

LVMH's individual commitments in act4nature international

Company Presentation

The LVMH Group was created in 1987 by the merger of Moët Hennessy and Louis Vuitton. In 1989, Mr. Bernard Arnault became the main shareholder and CEO with the ambition of making LVMH the world leader in luxury.

Today, the LVMH Group bases its leadership position on a heritage of 75 exceptional Maisons spread across six business sectors: Wines and Spirits, Fashion and Leather Goods, Perfumes and Cosmetics, Watches and Jewellery, Selective Retailing and Other Activities (hospitality, media...). Each of them creates products with mastered know-how, preserved heritage, and a largely integrated production model. With over 215,000 employees, 119 production workshops, 6307 stores, as well as numerous logistics platforms, LVMH is present in 81 countries. Its turnover was 84.7 billion euros in 2024.

Materiality Analysis

The LVMH Group's environmental policy, initiated in 1992, is based on a regularly updated analysis of the materiality of environmental issues; this analysis was conducted in 2024 according to the double materiality methodology, in compliance with CSRD requirements. The current LIFE 360 roadmap covers the period 2021-2030. It was developed in 2020, with the shared desire of the Maisons to further accelerate progress, based on the assessments of previous roadmaps, the analysis of the Group's environmental footprints, and stakeholder consultation exercises.

The methodology and results of the double materiality analysis are presented on p. 68 of the LVMH 2024 Universal Registration Document. The results for the environmental pillar, and biodiversity in particular, are presented below.

Summary table of positive and negative impacts, risks, and opportunities for biodiversity

	Wines & Spirits	Fashion & Leather Goods	Perfumes & Cosmetics	Watches & Jewelry	Selective Retailing	Other activities (hospitality, media...)
E4 Biodiversity						
Impacts	- Fragmentation/degradation/loss of terrestrial habitats due to upstream supply chain operations and Group's own operations - Contribution to soil degradation in the upstream value chain and Group's own operations	- Fragmentation/degradation/loss of terrestrial habitats/deforestation due to upstream supply chain operations - Contribution to soil degradation in the upstream value chain				- Hospitality: contribution to soil degradation - Hospitality & Yachts: degradation of sensitive ecosystems (coral reefs, tropical forests, savannas, mountain areas, island areas, etc.) due to tourism activities and boat use in these areas - Direct and indirect impacts of catering activities on the state of ecosystems

The protection of natural ecosystems is an imperative for LVMH, whose activity relies heavily on natural raw materials (flowers, grapes, cotton, leather, stones, etc.). LVMH deploys a biodiversity strategy and a related biodiversity transition plan, which were developed in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.

Measuring and evaluating impacts and dependencies on nature: LVMH updates its monitoring indicators annually and has used specific and recognized pressure and sensitivity indicators such as EF 3.0.2 and IMPACT 2002 databases (surfaces used/and converted), Trase tools, Global Forest Watch (deforested areas), IBAT (exposure of activities to protected areas, rich in biodiversity and endangered animal and plant species) and Encore (identification of dependencies of activities on nature). In 2025, LVMH updated its biodiversity and water footprint and published its first TNFD report, a summary of the results of which is presented below:



LVMH has also identified protected areas, biodiversity areas of strategic importance, as well as the number of species classified as CR, EN, and VU in the IUCN Red List present within a 1 km radius of the Group's operations (see results on p.138 of the LVMH 2024 Universal Registration Document).

The materiality analysis and the Group's biodiversity footprint contribute to the definition and updating of the Group's biodiversity strategy.

Map of active regeneration and preservation projects in 2025



The 2024 results are available on p.146 and 147 (biodiversity) and p.134 (water) of the LVMH 2024 Universal Registration Document.

Articulation with previous act4nature international commitments

In 2025, LVMH renews its international act4nature commitments. The new commitments are in line with the previous commitments covering the period 2020-2025, which have been (or are being) subject to interim reviews. The results of raw material certification targets are presented in detail on p.147 of the LVMH 2024 reference document, including leather (98% in 2024), fur (99.97% in 2024), cotton (76% in 2024), and grapes (96%).

LVMH's environmental strategy, LIFE 360, is based on 3 key stages in 2023, 2026, and 2030, each with quantified and specific objectives. LVMH also enriched its commitments in 2022 with the addition of water objectives. The new commitments are therefore a continuation of the initial commitments in a logic of deepening (deployment of regenerative agriculture that follows raw material certification objectives for 2026...) or extension (water objectives...).

Individual Commitments

The Board of Directors, which is the strategic body of the Company, oversees the implementation of the LIFE 360 environmental strategy, including the biodiversity pillar, based on the opinions issued by the Sustainability and Governance Committee it has appointed, one of whose roles is to assist it in defining the major strategic orientations of the Company and the Group regarding ethical, social, and environmental matters. Further details are available in the LVMH 2024 reference document, p. 84 and 85.

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					
Common Commitments Link	Commitment	Scope	Indicator	Measurable Objective (SMART)	Deadline
Axis 1 – NEW Measure, avoid, and reduce impacts on biodiversity with two major objectives: environmental certification and reduction of deforestation and conversion intensity of natural ecosystems					
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 8 10	NEW 1.1 Deployment of environmental management systems Standards include criteria for taking local biodiversity into account, such as for the Earthcheck certified system, and/or reduce the impact of the site and therefore its potential impact on local ecosystems	Hospitality sites, production, and logistics	Percentage of hospitality sites, production, and logistics with a certified environmental management system, including ISO 14001 or Earthcheck (hotels)	100% of hospitality, production, and logistics sites with a certified environmental management system	End 2026
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 8 10	NEW 1.2 Zero deforestation and ecosystem conversion in our operations and supply chain (a)	LVMH operations and strategic supply chains	Deforestation intensity in operations and strategic supply chains in hectares	Zero deforestation and conversion	2025
Axis 2 – Water: Reducing water dependency by reducing withdrawals					
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 10	NEW 2.1 Reduce Group water withdrawals by 30% (scope 1), especially in high-water-stress areas identified via the Water Risk Filter (28 LVMH sites)	All LVMH activities (scope 1)	Water withdrawal indicators (in m³ per year) within LVMH operations: - for process needs (mainly tanneries, hotels, distilleries) - for agricultural needs (mainly vineyard irrigation)	-30% in m³ Reference year 2019: 12,100,000 m³ 2024 results are presented on p.134 of the LVMH 2024 reference document	End 2030
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 10	NEW 2.2 Reduce Group water withdrawals by 30% (scope 3)	LVMH strategic supply chains (scope 3) representing over 95% of the water footprint	Water withdrawal indicators (in m³ per year) for process and agricultural needs of LVMH supply chains, which are evaluated based on the quantities of purchased raw materials, their origin, potential certification, and life cycle inventory databases	-30% in m³ Reference year 2021: 285,000,000 m³ 2024 results are presented on p.134 of the LVMH 2024 reference document	End 2030
Axis 3 – Regenerate and preserve ecosystems: Contribution to reducing soil degradation for agricultural production and mining extractions, either within supply chains through the deployment of regenerative agriculture programs for strategic agricultural raw materials (b) such as grapes, cotton, wool, or leather, or through contribution to the collective effort of regenerating and preserving ecosystems and preserving particularly endangered plant and animal species outside the Group's supply chains (specific programs) Furthermore, LVMH has evaluated the exposure of its operations to protected natural sites, areas of strategic biodiversity, and animal and plant species on the IUCN Red List. In total, within a 1km radius of Group sites, there are 218 protected areas, 48 areas of strategic biodiversity, and 2,936 animal and plant species, including 397 critically endangered (CR), 1,011 endangered (EN), and 1,529 vulnerable (VU) species on the IUCN Red List. LVMH sites located less than 1km from a protected area represent a surface of 2,897 hectares. Detailed results are presented on p.137 and 138 of the LVMH 2024 reference document					
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 9 - 10	NEW 3.1 Regenerate, preserve, or restore five million hectares of wildlife habitat and flora through regenerative agriculture or agroforestry within LVMH supply chains covering strategic raw materials (b) or through preservation programs (participation in ecosystem restoration (reforestation, agroforestry, creation of biodiversity corridors...) outside LVMH supply chains. The objective of 5 million hectares was set by evaluating the ecosystem area necessary for LVMH's activity over a 10-year period. It should be noted that regenerative agriculture contributes 7% to LVMH's climate transition plan. Further details are available in the chapter "biodiversity" p.134 of the LVMH 2024 reference document	Strategic supply chains for raw materials and projects outside supply chains	- Agricultural areas linked to purchases of strategic raw materials regenerative agriculture: consolidation of the quantities of strategic raw materials purchased, including those benefiting from a certified regenerative agriculture (ROC, Regenagri, Regenif) or being produced according to our regenerative agriculture criteria (c). - Surface of preservation and restoration projects outside LVMH supply chains (see map at the beginning of the document (e))	5 million hectares (2024: 3.8 million hectares, of which 400,000 hectares in regenerative agriculture, including 6000 hectares piloted directly via soil analysis)	End 2030
1 - 2 3 - 4 10	NEW 3.2 Trace supply chains	Strategic supply chains	Percentage of strategic raw materials (b) with a dedicated traceability system (d)	100% of strategic raw materials with a dedicated traceability system	End 2030
Axis 4 – Continue and strengthen support for operational research to improve scientific knowledge and apply it to the company's model. LVMH is involved in various applied research projects presented in footnote (f)					
7 - 9 10	4.1 LVMH Biodiversity partner of UNESCO	All UNESCO biodiversity programs, including Biosphere Reserves (initial program)	Partnership budget and indicators related to actions/programs carried out in the field (number of training courses, restoration or preservation projects, scientific studies to measure biodiversity, responsible and sustainable resource use...) and number of local communities accompanied	Development of a methodology for deploying Nature Certificate and testing in at least 3 countries/biosphere reserves	End 2030
Axis 5 – NEW Raise awareness and train our employees on biodiversity protection issues and their relationship to their professions					
8	NEW 5.1 Training on biodiversity protection issues	All Group Maisons	Number of trained employees	100% of trained employees	End 2026 (38% in 2024 for a total of 73,917 annual training hours)

- (a) **Deforestation:** Act of conversion, loss of natural forest resulting from:
 - conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use,
 - conversion to tree plantations,
 - severe and sustainable degradation.
- Conversion:** The loss of a natural ecosystem following its replacement by an agricultural or other land use, or due to a profound and prolonged change in the composition of species, structure, or function of a natural ecosystem.
- LVMH defines the conversion and ecosystem conversion linked to raw material supply through its biodiversity footprint, which relies on recognized databases, as well as quantities, countries of origin, and production practices (certification...).
- (b) The list of strategic raw materials includes:
 - grapes, rye, and barley,
 - bovine-ovine hides and raw calf, lamb, exotic leather, and furs,
 - cotton,
 - wool,
 - down and feathers,
 - viscose,
 - silk,
 - wood, paper, and cardboard,
 - precious stones and metals,
 - palm oil and its derivatives,
 - soy and its derivatives for cosmetic use,
 - alcohol,
 - ionic ingredients of Perfume and Cosmetics Maisons.
- (c) Soil health (texture, organic matter content...), biodiversity (present species, disease management...), animal welfare, water management (irrigation, pollution...) and socio-economic criteria (farmers' income...).
- (d) For Perfumes and Cosmetics materials, the Traceability Alliance for Sustainable Cosmetics (TRASCE) consortium aims to improve the traceability of key ingredients in formulas and packaging of the cosmetics industry. For fashion and leather goods, LVMH deploys the Textile Genesis solution. Other tools cover other professions and supply chains.
- (e) Among the main ecosystem preservation programs outside LVMH supply chains:
 - LVMH and UNESCO have launched a program to combat deforestation factors in the Amazon with a fund of five million euros over five years. It aims to address the origins of deforestation and water pollution in the Amazon basin by associating eight biosphere reserves in Bolivia (Pilón-Lajas, Beni), Ecuador (Yasuni, Sumaco, Podocarpus-El Cóndor), Brazil (Central Amazon), and Peru (Manu, Oxapampa-Asháninka-Yanetsha).
 - Moët Hennessy continues its commitment with Reforest Action to launch reforestation programs in Kenya, China, the United States, South Africa, and also in vineyards.
 - Louis Vuitton contributes to preserving natural resources by signing a five-year partnership with the People For Wildlife association, and with local communities, to maintain and regenerate biodiversity in a natural area of 400,000 hectares in Australia.
- (f) LVMH supports and/or conducts applied research through the following programs:
 - 1) The second partnership LVMH – UNESCO "For the beauty of life" is structured around three major axes:
 - **Support sustainable economic models**
 - **Measure environmental and social impacts:** value sustainable and respectful practices by evaluating their combined benefits (carbon, biodiversity, water, soil, know-how) and
 - **Strengthen skills and knowledge.**

In the context of the 2nd axis of the partnership, LVMH and UNESCO participate in applied research and international work on the development of Nature certificates, notably to ensure additional income for local communities.

2) LVMH has 3 research centers that notably conduct R&D on regenerative agriculture (soil health, agricultural practices): LVMH Gaia, the Moët Hennessy Robert Jean de Vogüé research center, and a Helios center, the LVMH Perfumes and Cosmetics research center.

3) LVMH is a founding member of the French Foundation for Biodiversity Research (FRB).