes an absolute Scope 1 & Scope 2 commitment to a 50% reduction, and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. GUESS is currently finalizing our SBT implementation plan. We will be utilizing the outcome of this and our FY23 sustainability materiality assessment to inform decisions related to climate strategy, such as the decision to implement climate-related scenario analysis, over the next 5-10 years. Overall results indicated an increase in importance assigned to Climate, Circular economy, Pollution and chemicals, and Nature and wildlife.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

GUESS conducted a high level assessment regarding the feasibility of renewable energy in achieving a science based target, including the impact of a 2DS 1.5 degree scenario and IEA B2D2 as inputs to the SBTi and Sectoral Decarbonization Approach. This included evaluations of different growth scenarios for our portfolio and its impact on our goal and how mechanisms such as renewable energy could be used in low carbon scenarios. Time horizons were to 2030, which are relevant partly as a requirement for a Science Based Target per the SBTi, but also to evaluate longer term renewable energy strategies that are more applicable where grid parity may be more likely under more rapid regional or global decarbonization. We completed our FY2023 sustainability materiality assessment and our SBT was approved by the SBTi in FY2021, which includes an absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 commitment to a 50% reduction and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030 toward a 1.5degree trajectory. These assessments have enabled us to see how efficiency and renewable energy strategies can combine to create innovation within our business. Additionally, these results have influenced our objectives to further assess different market mechanisms for renewable energy over the next 5 to 10 years as we are finalizing board approval for our SBT implementation plan. The science based targets assessment enabled us to see how efficiency and renewable energy strategies can combine to create innovation within our business. GUESS is currently finalizing our SBT implementation plan. We will be utilizing the outcome of this and our FY23 sustainability materiality assessment to inform decisions related to climate strategy, such as the decision to create a climate transition plan.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, strategy only

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
☒ Investment in R&D
☒ Operations

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.3.4) Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Environmental risks/opportunities have currently only affected our strategy as we're still working on figuring out how they affect our financial planning. As we conduct more analysis and develop our sustainability strategy, we will look into the effects on financial planning.

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

How strategy has been influenced: Climate-related risks and opportunities could impact our products and services in several ways. Extreme weather conditions in areas in which our retail stores and wholesale doors are located, particularly in markets where we have a concentration of locations, could adversely affect our business. Abnormal permanent weather changes may also modify our customers' behaviours and demands for certain seasonal sales. Climate change may also impact our raw materials in a variety of ways; 1) increase temperatures and/or chronic drought could reduce cotton yields and be subject to increase pestilence; 2) fossil-fuel based materials (polyester & spandex) could be subject to increased carbon regulation; 3) climate change could alter the frequency and intensity of forest disturbances such as wildfires and reduce the availability of manmade cellulosic material. Additionally, the impact of climate change on our suppliers (such as future water scarcity and/or acute weather events impacting production capacity) could also pose a risk. This could also extend to logistics routes/providers and impact some services, such as product delivery. A failure to transparently communicate our initiatives, or not offering programs and sustainable products in line with evolving customer preferences, could pose a reputational risk. Alternately, there are opportunities to be seen as a leader in this space by our customers, who are increasingly concerned about climate and sustainability issues. Time horizons covered are short, medium and long-term. Case study: Situation: As climate change causes prolonged water stress in regions, this can disrupt GUESS's access to materials from the supply chain and increase operating costs. Task: GUESS should continue to evaluate better ways to meet new sustainable sourcing targets and to embrace circularity. Action: We have made several strategic decisions in this area, including evaluating our scope 3 footprint for purchased goods and services as a part of setting our approved science-based target. Result: As a result, we have committed to a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. This goal was approved in FY21 and is consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C. These goals will be used to inform future decisions around efficiency and sourcing.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

How strategy has been influenced: Climate change may also impact our supply chain through raw material availability and disruptions/delays in our Tier 1 & 2 suppliers. Raw materials could be impacted in a variety of ways; 1) increased temperatures and/or chronic drought could reduce cotton yields and be subject to

increase pestilence; 2) fossil-fuel based materials (such as polyester & spandex) could be subject to increased carbon regulation; 3) climate change could alter the frequency and intensity of forest disturbances such as wildfires and reduce the availability of manmade cellulosic material. We do not own or operate any production facilities and depend on independent factories to supply our fabrics and to manufacture our products to our specifications. Climate-related risks such as raw material availability or weather conditions can adversely impact our suppliers' ability to deliver finished products in a timely fashion which directly impacts our business. The impact of climate change on our suppliers (such as future water scarcity and/or acute weather events impacting production capacity) could also pose a risk. This could also extend to logistics routes/providers and impact some services, such as product delivery. Time horizons covered are short, medium and long-term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date: Situation: GUESS has identified numerous ways in which climate-change can impact its operations through its supply chain. Task: As a company, we should incorporate raw material impacts into our business strategy. Action & Result: We have made several strategic decisions in this area, including 1) evaluating our scope 3 footprint, including supply chain, for purchased goods and services as part setting a science-based target (reduce Scope 3 (supply chain) by 30% by 2030); 2) increased our supplier response rate through Cascale's (Sustainable Apparel Coalition) Higg Index - 53% of our suppliers completed the Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM) self-assessments. 3) created goals for supplier engagement, including a goal to have 100% of our denim laundries participate in the Higg Index.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

How strategy has been influenced: There are opportunities to invest in R&D, or leverage our supplier and peer's R&D, to apply technologies that use fewer resources per garment. Time horizons covered are short, medium and long-term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date: Situation: GUESS has identified numerous ways in which climate-change can impact its operations through its supply chain. Task: As a company, we should incorporate the benefits of R&D investments into our business strategy. Action & Result: We recently invested in R&D and innovative materials that we share with our suppliers through GUESS AIRWASH™—a cutting-edge technology developed exclusively for GUESS by Jeanologia, including 1) fabric with pre-reduced indigo dye: Helps accelerate and catalyze the wash process and avoids chemicals like bleach and potassium permanganate that are used to lighten shade of denim; 2) Nanotechnology: Allows us to directly apply and run garments with enzymes instead of relying a traditional wash application process, allowing for to reduced water use through each wash; 3) Reusable stones: synthetic stone used to distress denim can be reused, and replaces the need for pumice stones – which are extracted through mining and landfilled after a single use; 4) Laser: Installation of two laser systems using 600ml of water per garment, vs. 19 liters using traditional processes; 5) Reuse of materials: Cutting

room floor scraps (post-industrial recycled materials) are combined with cellulose to create new stretch fibers for garments both reducing industry waste and reducing reliance on virgin natural resources.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Strategy Influence: Our operations could be affected by multiple climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, any value chain risks such as availability or price fluctuation of raw materials could impact our overall operations and increase operational expenditures. The raw materials used to manufacture our merchandise are subject to availability constraints and price volatility caused by high demand for fabrics, currency fluctuations, crop yields, weather patterns, supply conditions, government regulations, labor conditions, energy costs, transportation or freight costs, economic climate, market speculation and other unpredictable factors. Negative trends in any of these conditions, including climate-related factors, could result in increased costs and could negatively impact profitability. Our business is also susceptible to variability in weather patterns. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the winter season or cool weather during the summer season could render a portion of our inventory incompatible and/or cause our energy costs to rise in order to keep temperatures comfortable in retail locations for our guests. Alternately, operations could be locally disrupted or suspended in the case of severe weather. Time horizons covered are short and medium-term. Case study: Situation: GUESS has identified numerous ways it could be affected by multiple climate-related risks and opportunities, such as reduced raw material availability or price fluctuation. Task: As a company, we should incorporate climate-related impacts to our operations into our business strategy. Action & Result: We have made several strategic decisions in this area, including 1) We set an approved science-based target to replace our existing FY21 goal. We are committing to a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. 2) As part of our SBT implementation strategy, we have evaluated varying market mechanisms in the areas where we operate, including Power Purchase Agreements, onsite installations, and green tariffs. These goals will be used to inform future decisions around efficiency.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

We are working on more immediate priorities based on the materiality assessment conducted in FY23 and have not yet prioritized an internal price on carbon.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :vendors scored on evaluation and improvement of the sustainability performance

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We categorize suppliers into tiers based on performance assessed through our SVR system. The SVR is a comprehensive evaluation and scoring tool that helps identify potential environmental risks and assesses key indicators such as water management, pollution mitigation, chemical management, process and product certifications, and compliance with legal requirements. It offers a structured methodology for collecting, validating, and analyzing environmental data, allowing GUESS to categorize suppliers

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

282

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

To ensure transparency and accountability, we have implemented rigorous standards throughout our supply chain, carefully vetting our partners and suppliers. By forging strong relationships with like-minded organizations, we aim to foster an ecosystem where sustainability is a shared goal. Our goal is to build solid and long-term relationships with our supply chain partners. To support this goal, we created a scoring mechanism – the VSC – to measure the performance and effectiveness of all core vendors that provide goods to GUESS. The VSC evaluates the overall performance of GUESS core vendors across six key pillars, including quality, operational performance, and ESG metrics. The VSC incorporates both qualitative and quantitative indicators, providing a holistic view of supplier performance. Through this integrated approach, GUESS supports informed sourcing decisions, drives continuous improvement, and promotes accountability throughout the supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The SVR is a comprehensive evaluation and scoring tool that helps identify potential environmental risks and assesses key indicators such as water management, pollution mitigation, chemical management, process and product certifications, and compliance with legal requirements. It offers a structured methodology for collecting, validating, and analyzing environmental data, allowing GUESS to categorize suppliers based on consistent criteria aligned with our broader ESG strategy. SVR results feed into the GUESS Vendor Scorecard (VSC), which evaluates the overall performance of GUESS core vendors across six key pillars, including quality, operational performance, and ESG metrics. The VSC incorporates both qualitative and quantitative indicators, providing a holistic view of supplier performance. Through this integrated approach, GUESS supports informed sourcing decisions, drives continuous improvement, and promotes accountability throughout the supply chain. In FY2025, During FY2024-2025, 100% of assessed suppliers with identified environmental issues were issued corrective action plans to address these concerns. Importantly, no suppliers were terminated as a result of this assessment, reflecting our commitment to collaborative improvement and fostering sustainability within our supply chain. Through these efforts, GUESS aims to continually enhance environmental performance and uphold our responsibility to sustainable practices.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We assess all suppliers and give them three months to share supporting documentation based on our assessments and their non-compliance. Beyond SVR and HIGG FEM assessments, GUESS conducts an environmental screening of its suppliers during social compliance assessments. Major environmental impacts during these assessments refer to waste management, mainly in terms of the missing use of authorized contractors, the missing retention of hazardous waste disposal records and the improper disposal of chemical or solid waste, and to missing inadequate environmental monitoring. Other impacts include the absence inadequate environmental permits. The assessments did not detect any nonconformities related to discharge of waste in water supplies. In FY2024-2025 100% of assessed suppliers presenting environmental issues were issued corrective action plans. No supplier was terminated in FY2024-2025 as a result of this assessment.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Our supplier education efforts are guided by our FTME program—Focused, Tailor-Made, and Effective— which ensures that each training initiative responds to specific operational needs and is adapted to the maturity level and risk profile of our partners. Focused on critical compliance and sustainability priorities— such as working hours, health and safety, chemical management, and responsible sourcing—the FTME program identifies and addresses the most material challenges in each production country or facility type. Trainings are Tailor-Made, meaning they are customized based on our audit findings and suppliers’ specific operational contexts. This ensures that each session is relevant and actionable, rather than generic or redundant. Finally, our approach is Effective by design: sessions are delivered leveraging virtual platforms and delivering multilingual content, to ensure broad participation from suppliers across diverse geographies and cultures. Training sessions often involve interactive components, such as real-case exercises and role plays, to ensure stronger engagement and retention. This framework allows us to move beyond onsize-fits-all approaches, enabling more meaningful capacity building. The FTME approach also promotes continuous improvement by incorporating feedback loops, post-training assessments, and integration with our broader supplier evaluation process. In fiscal years 2024 and 2025, we delivered a comprehensive series of training sessions under the FTME program addressing critical topics such as our Social Compliance Program, Supply Chain Evaluation Framework, GUESS ECO product requirements and certifications, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction strategies, wages and benefits compliance, and our Human Rights Policy. Through six different sessions, we reached nearly 800 suppliers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

To meet stakeholder and regulatory demands, we have created a new ESG Global Controlling function, with a mandate to establish internal controls and reporting structures, set benchmarks and goals, and develop processes to provide robust reporting to our stakeholders, including regulatory bodies. The role of the ESG Global Controlling function is to establish business requirements aligned with expectations, develop measurement and reporting policies, ensure internal control and governance is appropriate, and monitor ESG progress against our targets. This will further support GUESS to meet our ESG Commitments, provide accurate and transparent ESG Reporting, and develop and implement the necessary systems, processes, and controls to achieve success.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By engaging with stakeholders, like shareholders and investors, we can educate and create awareness about our company specific environmental impacts and how it affects our financial metrics and company-strategy. We further engage with investors through surveys, reports, and company research, and our success in this engagement is based on the knowledge spread in topics such as nature and wildlife, community engagement, and business ethics. 10 peers were benchmarked to understand ESG priorities, ambition level, industry best practice and overall ESG maturity. 10 interviews were conducted involving 37 stakeholders, both internal and external (incl. Textile Exchange and our main Tier 1 supplier for apparel) to gather insights on internal priorities, management capacity, and broader industry trends. GUESS' general approach to corporate governance is publicly available on our investor relations website at investors.guess.com
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :GUESS has partnered with FICCA to further contribute and learn how to implement the charter's principles and limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Since meeting our official target, we are focusing on commitments to the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. GUESS has since joined working groups to further contribute and learn how to implement the charter's principles and limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :this is an ongoing initiative

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Since meeting our official target, we are focusing on commitments to the UNFCCC Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. GUESS has since joined working groups to further contribute and learn how to implement the charter's principles and limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Currently working on ongoing initiatives

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

GUESS has already partnered with FICCA (outside of their relationship as CDP Supply Chain members) to further contribute and learn how to implement the charter's principles and limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. This is an on-going effort that is not limited to our current reporting year. As we continue working on our strategy, we will look into implementing any other mutually beneficial environmental initiatives with CDP Supply Chain members.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

GUESS reports 100% of emissions from sources under its control, including wholly owned and partially owned sources, and has the full authority to introduce and implement corporate or site specific operating policies at the particular asset or operation.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :NA

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

GUESS has not fully evaluated the impact of plastics in their operations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Biodiversity loss is a critical global challenge, and GUESS recognizes its responsibility to mitigate its impacts on nature. Our primary biodiversity impacts stem from the materials we source, particularly in the production of textiles. As we increase our use of environmentally preferred materials—such as recycled or organic fibers—we aim to reduce our biodiversity footprint. GUESS's direct operations, primarily comprising retail stores and offices in urban settings, have minimal direct impacts on biodiversity. However, significant impacts occur indirectly through our supply chain, especially in the sourcing of raw materials like cotton and cellulosic fibers. These impacts are associated with land-use changes, deforestation, and agrochemical use. Our approach to managing biodiversity impacts includes:

- Measuring and increasing the use of certified and recycled materials to reduce reliance on biodiversity-intensive raw materials.*
- Collaborating with suppliers to implement sustainable farming practices that minimize habitat disruption and chemical use.*
- Developing a biodiversity strategy in line with SBTN guidance, which will involve assessing our environmental impacts, setting science-based targets, and implementing actions to mitigate biodiversity loss.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We have calculated, verified, and reported both our Scope 2 location-based and market-based emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1539

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Applies to all facilities where GUESS has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by GUESS and occur on-site within its operational boundaries and scope 2 emissions are defined as the indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Our scope 1 emissions are comprised of our natural gas usage. We apply US EPA MRR emissions factors to natural gas data. These figures are comprised of invoices and estimations where we are unable to get data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

34910

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Applies to all facilities where GUESS has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by GUESS and occur on-site within its operational boundaries and scope 2 emissions are defined as the indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Our scope 2 emissions are comprised of our electric power usage

and chilled water. We apply US EPA eGRID, Environment Canada, and IEA emissions factors to electric power data. These figures are comprised of invoices and estimations where we are unable to get data. We apply US EIA Emission Factors for Steam and Chilled Water to chilled water data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

39246

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Applies to all facilities where GUESS has operational control. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by GUESS and occur on-site within its operational boundaries and scope 2 emissions are defined as the indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Our scope 2 emissions are comprised of our electric power usage and chilled water. We apply US EPA eGRID, Environment Canada, IEA, US Green-e Residual Mix, and RE-DISS Residual European Mix emissions factors to electric power data. These figures are comprised of invoices and estimations where we are unable to get data. We apply US EIA Emission Factors for Steam and Chilled Water to chilled water data.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

463162

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. We finalized our science-based target in CY20, which was approved by the SBTi in FY2021. This includes our commitment to a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations and take into account material break-down, supplier data, and land-use change calculations.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30053

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7465

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31566

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7842

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18683

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have upstream leased assets that are not already included in scope 1 & 2 calculations.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

11684

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on apparel sector guidance from the Science-Based Targets Institute (SBTi), processing of sold products is not a relevant category within the apparel industry.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on apparel sector guidance from the Science-Based Targets Institute (SBTi), use of sold products is not a relevant category within the apparel industry.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16066

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Any downstream leased assets are included in our scope 1 & 2 inventory and are not relevant to scope 3.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. These calculations were done in CY19/CY20 to help us determine what Scope 3 categories are material for our organization. We assume that the total emissions year-over-year do not deviate much from these numbers. Our methodology is based on the SBT calculations.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GUESS does not have investment categories that are relevant based on the WRI/WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc).

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have not identified any other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*We have not identified any other downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]*

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by GUESS and occur on-site within its operational boundaries, and scope 2 emissions are defined as the indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Our Scope 1 emissions include the consumption of natural gas. We use invoices and gap fill where necessary. We then use the US EPA MRR emissions factors to calculate total Scope 1 emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

23116

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

10261

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The inventory was compiled in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). The emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by GUESS and occur on-site within its operational boundaries, and scope 2 emissions are defined as the indirect emissions from purchased electricity. Our Scope 2 emissions include the consumption of chilled water and electric power. We use invoices for both sources and gap fill/estimate for electric power where necessary. We then use the US EIA Emission Factors for Steam and Chilled Water, eGRID, IEA, and various residual and supplier emissions factors to calculate our total Scope 2 emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

434715

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

We finalized our science-based target in CY20, which was approved by the SBTi in FY2021. This includes our commitment to a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GUESS_FY2024-2025_ESG_Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

120-121

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GUESS_FY2024-2025_ESG_Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

120-121

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GUESS_FY2024-2025_ESG_Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

120-121

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GUESS_FY2024-2025_ESG_Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

120-121

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2540.694

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15.27

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

FY25 included 35,978 MWh of EACs, whereas FY24 included 29700 MWh of EAC purchases. This resulted in a decrease of 2540.69 mtons CO₂e from FY24 to FY25; $2540.59/16635.49 = 15.27\%$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348.351

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.09

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We updated the emission factors used from FY24 to FY25 to ensure we were using the most up-to-date emission factor sets. These changes contributed to a 2.09% change in emissions.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2618

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15.74

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was a decrease of 2618 mtons CO2e from FY24 to FY25 after accounting for changes in renewable energy. This was due to unidentified changes in natural gas, electric power, and chilled water use.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have noted no change in emissions from this category.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

866.57

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.44

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.45

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Andorra

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

48.63

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.1

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

105.02

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

105.02

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.99

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

94.67

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

106.78

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

292.27

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

386.39

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

89.23

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1494.07

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

56.51

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

123.97

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

39.4

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

1.15

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4.29

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

10.13

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

95.53

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

60.72

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

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

683.55

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

28.96

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

182.28

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

41.5

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

36.19

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

131.16

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

38.64

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2766.51

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

225.76

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

225.76

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

134.34

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

134.34

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4.68

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.07

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

366.5

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.49

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2178.31

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

351.74

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

613.8

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

631.71

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.08

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

325.83

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

325.83

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1046.24

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

1046.24

San Marino

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

28.2

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

45.13

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

101.06

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

101.06

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.75

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

941.45

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

1287.65

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.61

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

3.7

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.65

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

147.55

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

147.55

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

314.05

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

2.56

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1200.3

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

1200.3

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

258.26

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

509.95

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

509.37

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

8982.79

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

3762.95

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Apartment</i>	<i>0</i>
Row 2	<i>Office</i>	<i>153.59</i>
Row 3	<i>Retail</i>	<i>431.83</i>
Row 4	<i>Distribution Center</i>	<i>282.04</i>

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Distribution Center</i>	<i>638.92</i>	<i>2.22</i>
Row 2	<i>Office</i>	<i>1710.47</i>	<i>1237.47</i>
Row 3	<i>Retail</i>	<i>20760.72</i>	<i>9020.75</i>
Row 4	<i>Apartments</i>	<i>5.84</i>	<i>0.58</i>

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

867

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23116

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10261

(7.22.4) Please explain

GUESS has identified no other entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

GUESS has identified no other entities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

867

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of scope 1 emissions include natural gas associated with heating facilities.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. The greatest limitation to the process is in receiving accurate information for leased facilities in our retail footprint. In these cases, we have used primary information from other retail locations and extrapolated to sites where no information was possible based on energy per square foot intensities. Our calculations and approach are verified by a third party for accuracy and completion.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

These values are directly reflected in our verification letter.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

10261

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of scope 2 emissions include electric power and chilled water associated with retail, office, apartment, and distribution center usage.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. The greatest limitation to the process is in receiving accurate information for leased facilities in our retail footprint. In these cases, we have used primary information from other retail locations and extrapolated to sites where no information was possible based on energy per square foot intensities. Our calculations and approach are verified by a third party for accuracy and completion.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

These values are directly reflected in our verification letter.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

434715

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions include all relevant scope 3 emissions, including purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in distribution, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, end of life treatment of sold products, and franchises. Of these sources, purchased goods and services has been verified by a third party.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified based on the GHG Protocol's Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Purchased Goods & Services account for 56.4% of our total emissions across all scope 3 categories. This information is partially calculated from primary data reported from Tier 1 suppliers, and is otherwise supplemented with average industry datasets based on total material purchases.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

These values are directly reflected in our verification letter.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We currently do not face any challenges.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

not a request from our customer base

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4786.39

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

4786.39

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

35978.13

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

44595.46

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

80573.59

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

94.65

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

94.65

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

35978.13

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

49476.5

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

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we do not consume this type of fuel

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we do not consume this type of fuel

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we do not consume this type of fuel

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we do not consume this type of fuel

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we do not consume this type of fuel

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4786.39

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we consume natural gas

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we do not consume this type of fuel

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

(7.30.7.8) Comment

we only consume natural gas
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Canada**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 2**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ China**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2438

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ China

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Cyprus

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

210.37

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Cyprus

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Denmark**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 5**(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Finland**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

144.95

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Finland

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

535.65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Greece

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Germany**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 8**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ Hungary**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

705.17

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Hungary

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

133.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Italy**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 11**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ Netherlands**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1284.61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69.86

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Norway

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Poland**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 14**(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ United States of America**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14392.91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86.82

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Czechia

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Andorra

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

128.92

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Andorra

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Luxembourg

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49.3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Luxembourg

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

940.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Spain

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

561.85

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Taiwan, China

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We procure our EACs, which are wind and solar power, from Enel X. All EACs are sourced in line with Scope 2 Quality Criteria, ensuring temporal matching (same calendar year as consumption) and geographic matching to the respective consumption markets. The total volume of EACs purchased and retired in FY2025 was 35,978 MWh, covering operations in Europe, North America, and Asia.

[Add row]

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

Andorra

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128.92

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

128.92

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

830.18

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

830.18

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

637.52

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

637.52

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6744.15

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6744.15

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2524.63

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2524.63

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

210.37

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

210.37

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.82

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

0

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

6.43

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

0

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

93.25

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.15

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

43.15

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

144.95

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

144.95

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1490.3

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1490.30

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1863.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1863.57

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

535.65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

535.65

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70.12

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

70.12

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

705.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

705.17

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

133.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

133.20

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8844.36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8844.36

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

484.88

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

484.88

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

249.65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

249.65

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49.3

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

49.30

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1284.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1284.61

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.86

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

69.86

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3428.96

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

0

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

37.58

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

0

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

3466.54

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

873.98

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

873.98

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

753.89

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

753.89

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2985.85

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2985.85

San Marino

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90.16

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

90.16

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241.8

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

0

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

50.65

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

0

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

292.45

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5499.12

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5499.12

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.21

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

54.21

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5808.81

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5808.81

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

566.47

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

566.47

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2839.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2839.61

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1312.94

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1312.94

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28986.43

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

28986.43

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000003715

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

11128

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2995273000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

37.99

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity figure decreased due to a decrease in Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions and an increase in total revenue for FY25.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

GUES-USA-001-OFF ApprovalLetter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/22/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2019

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

1539

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

39246

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

0.000

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

40785.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

20392.500

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

867

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

10261

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

11128.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

145.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We finalized our science-based target in CY20, committing to a 50% reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory. We've currently achieved our reduction from the FY2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to help us lower our organizational footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Guess makes continuous efforts to reduce scope 2 emissions by increasing our reliance on renewable energy sources through the purchases of EACs. In 2025, we purchased and retired 35,978 MWh of EACs, covering more than 40% of our total energy consumption.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

GUES-USA-001-OFF ApprovalLetter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/22/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2019

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

463162

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

463162.000

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

463162.000

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

100.0

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

324213.400

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

434715

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

434715.000

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

434715.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

20.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We finalized our science-based target in FY2019, committing to a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2030, toward a 1.5-degree trajectory.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to help us lower our supply chain's footprint.

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

Guess focuses on three key areas to reduce the impact of supply chain emissions and meet our Scope 3 Category 1 target. We use organic, responsible, and recycled fibers to lower the carbon intensity of our products, work closely with our manufacturing partners to prioritize sustainable production practices, and collaborate with suppliers on production optimization and improvements in environmental performance through ongoing technical guidance. Through these drivers, we have been able to reduce our Purchased Goods and Services emissions by 6% towards our scope 3 target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other climate-related targets

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	1	7114
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☒ Process material substitution

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7114

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We invest in green fibers, which lower our total purchased goods and services emissions compared to the use of traditional fibers that can have a higher footprint. Guess invests in green materials like organic cotton, recycled fibers, and responsibly sources cellulosic to lower the carbon intensity of our products and our embedded emissions.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

GUESS currently utilizes financial optimization calculations such as payback periods, etc. to evaluate potential emissions reduction activities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Guess? Inc. is committed to shifting materials use to more sustainable sourcing options. Our investment decisions are driven by a variety of factors such as internal finance mechanisms, ROI specifications, and marginal abatement cost curve. In the instance of our scope 3 project, Guess anticipates an increase in preference toward sustainably sourced clothing items.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Guess? Inc. is committed to shifting materials use to more sustainable sourcing options. Our investment decisions are driven by a variety of factors such as internal finance mechanisms, ROI specifications, and marginal abatement cost curve. In the instance of our scope 3 project, Guess anticipates an increase in preference toward sustainably sourced clothing items.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Guess? Inc. is committed to shifting materials use to more sustainable sourcing options. Our investment decisions are driven by a variety of factors such as internal finance mechanisms, ROI specifications, and marginal abatement cost curve. In the instance of our scope 3 project, Guess anticipates an increase in preference toward sustainably sourced clothing items.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)
- ☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) & GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (revised)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We go through reasonable assurance for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 through KPMG.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

GUESS_FY2024-2025_ESG_Report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- [Fixed row]*

