

Fiscal 2026

CLIMATE REPORT

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About This Report

Signet's Fiscal 2026 Climate Report presents performance information for our businesses in North America and the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this Report, the terms "Signet," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" are used interchangeably and mean Signet Jewelers Limited and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise noted, all data is from Signet's Fiscal year ended January 31, 2026 ("Fiscal 2026"). Signet's Responsible Sourcing data is for calendar year 2025 as it aligns with our Conflict Minerals Report filing. Additional quantitative and qualitative material has been included from previous years to provide context on Signet's sustainability program. This Report was published on November 16, 2026.

Signet's Fiscal Years

52 weeks ended January 31, 2026 ("Fiscal 2026")

52 weeks ended February 1, 2025 ("Fiscal 2025")

53 weeks ended February 3, 2024 ("Fiscal 2024")

About the Cover

Our Fiscal 2026 Climate Report cover features the Okavango River Delta in Botswana. We operate a cutting and polishing facility in Botswana which employs over 160 team members. Through the Signet Love Inspires Foundation, we also invest in local programs that expand access to employment, education, and economic opportunity. This year, we were proud to support Stepping Stones International, a Botswana-based program that promotes leadership development and career readiness for young people.

Key Terms

1.5°C
Global climate goal of limiting increase in average surface temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to reduce the most severe impacts of climate change, as established under the Paris Agreement and informed by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) climate science.

Baseline year
A specific year used as the reference point for tracking an organization's emissions over time, also known as the "base year."

CO_2 Equivalent (CO_2e)
The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. It is used to evaluate releasing (or avoiding releasing) different greenhouse gases against a common basis.

Circular Economy
A production and consumption model focused on repairing, refurbishing, and reimagining existing materials including repurposed metals and other materials.

Climate Risks
Risks that may threaten ecosystems, economies, or financial stability.

Direct Control
Value chain activities that are owned and operated by Signet Jewelers where all business decisions and activities are made or controlled by Signet Jewelers.

Direct Emissions
GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.

Downstream Emissions
Indirect GHG emissions from sold goods and services. Downstream emissions include emissions from products that are distributed but not sold (i.e., without receiving payment).

Emissions
The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Emissions Factor
A factor that converts activity data into GHG emissions data (e.g., kg CO_2e emitted per liter of fuel consumed, kg CO_2e emitted per kilometer traveled, etc.).

Emissions Intensity
Greenhouse gas emissions relative to business output (e.g., emissions per dollar of revenue or production volume). This metric helps track efficiency over time.

Greenhouse Gas Footprint
The total amount of greenhouse gases produced by a company's activities.

Greenhouse Gas Protocol
A standardized global framework for governments and organizations to measure, manage, and report emissions.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG)
For the purposes of this report, GHGs are the six gases covered by the UNFCCC: carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

Indirect Control
Value chain activities not owned by Signet Jewelers where failure to adhere to strict supply chain guidelines and policies, including labor practices and sourcing of raw materials, can result in termination of the relationship.

Life Cycle
Consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation of natural resources to end of life.

Life Cycle Assessment
Standardized method for evaluating the environmental impacts of a product, process, or service throughout its life cycle, e.g., raw material extraction to end-of-life.

Operational Control
A consolidation approach whereby a company accounts for 100 percent of GHG emissions over which it has operational control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but does not have operational control.

Physical Risks
See also: Climate Risks. Impacts from extreme weather (e.g., storms, heat, flooding).

Repurposed Materials
Diamonds and gemstones that are reset or reused in new jewelry without alteration or after being recut or repolished. Also includes repurposed metals.

Repurposed Metals
The terms recycled, repurposed, and reclaimed refer to used metal objects that have been smelted and transformed into new products or components. This process involves melting down, reshaping, resolidifying the metal, and placing the new material back into the supply chain.

Science-aligned Targets
Greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals that are consistent with global climate goals, such as limiting warming to 1.5°C.

Scope 1 Emissions
GHG emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company (e.g., natural gas used in stores, company vehicles).

Scope 2 Emissions
GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling consumed by the reporting company (e.g., electricity used in stores and offices).

Scope 3 Emissions
All indirect GHG emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. (e.g., production of jewelry, transportation). This report focuses primarily on category 3.1, purchased goods & services.

Supply Chain
A network of organizations (e.g., manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and retailers) involved in the production, delivery, and sale of a product to the consumer.

TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures)
A global framework used by companies to report climate-related risks and actions under four pillars: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Transition Risks
See also: Climate Risks. Risks from changing regulations, technology, or market expectations (e.g., new climate laws).

Upstream Emissions
Indirect GHG emissions from purchased or acquired goods and services.

Value Chain
All of the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company.

Acronyms in this Report

CASC	Climate Action and Sustainability Committee
COP	RJC Code of Practices Standard
CSGs	Corporate Sustainability Goals
E&S Questionnaire	Supplier Environmental & Sustainability Questionnaire
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
GNS	Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee
LGD	Lab-grown diamond
ODC	Okavango Diamond Company
RJC	Responsible Jewellery Council

At Signet, our Purpose is **Inspiring Love**. It is the reason we exist and the standard that guides how we show up for our customers, our team members, our communities and the world around us. We bring that Purpose to life through three interconnected commitments which we refer to as our "Three Loves": Love for All People, Love for Our Team, and Love for Our Planet & Products.

This Climate Report focuses on Love for Our Planet & Products — how we are working to reduce our environmental impact, use resources more thoughtfully, and create jewelry experiences customers can feel proud to wear, give and celebrate. Jewelry holds a unique place in people's lives: more than any other category, it is associated with lasting meaning, passed down across generations, representing meaningful relationships, expressing love for others, and becoming part of a family's story. That enduring value is also what makes jewelry inherently aligned with a circular economy — designed to be treasured, repaired, restyled and passed on, extending both its life and its meaning over time.

While there is more work ahead, I am inspired by the meaningful progress we are making and grateful for the team members and partners helping us move forward. By caring for our planet and responsibly shaping the products and experiences our customers love, we can continue building a more sustainable Signet — and help inspire love for generations to come.



Colleen Rooney
Chief Corporate Affairs
and Sustainability Officer



Signet's Operations

We are a specialty jewelry retailer operating 2,582 retail locations as of January 31, 2026, primarily under the name brands of Kay Jewelers, Zales, Jared, Blue Nile, Diamonds Direct, Banter by Piercing Pagoda, Peoples Jewellers, H.Samuel, and Ernest Jones. Combined with the Company's digital capabilities, these locations provide customers with the opportunity to use both online and in-store experiences as part of their shopping journey. Signet manages its business by geography, with 2,238 stores in the United States, 91 in Canada, and 253 in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. Signet brands Kay, Zales, Jared, and Diamonds Direct are full-service jewelers that also offer jewelry care and repair services.

Please refer to page 44 of the Fiscal 2026 Corporate Citizenship & Sustainability Report for more information on our repair services.

Operations

2,582
Retail Locations Worldwide

27,097
Team Members

Product

3.8M
Jewelry Pieces Repaired

65K
Jewelry Pieces Resold

Sustainability

66%
Progress Towards Our Scope 1 And 2 Target

42%
Progress Towards Our Scope 3.1 Target

What Guides Us

Signet's climate strategy is guided by our leadership in the Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC) and our 2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals (CSGs). As a founding member of the RJC, we are committed to industry leadership and adhering to the RJC 2024 Code of Practices Standard (COP 2024). These goals and commitments guide our strategy and efforts to mitigate the environmental and climate impacts of our operations and jewelry products.

Signet's 2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals

Signet's 2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals are aligned with the timeframe objectives of the United Nations Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The Company has made a public commitment to integrate carbon management in its operations and business planning to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Through its CSGs, Signet also aims to take responsibility for its broader environmental impacts and adopt meaningful actions to help mitigate climate change.

RJC 2024 Code of Practice Standard

Signet is committed to leading the industry in the adoption of new provisions added to COP 2024 to advance the jewelry industry. RJC members are audited against the RJC Code of Practices Standard every three years. The key provisions for COP 2024 are summarized below with the full text available on the RJC website.

Relevant COP 2024 Provisions

- Establish environmental management systems and controls (25.1d)
- Work towards using renewable energy (27.4)
- Quantify and document annual scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (27.5)
- Set a three-year rolling greenhouse gas and energy plan with meaningful and achievable annual reduction targets (27.6a)
- Verify greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, and reduction targets annually using an externally qualified expert (27.6b)
- Publish an annual report on independently verified scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions and status of reduction targets (27.6c)



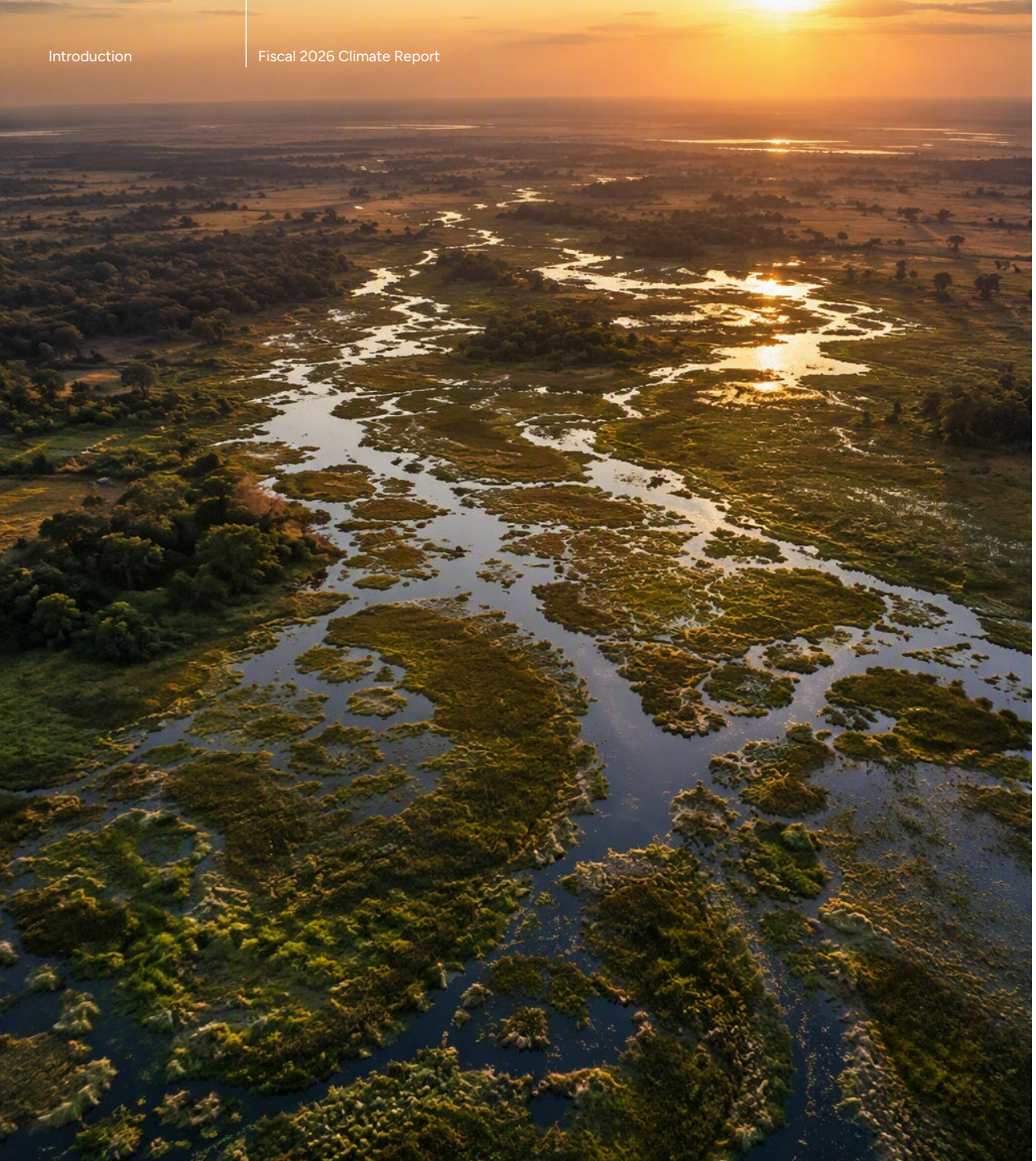
The COP 2024 full text available on the RJC website.

Figure 1

2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals[1]

		How We Do It
CSG 9 **Packaging Design**	Enhance environmental stewardship in our business through innovative packaging design.	• Achieve at least 50% recycled content for pulp and paper-based jewelry packaging. • Use at least 30% recycled content in plastic-based jewelry packaging. • Use 60% recycled content in corrugated boxes.
CSG 10 **Repurposed Materials**	Accelerate business growth through strategic partners and services that extend the life of goods or repurposed materials.	Increase annually the number of: • Jewelry pieces resold. • Jewelry lines and SKUs with reclaimed or repurposed materials. • Jewelry pieces covered under extended service agreements. • Jewelry pieces repaired.
CSG 11 **Reducing GHG Emissions**	Integrate carbon management in Company operations and business planning to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	• Report annually on Signet's Science-aligned Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan to measure Signet's progress on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reductions.

1. Goals can be found on Pages 50-51 of our Fiscal 2026 Corporate Citizenship & Sustainability Report.



About Our GHG Reduction Plan

Signet released its science-aligned multi-phase GHG reduction plan in March 2025. As Signet recognizes the scientific evidence of climate change and its responsibility to reduce related risks and impacts, this reduction plan is integrated into Signet's operations and harmonizes business planning with actions including energy efficiency solutions and renewable energy procurement.

The Company established an absolute reduction from a Fiscal 2024 baseline using a context-based reduction methodology developed by the Center for Sustainable Organizations. The methodology evaluates Signet's annual GHG performance relative to a global carbon budget that is aligned with 1.5°C. Our path will require continued capital investment, yet our experience working on resource efficiency tells us that this pathway is achievable.

This report includes Fiscal 2026 greenhouse gas data released for the first time as well as Fiscal 2025 and 2026 progress against our Fiscal 2024 baseline. It also aligns with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures to provide a comprehensive overview of our climate-related performance, risks, and opportunities.

Figure 2

Climate Performance Summary

Progress Toward Target	**66%**	**42%**
	Scope 1 & 2 Absolute Emissions Reduction (location-based)	**Scope 3.1** Absolute Emissions Reduction for Purchased Goods and Services
Fiscal 2024 Baseline Emissions	52,562 tCO_2e	2,120,353 tCO_2e
Fiscal 2026 Current Emissions	48,721 tCO_2e	1,962,692 tCO_2e
Progress	-7.3%	-7.4%
Target	-11%	-17.5%
Target Fiscal Year	2031	2031
Status	On track	On track

01 Governance

The Signet Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process monitors and evaluates risks at least quarterly by subject area. Risks are reported based on likelihood and impact to Signet's overall strategy. Risks owners document assurance activities and associated actions. Risks are presented to the Risk Committee, Audit Committee, and Signet Board of Directors quarterly.

Board-level Governance

Signet has two Board-level committees that are responsible for monitoring climate risks: (1) the Audit Committee oversees all enterprise risks across the Company; and (2) the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability (GNS) Committee oversees enterprise-wide policy regarding Signet's 2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals, including the Company's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and provides management oversight for opportunities and risks that may significantly impact the Company's sustainability objectives and related initiatives on business performance.

Company-level Governance

At the management level, Signet's Climate Action and Sustainability Committee (CASC) is comprised of senior leaders across Signet's business operations. This committee meets quarterly to review GHG performance, regulatory developments, and the effectiveness of internal controls and disclosures. Proposed capital and operational investments supporting environmental and climate projects are also presented to CASC for review and decision-making. For short- and medium-term risks, both the CASC and ERM processes assess sustainability-related issues and their impacts on the Company. The CASC also addresses longer-term sustainability-related issues and their potential impacts including the costs and availability of emissions reduction pathways to achieve targets beyond Fiscal 2031. Key outcomes and updates from the CASC are reported back to the Board of Directors at least annually.





Supplier engagement is essential as approximately 80% of the Company's GHG emissions footprint comes from our purchased jewelry.

Strategy 02

Value Chain

For natural diamonds, emissions are concentrated in mining and early-stage processing activities. While renewable energy adoption in the mining phase is currently not at scale, it is increasingly viable in other downstream activities such as cutting, polishing, and manufacturing. Industry initiatives, including those led by major natural diamond producers such as De Beers, are focused on reducing operational emissions at mines through renewable energy adoption, electrification, and efficiency improvements.

Lab-grown diamond emissions are concentrated in the "growing" or production phase, specifically from diamond synthesis processes such as Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) and High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT). As a result, the use of renewable energy during the lab-grown diamond production phase is essential to reducing overall emissions and intensity. Signet sources rough lab-grown diamonds from multiple suppliers in India and then cuts and polishes lab-grown rough diamonds at third-party factories in India.

Rough Diamond Sourcing

As a De Beers Sightholder, Signet sources rough natural diamonds from mining operations located in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Canada. Additionally, Signet sources rough diamonds from the Okavango Diamond Company (ODC), which draws on production from the Debswana Diamond Company mines, a joint venture between the Government of Botswana and De Beers Group. Signet cuts and polishes rough natural diamonds sourced from Botswana through the ODC and DeBeers at our owned and operated facility in Gaborone.

Figure 3

Signet's Emissions within the Value Chain

Opportunity Level	Scope 3 Upstream	Scope 1 + 2	Scope 3 Downstream
High	Purchased goods and services including finished jewelry	Electricity consumption in facilities and stores Renewable energy generated at Botswana facility	
Medium	• Fuel- and energy-related activities from natural gas, propane, and electricity used in operations • Transportation and distribution of finished jewelry and raw materials from our global supply chain • Business travel including air, rental vehicles, rail, and lodging	• Natural gas and propane used for heating • Gasoline and diesel used in U.S. and U.K. vehicles • Electricity consumption for U.K. electric vehicles	• Transportation and distribution of product delivery • End-of-life treatment of customer packaging
Low	• Capital goods related to store construction and leasehold improvements • Waste generated in operations including scrap metals, mixed recyclables, and electronics • Employee commuting based on headcount	• Refrigerants used in HVAC systems • Propane used at repair centers	



Signet's Emissions Reduction Strategy

Our 2030 CSGs guide Signet's GHG reduction strategy and reflect a phased, enterprise-wide approach to decarbonization. Our strategy prioritizes emissions reductions within our direct operations (Scope 1 and 2), while advancing engagement across our value chain to address Scope 3 emissions.

Our current focus is on energy efficiency and renewable energy adoption to drive measurable progress towards our targets. These actions are supported by continuous improvements in data collection and supplier engagement, which improves the quality of our emissions inventories and guides the development of our reduction planning.

Figure 4

Stages of Signet's Jewelry Value Chain

	Mining & Processing	Cutting & Polishing	Design & Manufacturing	Distribution	Retail
		Direct Control Our natural diamond cutting & polishing facility (Botswana)	**Direct Control** Our custom jewelry design and manufacturing facility (New York)	**Direct Control** Owned distribution centers (US, Canada, and the UK)	**Direct Control** Retail stores (US, Canada, UK, and Republic of Ireland)
Natural Diamonds	○	◐	◐	●	●
Lab-Grown Diamonds	○	○	◐	●	●
Metals	○		◐	●	●
Finished Jewelry	○	○	◐	◐	●

○ Indirect Only ● Signet's Direct Control ◐ Direct & Indirect Control



Scope 1 and 2

The first phase of our reduction plan includes a medium-term reduction target derived from a science-aligned methodology of limiting global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Signet has established a Scope 1 and 2 absolute reduction target of 11% by Fiscal 2031 from a Fiscal 2024 baseline. To support this goal, we've implemented an energy management strategy that includes Project Illuminate, our LED lighting conversion program, and an HVAC replacement program focused on upgrading to more energy-efficiency units across our store fleet in North America.

Signet has also taken steps to reduce emissions and its reliance on grid electricity within its direct operations. Signet completed installation of solar panels at our cutting and polishing factory in Botswana in October 2024. During Fiscal 2026, the solar panels generated approximately 238 MWh of renewable energy and supplied more than 60% of the facility's annual electricity consumption.

In the United Kingdom, the Company has added electric vehicles (EVs) to the Company's fleet. During Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2026, EVs accounted for more than 36% of the total distance traveled by the UK fleet across electric, petrol, and diesel vehicles. This initiative has a modest impact on overall energy consumption but supports Signet's longer-term emissions reduction strategy.





Scope 3

Signet's Scope 3 strategy focuses on increasing the use of Environmentally Preferred Materials in the jewelry we sell including in our own branded product lines. Please see page 47 of our Fiscal 2026 Corporate Citizenship & Sustainability Report for details on our sustainability-forward product lines and key attributes. The Company engages with suppliers to encourage renewable energy adoption in key phases of natural diamond and lab-grown diamond production.

Environmentally Preferred Materials

Signet is working to make thoughtful choices about the materials used in our jewelry. That means looking for Environmentally Preferred Materials — materials that are better for the environment — such as reused metals and gemstones. We're also working with suppliers who use renewable energy. These choices help us create jewelry people can feel even better about wearing.

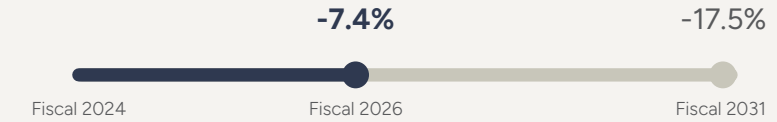
Signet's Environmentally Preferred Materials:

- *Repurposed metals and gemstones*
- *Metals manufactured with renewable energy*
- *Natural diamonds cut, polished, and manufactured with renewable energy*
- *Lab-grown diamonds produced with renewable energy*

Figure 5

Progress Towards Our Scope 3.1 Target

Absolute Reduction of Scope 3.1 Purchased Goods and Services



Supplier Engagement Strategy

Signet expects suppliers to become Certified members of the RJC to enforce responsible business practices which reinforces environmental standards across the supply chain. Signet enforces compliance through a combination of supplier onboarding processes, risk assessments, third-party audits, and ongoing monitoring. In cases of non-compliance, Signet requires suppliers to implement corrective action plans and suppliers may be subject to disengagement if standards are not met.

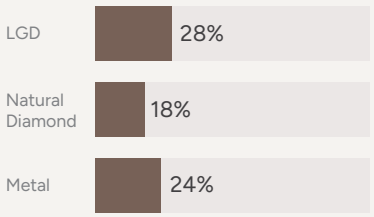


Signet engages in direct dialogue with our suppliers regarding their GHG reduction strategies and shares the RJC expectation that suppliers will work to reduce their energy use, water and raw material consumption, and GHG emissions. As of Fiscal 2026, 79% of Signet's jewelry by value is sourced from RJC-Certified members, which means they are audited against the environmental provisions of COP 2024.

Signet administers its E&S Questionnaire to our Tier 1 suppliers annually. Based on supplier responses, the Company benchmarks improvements in the adoption of sustainability initiatives such as renewable energy, compliance with environmental standards, wastewater discharge permits, and GHG emissions reduction progress and planning. Results of our Fiscal 2026 E&S Questionnaire do not reflect full adoption of COP 2024. Signet expects improved results in the next 24-36 months as suppliers are due for third-party audits against the environmental standards of COP 2024.

Figure 6

Suppliers Using Some Renewable Energy



Note: This includes only suppliers with more than $5M in average annual purchases.



Figure 7

Our Global Natural and Lab-Grown Diamond Supply



The map illustrates natural and lab-grown diamond locations reported by Signet's Tier 1 suppliers. The origin locations include natural diamond mining operations, lab-grown diamond production facilities, and intermediary natural diamond supplier locations.

The size of the bubble reflects the concentration of suppliers, or aggregated number of facilities as reported by suppliers.

Supplier Mapping

Signet sources from a global supplier base of more than 400 suppliers in Asia, and the remainder spread across Africa, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. To improve visibility in its upstream value chain and inform supplier engagement priorities, the Company employs its annual E&S Questionnaire to gather information on supplier locations, business activities, and renewable energy use. Signet utilizes these inputs for supplier mapping to identify the geographic distribution of suppliers, assess access to renewable energy, and monitor regional factors or regulations that may influence emissions reduction efforts.

In addition, Signet records the sites of its Tier 2 suppliers diamond suppliers as reported by Tier 1 suppliers. These insights provide increased transparency into the countries and regions of the most emissions-intensive stages of the supply chain (natural diamond mining and lab-grown diamond production), as well as the supplier locations where Signet has the most indirect control to influence the type of energy used by its suppliers to manufacture diamonds.

Please see full list of supplier geographic locations and type in Table 9.

Supplier-reported geographic distribution is based on active Tier 1 suppliers that responded to the Fiscal 2026 Environmental & Sustainability Questionnaire. The information reported can include operational activity that extends past Tier 1 as many suppliers have also reported the locations of their upstream suppliers.

1. Beginning February 1, 2027, Signet will cease sourcing goods originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) unless suppliers can meet enhanced verification requirements established by Signet. This decision reflects ongoing documented human rights concerns in the region and builds upon Signet's existing responsible sourcing program, which requires suppliers to conduct supply chain due diligence and risk assessments in accordance with the Signet Responsible Sourcing Protocol (SRSP). For additional information, visit SignetJewelers.com/Sustainability/ResponsibleSourcing.



Our Risks and Opportunities

Physical Risks

Physical risks associated with climate change, including extreme weather, flooding, heat, and prolonged cold periods, may disrupt Signet's operations, supply chain, distribution networks, and customer access to our stores. Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which the Company's stores are located have negatively impacted sales in the past and could negatively affect the Company's business and results of operations in the future.

Signet Operations

Prolonged cold spells in key retail markets, such as the United States, increase electricity and natural gas consumption for heating, partially offsetting efficiency gains achieved from LED lighting conversions and HVAC upgrades. Conversely, hot spells could also increase energy usage. Higher energy demand or prices could also reduce the financial benefits of these energy efficiency initiatives.

Supply Chain Operations

Climate change may increase the costs of diamond mining, growing, cutting, and polishing. Signet and its Tier 1 jewelry suppliers source conflict-free natural and lab-grown diamonds from multiple regions with varying degrees of exposure to climate risks including flooding, extreme heat, prolonged drought periods, increased water scarcity, and sea level rise.

Signet has identified 46 suppliers with facilities in water-stressed areas including 40 in India, five in Canada, and one operating in Canada and South Africa. In India, cities such as Surat and Mumbai face increasing risks of flooding and droughts driven by climate change.

Rising temperatures in mining regions may also affect working conditions for employees involved in diamond extraction. If climate-related disruptions reduce diamond supply or increase costs, Signet may re-evaluate its diamond assortment in line with customer preferences for cost and quality.

91%

of suppliers in water-stressed areas are taking action to reduce water-stress

Transition Risks

Signet assesses transition risks through its E&S Questionnaire and ongoing supplier engagement. These activities evaluate supplier decarbonization strategies and actions to reduce energy use, waste, and water consumption and increase the use of repurposed metals. Together, they also help identify transition risks that could affect the Company's emissions reduction strategy and long-term business resilience.

Upstream Production

Achieving our Fiscal 2031 Scope 3 target depends on reducing emissions associated with jewelry production, which accounts for most of our Scope 3 emissions. Progress requires increased adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency across our suppliers. Although renewable energy is available in many of our suppliers' regions, changes in renewable energy availability or tariff policies could affect progress toward the Company's Scope 3 target.

International and domestic transportation also contributes to Signet's Scope 3 emissions. Although fossil fuels used by our transportation suppliers represent a relatively small share of emissions, geopolitical events and logistics disruptions may increase fuel costs, interrupt supply chains, and affect progress toward our reduction targets.

Transition Opportunities

Through supplier mapping and supplier engagement activities, Signet increases its visibility into the geographic distribution, business activities, and emissions profile of its value chain. This information enables the Company to identify the most emissions-intensive stages within its value chain and focus supplier engagement and decarbonization efforts in areas with the greatest potential for emissions reductions. These activities also inform strategic planning around opportunities related to renewable energy adoption, long-term supply chain resilience, climate-related risk mitigation, and the sourcing of Environmentally Preferred Materials.

Jewelry Packaging

In line with its 2030 CSGs, Signet is working to increase recycled content across packaging materials, including pulp and paper, plastics, and corrugated boxes. These efforts may help reduce costs associated with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations in the United States, while also addressing evolving customer expectations and potential changes in packaging material costs and availability.

Looking Ahead

Signet recognizes the opportunity to strengthen its climate risk management through expanded scenario analysis across multiple climate and policy pathways. While existing systems and tools identify and help manage climate-related risks, enhanced scenario analysis should improve our assessment of longer-term physical and transition risks and further support business resiliency and emissions reduction planning.











03

Risk Management

In line with the recommendations of the TCFD's risk management pillar, Signet employs multiple governance structures, processes, and approaches to identify, assess, and support the management of climate-related risks.

Governance and Business Strategy

Signet's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process identifies and monitors short-, medium-, and long-term risks quarterly and develops mitigation plans to address them. Risks are elevated to the Audit Committee as needed. The Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee oversees risks that may affect Signet's sustainability strategy, CSGs, business model, and business performance. The CASC provides management oversight of short- and medium-risks related to climate-related initiatives and regulatory compliance. These governance bodies report regularly to the Board and other relevant committees.

Signet's stores are geographically dispersed across the US, Canada, and the UK. That means our decentralized store network helps limit operational and financial exposure to localized extreme weather events and natural disasters. Its e-commerce business provides customers with access to brands and products during weather-related disruptions. The Company's leasing model for mall stores generally limits structural damage to store exteriors while providing flexibility to evaluate climate-related risks when entering or renewing leases in higher-risk locations. Leasing models vary for our Jared and Diamonds Direct brands which feature predominantly stand-alone stores. Weather-monitoring software also helps identify potential weather-related disruptions, enabling timely implementation of loss prevention and business continuity procedures.

Our sourcing strategy strengthens supply chain resilience by reducing dependence on any single jewelry material or supplier. While lab-grown diamond production may be affected by energy availability and electricity costs, a diverse product mix provides customers with greater choice and mitigates risks associated with natural diamond supply.

04 Metrics & Targets

Signet's Fiscal 2024–2026 Emissions Performance

4.4%

Energy efficiency: Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption decreased 4.4%, driven by Project Illuminate, Signet's LED lighting conversion program.

7.3%

Overall: Since Fiscal 2024, Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions declined 7.3% and total Scope 3 emissions declined 8%.

Between Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2026, Signet reduced Scoped 1 and 2 emissions through operational improvements and realized an overall reduction in Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 1 & 2 Performance

Signet's Scope 1 and 2 emissions highlight the combined impact of energy efficiency programs and changes in energy demand due to weather-related variability and store closures. From Fiscal 2024 to Fiscal 2026, emissions declined approximately 7.3%, primarily due to Project Illuminate, the Company's LED retrofit program, which also helped reduce overall energy consumption by 4.4%, across North America stores. These reductions partially offset increased heating demand resulting from colder winter conditions in North America.

Although annual energy use varies with weather, business activity, and regional operating conditions, Signet remains focused on long-term reductions through targeted energy efficiency improvements, renewable energy, and operational improvements.

Figure 8

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (tCO_2e)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025[1]	Fiscal 2024[1]	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)[3]
Scope 1	10,178	9,516	9,493	7.2
Scope 2 (location-based)	38,543	40,409	43,068	-10.5
Energy Consumption[2] (MWh)				
Fuels	36,209	33,621	32,914	10.0
Electricity	117,756	122,047	128,179	-8.1
Total	**153,965**	**155,668**	**161,093**	**-4.4**
Energy Intensity (MWh/$M revenue)				
Fuels	5.3	5.0	4.6	15.8
Electricity	17.3	18.2	17.9	-3.3
Total	**22.6**	**23.2**	**22.5**	**0.6**

About this Data

1. Scope 1 and 2 emissions and energy consumption for Fiscal 2024–2025 have been restated following the migration to a new GHG accounting platform, which incorporates updated emission factors and calculation methodologies.
2. Fiscal 2026 Scope 1 emissions excludes propane use at repair centers due to data unavailability.
3. Percentage changes in the table have been calculated using exact, unrounded values. As such, the percentages shown may differ from the percent change calculated using the rounded values.



Figure 9

Fiscal 2026 Scope 3 Emissions by Category

(tCO_2e)

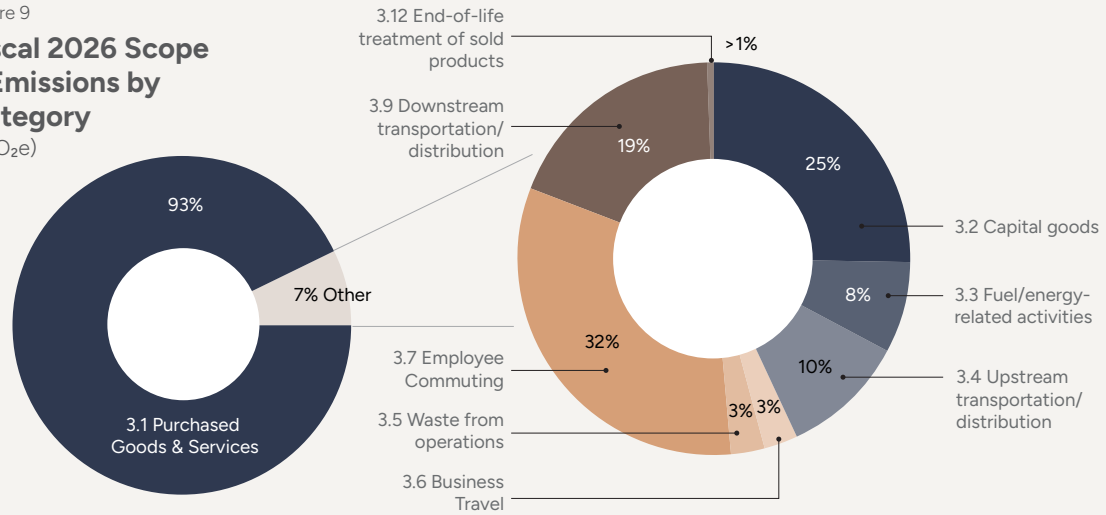


Figure 10

Material Impact by Weight and Intensity

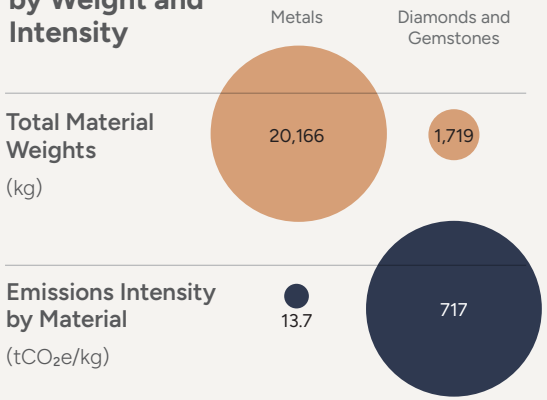


Figure 11

Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Progress

(tCO_2e)



Scope 3 Performance

Over 90% of the Company's total Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are attributed to purchased goods and services, with purchased jewelry accounting for approximately 80% of that impact. Since Fiscal 2024, total Scope 3 emissions have declined by about 8%, primarily due to lower jewelry purchasing volumes.

Changes in the mix and purchase volumes of natural and lab-grown diamonds significantly influence Scope 3 emissions because diamonds, specifically lab-grown diamonds made with non-renewable energy, have a higher emissions intensity than most other jewelry materials. The use of renewable energy in manufacturing is a key component of Signet's strategy to increase our use of Environmentally Preferred Materials.

In Fiscal 2026, supplier use of renewable energy during the cutting, polishing, and manufacturing stages is estimated to have reduced total diamond emissions by an additional 1%, excluding spend-based emissions estimates. This estimate does not account for emissions associated with the use of repurposed metals or renewable energy in metal production or assembly. Metals account for approximately 18% of Signet's total jewelry emissions in Fiscal 2026, highlighting the opportunity to further reduce emissions through increased use of repurposed metals and the adoption of lower-carbon manufacturing practices.

Signet's Fiscal 2024-2026 Scope 3.1 Emissions Performance

7.4%

Purchased goods: Lower overall purchasing volumes by weight contributed to a net 7.4% reduction in Category 3.1 GHG emissions from Fiscal 2024 to Fiscal 2026, despite an increase in emissions in Fiscal 2026 due to higher diamond purchasing volumes.



Supplier Results from our Fiscal 2026 E&S Questionnaire

Signet uses supplier responses to its annual E&S Questionnaire to track progress toward Scope 3 reduction goals, evaluate Environmentally Preferred Materials, and inform future product strategies.

In Fiscal 2026, Signet used nearly 100% repurposed metals in its U.S. custom jewelry and repair business. Signet utilizes an "open loop" model where we purchase metal from and sell precious metal to our RJC-Certified metal refiner, which ensures these metals are continuously recirculated within the broader industry supply chain.

For suppliers with more than $5M in purchases in Fiscal 2026:

- 28% of Lab-grown diamond suppliers use some renewable energy
- 24% of Gold, 3Ts, silver, or PGM suppliers use some renewable energy
- 18% of Natural diamond suppliers use some renewable energy
- 17% of Suppliers have Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets through 2030

A total of 84 of the Company's parent-level[1] suppliers individually account for $5 million or more in average annual product and jewelry service-related purchases and represent more than 80% of total across all brands. Of the 94 individual supplier accounts that roll up to these parent suppliers, nearly 44% reported using some renewable energy to manufacture our products.

1. The following data was compiled for Signet's Conflict Minerals Report. As of the end of December 31, 2025, we sourced from 1,767 direct merchandise suppliers based on individual vendor numbers, representing 1,037 companies. In the jewelry industry, there are many companies under a parent reflected as individual suppliers with individual vendor numbers, specific to goods or brands each provides. We define those 1,037 parent companies as our Tier 1 suppliers.

Figure 12

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(tCO_2e)

		Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)[4]
Scope 1[1]	Stationary combustion	5,539	4,977	4,792	15.6
	Vehicles	1,261	1,380	1,460	-13.6
	Refrigerants	3,378	3,159	3,241	4.2
	Total Scope 1	**10,178**	**9,516**	**9,493**	**7.2**
Scope 2[1]	Location-based	38,543	40,409	43,068	-10.5
	Market-based	42,695	44,615	46,116	-7.4
	Scopes 1 and 2 (location-based) Total	**48,721**	**49,925**	**52,561**	**-7.3**
	Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) Total	**52,873**	**54,131**	**55,609**	**-4.9**
Scope 3	3.1 Purchased Goods & Services[2]				
	Jewelry	1,774,563	1,521,391	1,873,175	-5.3
	Jewelry Repair	47,991	39,366	48,699	-1.5
	Operating Expenditure	140,137	149,828	198,479	-29.4
	Subtotal	1,962,691	1,710,585	2,120,353	-7.4
	3.2 Capital goods	37,976	42,278	42,767	-11.2
	3.3 Fuel/energy-related activities[3]	11,458	12,844	13,113	-12.6
	3.4 Upstream transportation/distribution	15,084	13,194	20,208	-25.4
	3.5 Waste from operations[3]	4,211	4,940	4,541	-7.3
	3.6 Business Travel	4,314	4,935	4,889	-11.7
	3.7 Employee Commuting	48,357	50,803	52,239	-7.4
	3.9 Downstream transportation/distribution	27,844	27,083	38,068	-26.9
	3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	509	616	555	-8.4
	Scope 3 Total	**2,112,444**	**1,867,278**	**2,296,733**	**-8.0**

About this Data

1. Scope 1 and 2 emissions and energy consumption for Fiscal 2024–2025 have been restated following the migration to a new GHG accounting platform, which incorporates updated emission factors and calculation methodologies.

   Fiscal 2026 Scope 1 emissions exclude propane use at repair centers due to data unavailability.

2. Does not account for emissions reductions associated with supplier renewable energy use.

3. Scope 3 emissions categories 3.3 and 3.5 for Fiscal 2024-2025 have been restated following the migration to a new GHG accounting platform, which includes updated emission factors and calculation methodologies.

4. Percentage changes in the table have been calculated using exact, unrounded values. As such, the percentages shown may differ from the percent change calculated using the rounded values.

Scope 3 Emissions Calculations

3.1 Purchased goods and services: Mass-based data when available has been used for jewelry; otherwise spend-based data has been used.

3.2 Capital goods: Excludes emissions for the United Kingdom.

3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities: Primary data and estimated usage have been used.

3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution: Spend-based data has been used.

3.5 Waste generated in operations: Mass and estimated data have been used.

3.6 Business travel: Distance-based and spend-based data (United Kingdom) have been used; rail distances have been estimated based on primary data.

3.7 Employee commuting: Headcount-based data and assumptions are used to estimate emissions.

3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution: Spend-based data has been used.

3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products: Only includes emissions based on packaging data for Kay, Zales, Jared, Banter by Piercing Pagoda, and Peoples.

Excluded the following Scope 3 categories due to immateriality and/or non-applicability to Signet's business model: (3.8) Upstream leased assets, (3.10) Processing of sold products, (3.11) Use of sold products, (3.13) Downstream leased assets, (3.14) Franchises, and (3.15) Investments.

Based on the nature of our industry, water consumption does not generate material GHG emissions and has been excluded from the Fiscal 2026 GHG inventory. These emissions are estimated to represent approximately 0.02% of annual GHG emissions.

Resource Use

Signet's approach to water and waste management focuses on minimizing resource use, improving operational efficiency, and reducing environmental impacts across the Company's direct operations.

Water Consumption

Although jewelry cutting and polishing is not water intensive, Signet has implemented several measures to optimize water use at its Gaborone, Botswana facility, its only direct operation located in a water-stressed area. The site continuously monitors water consumption and applies water efficiency practices, including drought-resistant shrubs and controls on irrigation and rainwater harvesting. The facility is also equipped with IoT-enabled water monitoring systems, remote shut-off valves to prevent leaks after hours, and water-efficient fixtures such as low-flow toilets, push taps, and waterless urinals. Signet does not anticipate constraints in accessing water of sufficient quality or volume for this facility.

Waste Management

In the United States, recycling programs are in place across Signet's Akron and Dallas corporate facilities. Mixed recyclable waste is collected at Signet's corporate and distribution facilities in Akron and its service center in Dallas. Lamps and computers from the Akron service center are sent to third-party partners for responsible electronics recycling. Recycled cardboard, paper, and plastic from the Barberton, Ohio, fulfillment center are collected by a dedicated waste management provider for recycling.

Figure 13

Water Withdrawal[1]

(kL)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)
Water	303,290	347,447	384,170	-21.1

Figure 14

Total Waste[2]

(kg)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Solid Waste	7.2M	7.4M	7.5M
Recycled	998.6K	991.1K	1.0M
Landfilled	6.2M	6.5M	6.5M

1. Water withdrawal includes actual and estimated usage. Water estimates are calculated using existing usage and square footage based on retail brand and facility type. It is estimated that nearly all water consumed at Signet retail stores and corporate facilities is returned to the municipality's water supply.
2. Actual waste data is available for approximately 9.0% of total solid waste generated in Fiscal 2026. The remaining 91% is estimated based on employee headcount. Waste estimates comprise 93% and 92% of total solid waste data for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024. For Fiscal 2026 reported (actual) waste data, 11,686 kg (1.8%) is classified as hazardous waste and 98.2% is classified as non-hazardous waste.



Appendix

Emissions Inventory & Methodology

Signet prepares its GHG inventory in accordance with the GHG Protocol using primary data and estimates, where necessary, to provide comprehensive coverage across Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Data is collected and reviewed annually based on Signet's fiscal year, which runs approximately from February 1 to January 31. During Fiscal 2026, we migrated to a new GHG accounting platform to improve completeness and accuracy across all Scopes and to support future assurance requirements. Fiscal 2024 and 2025 data was migrated using consistent emission factors, estimation methodologies, and organizational boundaries, with support from climate and data experts assigned by our software vendor. The migration also expanded Scope 3 reporting to include all material and applicable categories beginning with Fiscal 2024.

Signet's Scope 1 and 2 science-aligned emissions target is based on the context-based methodology developed by the CSO, which allocates the Company a portion of the global carbon emissions budget. The methodology references the SSP1-1.9 scenario, consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C under the Paris Agreement.

Calculations

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated using the operational control approach under the GHG Protocol and include all owned or leased buildings, facilities, and vehicles. Where primary data is unavailable, Signet estimates electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant consumption using factors such as square footage, location, store type, and government benchmarking tools. Scope 3 emissions are calculated for all applicable categories with available primary or spend data.

In Fiscal 2026, we implemented new GHG software that included updates to enhance the quality of emission factors and calculation methodologies. Accordingly, Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025 energy and GHG emissions have been restated for comparability with the methodology used in Fiscal 2026.

Emission factors

Scope 1 and 2 emission factors are derived from recognized national and international sources including US EPA, US EPA eGRID, Canada's National Inventory Report, DEFRA, IEA, Green-e Residual Mixes, Ecoinvent, EU Residuals (AIB), and IPCC AR6.

Scope 3 emission factors are sourced from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive by Watershed, product-specific life cycle assessment reports for diamonds, Ecoinvent, and other internationally recognized emissions datasets.

Operational Control

Signet uses the operational control approach to define its Scope 1 and 2 reporting boundary. This includes operations where the Company has authority over day-to-day management, such as retail stores, offices, and distribution centers. Activities outside of Signet's operational control, including raw material acquisition and pre-processing, supplier manufacturing, and third-party logistics are reported within our Scope 3 emissions.

Table 1

Total Emissions and Emissions Intensity

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)*
Total Emissions (tCO_2e)				
Scope 1 & 2 (location-based)	48,721	49,925	52,562	-7.3
Scope 1 & 2 (market-based)	52,874	54,132	55,609	-4.9
Scope 3 (jewelry only)	1,774,563	1,521,391	1,873,175	-5.3
Emissions Intensity (tCO_2e/$M Revenue)				
Scope 1 & 2[1]	7.2	7.4	7.3	-2.4
Scope 3 (Jewelry only)[3]	295	255	291	1.3
Total Sales (in millions)[2]	**6,814**	**6,704**	**7,171**	**-5.0**
Total Merchandise Sales	**6,010**	**5,959**	**6,430**	**-6.5**

1. Emissions intensity is calculated as total Scope 1 & 2 emissions (location-based) divided by Total Sales.
2. Sales include merchandise and services.
3. Emissions intensity is calculated as Scope 3 emissions (Jewelry only) divided by Total Merchandise Sales.

Table 2

Energy Consumption and Intensity

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)*
Energy Consumption (MWh)[1]				
Fuels	36,209	33,621	32,914	10.0
Electricity	117,756	122,047	128,179	-8.1
Total	**153,965**	**155,668**	**161,093**	**-4.4**
Energy Intensity (MWh/$M revenue)				
Fuels	5.3	5.0	4.6	15.8
Electricity	17.3	18.2	17.9	-3.3
Total	**22.6**	**23.2**	**22.5**	**0.6**

1. Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption for Fiscal 2024-2025 have been restated following the migration to a new GHG accounting platform, which incorporates updated emission factors and calculation methodologies.

Table 3

Energy Consumption by Source[1]

(MWh)

	Fiscal 2026	% of total	Fiscal 2025	% of total	Fiscal 2024	% of total
Heating						
Natural Gas	27,163	21.6	23,813	18.8	22,750	17.8
Propane	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Vehicles[2]						
Diesel	53	<1	51	<1	45	<1
Gasoline	4,511	3.6	5,202	4.1	5,767	4.5
Electric	165	<1	159	<1	94	<1
Electricity						
Standard grid mix	93,807	74.5	97,140	76.8	99,480	77.6
Renewable Energy						
On-site solar	238	<1	42	<1	-	-
Total	**125,938**	**100**	**126,407**	**100**	**128,136**	**100**

1. The energy consumption depicted in the table represents actual usage only.
2. The proportion of vehicle fuels derived from renewable sources, including renewable electricity, is assumed to be 0%.

* Percentage changes in the table have been calculated using exact, unrounded values. As such, the percentages shown may differ from the percent change calculated using the rounded values.

Table 4

Total Electricity Consumption by Brand[1]

(MWh)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)*
Kay	35,435	35,539	35,954	-1.4
Zales	17,792	18,249	18,453	-3.6
Jared	29,531	29,852	31,926	-7.5
Banter by Piercing Pagoda[2]	2,279	2,478	2,596	-12.2
Peoples	2,526	2,627	2,740	-7.8
Diamonds Direct	4,451	4,228	3,789	17.5
Blue Nile	634	742	714	-11.2
Ernest Jones	2,446	2,803	4,198	-41.7
H. Samuel	5,855	6,893	8,009	-26.9
Total	**100,949**	**103,411**	**108,379**	**-6.9**

1. Electricity consumption by brand includes actual and estimated electricity consumption from retail stores.
2. Banter by Piercing Pagoda includes electricity consumption for mall-based kiosks, which are estimated based on square footage, location, store type, and government benchmarking tools.

Table 5

Energy Intensity of Stores by Country[1]

(MWh/Total net selling square feet)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)*
United States and Canada (electricity + gas)	0.031	0.031	0.032	-2.2
United Kingdom (electricity + gas)	0.028	0.032	0.037	-24.7
United States and Canada (electricity only)	0.025	0.025	0.026	-2.3
United Kingdom (electricity only)	0.028	0.032	0.037	-24.7

1. Energy intensity ratios are based on actual and estimated energy usage.

Table 6

Total Weights by Material Type[1]

(kg)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)*
Diamonds (Natural and Lab-grown)	562	518	499	12.7
Gemstones (Natural and Synthetic)	1,157	1,700	2,149	-46.2
Metals (Gold, Silver, and other materials)	20,166	21,342	35,715	-43.5

1. Data includes all jewelry materials with available weight information for Kay, Zales, Jared, Banter, and Peoples. Metals data for Fiscal 2026 includes repurposed metals purchased directly by Signet for its repair services (402 kg) as well as aftercare piercing solution (473 kg).

Table 7

Emissions Intensity Trends by Material[1]

(tCO_2e per kg)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Diamonds and Gemstones (Natural and Lab-grown)	717	415	233
Metals (Gold, Silver, and other materials)	13.7	15.6	19.9

1. Emissions intensities based on jewelry materials with available weight information for Kay, Zales, Jared, Banter, and Peoples.

* Percentage changes in the table have been calculated using exact, unrounded values. As such, the percentages shown may differ from the percent change calculated using the rounded values.

Table 8

Total Estimated Waste Intensity[1]

(kg/employee)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Percent Change FY24–FY26 (%)*
Solid Waste (kg)	7,239,702	7,447,395	7,543,922	-4.0
Recycled	998,562	991,123	1,008,837	-1.0
Landfilled	6,241,140	6,456,272	6,535,085	-4.5
Total Employees[2]	**27,097**	**27,595**	**27,991**	**-3.2**
Total annual waste (kg) per employee	**267**	**270**	**270**	**-0.9**
Total daily waste (kg) Intensity per employee[3]	**1.03**	**1.04**	**1.04**	**-0.9**

1. Actual waste data is available for approximately 9.0% of total solid waste generated in 2026. The remaining 91% is estimated based on available operational data. Waste estimates make up 93% and 92% of total solid waste data for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024.

   Based on Fiscal 2026 reported (actual) waste data, 11,686 kg (1.8%) is classified as hazardous waste and 98.2% is classified as non-hazardous waste. Hazardous waste is collected and managed by waste management providers in accordance with applicable regulations. Hazardous waste data is not available for FY24 and FY25.
2. Total employees include full-time and part-time team members as of fiscal year-end.
3. Total waste intensity per employee per day is calculated based on 260 working days per year.

Table 9

Our Global Natural and Lab-Grown Diamond Supply

Corresponds to Figure 7

	Natural Diamond Origin	Lab-Grown Diamond Production	Natural Diamond Cutting & Polishing	Lab-Grown Diamond Cutting & Polishing
Angola	●		●	
Armenia			●	
Australia	●		●	
Belgium	●		●	
Botswana	●		●	
Brazil	●			
Canada	●		●	
China	●	●	●	●
Democratic Republic of Congo[1]	●			
Germany		●		
India	●	●	●	●
Israel	●	●	●	●
Japan		●		●
Lesotho	●			

	Natural Diamond Origin	Lab-Grown Diamond Production	Natural Diamond Cutting & Polishing	Lab-Grown Diamond Cutting & Polishing
Namibia	●		●	
Sierra Leone	●			
South Africa	●		●	
Spain		●		
Sri Lanka			●	
Tanzania	●			
Thailand			●	●
Ukraine		●		●
United Arab Emirates	●		●	
United States	●	●	●	●
Zimbabwe	●			

1. Beginning February 1, 2027, Signet will cease sourcing goods originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) unless suppliers can meet enhanced verification requirements established by Signet. This decision reflects ongoing documented human rights concerns in the region and builds upon Signet's existing responsible sourcing program, which requires suppliers to conduct supply chain due diligence and risk assessments in accordance with the Signet Responsible Sourcing Protocol (SRSP). For additional information, visit SignetJewelers.com/Sustainability/ResponsibleSourcing.

* Percentage changes in the table have been calculated using exact, unrounded values. As such, the percentages shown may differ from the percent change calculated using the rounded values.