
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form SD

SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

V. F. Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

1-5256
(Commission
file number)

1551 Wewatta Street, Denver, CO
(Address of principal executive offices)

80202
(Zip code)

Jennifer S. Sim (720) 778 - 4000
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed:

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2021.
- Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended .
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Section 1—Conflict Minerals Disclosure**Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

Pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD, a Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto. It is publicly available at www.vfc.com, but the contents of that site are not incorporated by reference into, and are not otherwise a part of, this Form SD.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report described in Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 2 – Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure**Item 2.01 Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure and Report**

Not applicable.

Section 3—Exhibits**Item 3.01 Exhibits**

Exhibit 1.01 – [Conflict Minerals Report as described in Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form SD.](#)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

V.F. Corporation

By: /s/ Jennifer S. Sim
Name: Jennifer S. Sim
Title: Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Date: May 26, 2022

V.F. Corporation
Conflict Minerals Report
For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

The information in this report includes the activities of V.F. Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (herein referred to as “VF,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”). As used herein, “conflict minerals” or “3TG” are columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite and the derivatives tantalum, tin and tungsten, without regard to the location of origin of the minerals or derivative metals. The “Conflict Minerals Rule” refers to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD.

1. V.F. Corporation Overview

VF is a global leader in the design, production, procurement, marketing and distribution of branded lifestyle apparel, footwear, and related products. We own a broad portfolio of brands in the outerwear, footwear, backpack, luggage, accessory, sportswear, occupational and performance apparel categories. VF’s centralized global supply chain organization is responsible for producing, procuring, and delivering products to our customers. For its fiscal year that ended April 2, 2022, VF sourced or produced approximately 408 million units spread across 12 brands. Our products were obtained from 1 VF-operated manufacturing facility (internally manufactured product) and approximately 252 contractor manufacturing facilities (sourced product) in approximately 37 countries.

We do not directly purchase 3TG from any source. VF has adopted a policy and related procedures, as described below in this Conflict Minerals Report, focused on VF’s commitment to sourcing components and materials from suppliers that share our ethical values and that support compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and regulations, including VF’s disclosure obligations related to 3TG.

2. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

VF developed a list of suppliers and products determined to be possibly in-scope for purposes of our compliance with the Conflict Minerals Rule based on our level of influence over the manufacturing process (in the case of products that we may have contracted to manufacture) and the potential use of 3TG in the products. We also determined which of our products and components were potentially in-scope for purposes of the Conflict Minerals Rule through product specifications, preliminary supplier inquiries and other information known to us concerning the composition of our products.

On December 28, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Supreme®, which prior to the acquisition was a privately held company. While not obligated to report as part of the Conflict Minerals Rule until the 2022 reporting year, we take our responsibilities very seriously and we elected to accelerate due diligence activities on all additional vendors unique to the Supreme® supply chain.

For sourced product, we reached out to 235 of our suppliers, representing 100% of our factories and products containing metallic components. After receiving and reviewing the responses from suppliers, we determined that 3 of the 235 suppliers were potentially in-scope for 2021. For internally manufactured product, we reached out to 6 component suppliers that provided us with metallic components. After receiving and reviewing their responses, we determined that 1 of the 6 suppliers were potentially in-scope for 2021.

In this Conflict Minerals Report, we refer to all suppliers listed above that were included in our 2021 outreach as the “Covered Suppliers.”

Many VF products do not contain any 3TG and, for those that do, 3TG content generally represents a small amount of the total materials content of the product. For example, 3TG may be found in items such as buttons, zippers, snaps and eyelets, although not all of these items are necessarily in-scope for purposes of our compliance. Our in-scope products consist of apparel, footwear, equipment and accessory products and contained tin. Our in-scope products did not include tantalum or tungsten.

VF’s “reasonable country of origin inquiry” (“RCOI”) process was designed to identify its manufactured (or contracted to be manufactured) products that may contain necessary 3TG, and, if these are present, obtain transparency into the 3TG supply chain for such products, and, more generally, to achieve engagement from suppliers concerning responsible sourcing of 3TG. The specific goal of VF’s RCOI was to determine to a reasonable degree of certainty whether the 3TG in its relevant products originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country (collectively, the “Covered Countries”). The

results of our RCOI are discussed below in this Conflict Minerals Report and on Annex A. For our RCOI, to the extent applicable, we utilized the same processes and procedures that we established for our due diligence, in particular Steps 1 and 2 of the OECD Guidance (as defined below) design framework, which are described below in this Conflict Minerals Report. We based our country of origin determinations on information made available by a third-party information management service provider (the "Service Provider").

Based on the results of our RCOI, we exercised due diligence for 2021. These due diligence efforts are discussed below.

3. Due Diligence Process

Our 3TG due diligence processes were based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, including the Supplement on Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten and the Supplement on Gold (Third Edition) ("OECD Guidance"), an internationally recognized due diligence framework. Our diligence measures were based on certain processes put in place for the Company's RCOI and included the following. These are not all of the discrete steps that were part of our due diligence.

i. OECD Guidance Step One: Establish Strong Company Management Systems

VF has established a management system, as described below, consisting of a framework of policies, procedures, processes, and organizational structure that supports our efforts to ensure that our products do not contain 3TG that support conflict in the Covered Countries.

VF's Conflict Minerals Policy

Our conflict minerals policy (the "Conflict Minerals Policy") indicates that VF expects all suppliers of our products and materials to cooperate with our 3TG procedures. We further expect all suppliers to seek to purchase materials that contain 3TG from sources determined not to be involved in funding conflict in the Covered Countries.

Our Conflict Minerals Policy is publicly available on our website at <https://www.vfc.com/responsibility/governance/policies-standards>. Our Conflict Minerals Policy also is sent to relevant internal personnel and suppliers. The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference herein and are not otherwise a part of this Conflict Minerals Report.

We do not seek to embargo the sourcing of 3TG from the Covered Countries.

Internal Team

VF has a management system responsible for managing our 3TG compliance program (the "Program"). The Global Product Stewardship & Traceability department and other subject matter experts in VF are directly responsible for management of the Program with members from our supply chain and legal departments. The team reports the progress of the Program and the responses to senior management and key internal stakeholders on a bi-weekly basis. VF has also enlisted a Service Provider to assist in our due diligence activities. VF also utilizes specialist outside counsel.

Control Systems

VF has policies that include, but are not limited to, our Code of Business Conduct, which outlines expected behaviors for all VF employees, and our Global Compliance Principles, Terms of Engagement and Conflict Minerals Policy for our suppliers.

We use the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the "CMRT") developed by the RMI to collect information from suppliers. This information is retained for at least five years. To provide better transparency within VF's supply chain and to facilitate better communication of policies and expectations, the Service Provider conducts outreach and collects diligence results through an online platform (the "Online Platform").

Supplier Engagement and Education

VF's engagement with its Covered Suppliers consisted of multiple communications through email, telephone, and in-person training to educate them on our expectations for sourcing 3TG and the requirements of the Conflict Minerals Rule. Covered Suppliers were provided various avenues to obtain additional information and guidance regarding our Program, including an online supplier education portal, and contact email addresses and telephone numbers for obtaining answers to questions and/or receiving guidance on completing the information requests from VF.

Our standard vendor Terms and Conditions, which are part of our purchase orders, among other things, require our suppliers to provide us with information, certifications and other documentation concerning 3TG content and origin at product level specificity. The Company's suppliers are required to acknowledge these standard Terms and Conditions in connection with every purchase order.

Grievance Mechanism

We have an Ethics Hotline through which employees, suppliers and other third parties can report violations of VF's policies, including violations of our Conflict Minerals Policy. The number for the Ethics Helpline is (866) 492-3370.

ii. OECD Guidance Step Two: Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

The Covered Suppliers were asked by email to complete a questionnaire to determine whether they were in-scope. The Service Provider then requested by email that the in-scope Covered Suppliers provide us with a completed CMRT at a "product level" declaration. The Service Provider followed up by email or phone with Covered Suppliers that did not respond to the request within a specified time frame. If, after the foregoing efforts, a Covered Supplier did not provide the information requested, an escalation process was initiated. The escalation process consisted of direct outreach by our personnel to the Covered Supplier. Responses were received from 100% of the Covered Suppliers.

The Service Provider reviewed the responses received from the Covered Suppliers based on its internally-developed written review criteria for plausibility, consistency, and gaps. As part of that review, if a Covered Supplier indicated that there were no 3TG in the products or materials that it supplied to us, the Service Provider reviewed those responses for plausibility and Covered Suppliers were also given an opportunity to provide a certification of that determination. If any of seven different quality control flags were raised by the response, the Covered Suppliers were contacted by the Service Provider.

In addition to the Service Provider's review, VF's internal sourcing group performed an internal quality check for plausibility of responses. The internal sourcing group also evaluated the level of risk presented by each Covered Supplier, based on the amounts purchased from and the nature of the relationship with the supplier. Further outreach efforts were then prioritized according to the level of risk, to better ensure that we appropriately allocated our internal resources to focus on the most relevant Covered Suppliers. An additional verification step was added to validate responses from the top 10% of Covered Suppliers, based on product value and volume, that responded that their products or materials did not contain 3TG. This was in addition to the response validation performed by the Service Provider.

The Service Provider reviewed the smelters and refiners identified by the Covered Suppliers against those contained in its internal database. To the extent not in that database, it requested that the Covered Supplier confirm that the listed entity is a smelter or refiner.

With respect to those completed responses that identified a smelter or refiner, the Service Provider also compared that information against the lists of Conformant and Active (as defined below), or the equivalent, smelters and refiners published by the RMI, the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA") and the Responsible Jewellery Council ("RJC"). Fifty-one of the 53 smelters and refiners identified by the Covered Suppliers as potentially having processed 3TG contained in our in-scope products were listed as Conformant. One of the smelters was listed as Active and the remaining one was listed on Smelter Reference List tab of the CMRT only.

For those Covered Suppliers that did not provide information concerning the processors of 3TG in their supply chain, the Service Provider requested information on the Covered Suppliers' suppliers. These suppliers, and subsequent tiers of suppliers as identified to the Service Provider, were then contacted by the Service Provider.

iii. OECD Guidance Step Three: Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks

VF's implementation team provides bi-weekly updates to senior management and other key internal stakeholders on the progress of due diligence and supplier responsiveness and any identified risks. We address any identified risks on a case-by-case basis. This flexible approach enables us to tailor the response to the risks identified. Depending upon the identified risk, we may cease doing business with the supplier, suspend business or require the supplier to commit to a corrective action plan.

To ensure suppliers understand and meet our expectations, we regularly communicate information and guidance regarding our Program through a number of channels, including an online supplier education portal and direct communication from our sourcing hubs.

We also took the measures identified elsewhere in this report to mitigate the risk that 3TG in our products benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries.

iv. OECD Guidance Step Four: Carry out Independent Third-party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

We do not have a direct relationship with 3TG smelters or refiners and, therefore, do not perform direct audits of these entities within our supply chain. Instead, in connection with our due diligence, for the identified smelters and refiners, the Service Provider consulted information concerning independent third-party audits of smelters and refiners made available by the RMI, the LBMA and the RJC. We utilize and rely on this information to assess smelter and refiner due diligence and to determine whether the smelter or refiner is Conformant with the applicable third-party conflict free certification.

v. OECD Guidance Step Five: Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

VF's Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report are annually filed and are publicly available on our website. We also publish a sustainability report, which contains information on responsible sourcing, and other responsible sourcing information, on our website. In addition, we regularly publish a list of our Tier-1 factory lists on our website and publish supply chain traceability maps for selected products.

4. Due Diligence Results

The following table summarizes the applicable smelter information provided by the Covered Suppliers. For 2021, we requested that thin-scope Covered Suppliers furnish us with a complete CMRT at a "product level" declaration, although not all Covered Suppliers provided information at that declaration level. See Annex A for a list of identified smelters and for additional information relating to the data presented in the table.

Our in-scope products consist of apparel, footwear, equipment and accessories that contained tin and gold. Our in-scope products did not include tantalum or tungsten.

	Conformant	Active	On Reference List Only
Tin	37	1	1
Gold	14	0	0

Due to our position in the supply chain, which is discussed earlier in this Conflict Minerals Report, we rely on our suppliers for accurate smelter and refiner information and our RCOI and due diligence measures do not provide absolute certainty regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary 3TG contained in our in-scope products.

None of the necessary 3TG contained in our in-scope products were determined by us to directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. However, we did not have sufficient information to determine whether or not any of our products were "DRC conflict free." The terms "armed group" and "DRC conflict free" have the meanings contained in the Conflict Minerals Rule.

We endeavored to determine the mine or location of origin of the necessary 3TG contained in our in-scope products by requesting that the in-scope Covered Suppliers provide us with a completed CMRT and through the other procedures followed by us and the Service Provider that are described in this Conflict Minerals Report.

5. Risk Mitigation and Future Due Diligence Measures

VF intends to continue or further improve our due diligence measures by taking the following steps, among others:

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- Continue to incorporate our compliance Terms and Conditions into appropriate new supplier contracts;
 - Continue to encourage suppliers to take the steps needed to obtain and provide current, accurate and complete information about their smelters and refiners of 3TG by enhancing training materials and through one-on-one outreach;
 - Continue to provide web-based and in-person training to and conduct outreach with suppliers to help them understand and satisfy VF's 3TG compliance requirements;
 - Contact any identified smelters or refiners that are not Conformant to request their participation in obtaining a Conformant or equivalent designation from an industry program;
 - Continue publishing regularly updated factory lists to our website, which account for 100% of Tier 1 facilities and approximately 70% of Tier 2 facilities used by VF;
 - Continue to enhance supply chain transparency by continuing to update all 100 VF-brand product traceability maps published on vfc.com with a downloadable traceability disclosure that offers visibility on suppliers from Tier 1 through Tier 5;
 - Continue to expand traceability efforts to gain deeper visibility into the upstream supply chains of our key materials; and
 - Continue to expand our direct contact with Tier-2 suppliers to conduct 3TG due diligence at that level.
 - Enhance due diligence efforts by screening all known smelters through our third-party risk management database.

All of these steps are in addition to the steps that the Company took with respect to 2021, which it intends to continue to take with respect to 2022 to the extent applicable.

Annex A

Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined in this Annex have the meanings set forth in the Conflict Minerals Report of which this Annex is a part.

Smelters and Refiners

In connection with our RCOI inquiry or due diligence, as applicable, the Covered Suppliers identified to us the smelters listed below as having potentially processed the necessary 3TG contained in our in-scope products in 2021. Please see the notes that accompany the table for additional information concerning the data in the table.

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Smelter Name</u>	<u>Smelter Location</u>	<u>Status</u>
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	Germany	Conformant
Gold	Argor-Heraeus S.A.	Switzerland	Conformant
Gold	Aurubis AG	Germany	Conformant
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	Germany	Conformant
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	Italy	Conformant
Gold	DODUCO Contacts and Refining GmbH	Germany	Conformant
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	Germany	Conformant
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	China	Conformant
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	Singapore	Conformant
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	United States	Conformant
Gold	PAMP S.A.	Switzerland	Conformant
Gold	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH	Germany	Conformant
Gold	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	Belgium	Conformant
Gold	Valcambi S.A.	Switzerland	Conformant
Tin	Alpha	United States	Conformant
Tin	Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	CV Venus Inti Perkasa	Indonesia	Active
Tin	Dowa	Japan	Conformant
Tin	EM Vinto	Bolivia	Conformant
Tin	Fenix Metals	Poland	Conformant
Tin	Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC	China	On Reference List Only
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Ma'anshan Weitai Tin Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	Malaysia	Conformant
Tin	Metallic Resources, Inc.	United States	Conformant
Tin	Metallo Belgium N.V.	Belgium	Conformant
Tin	Metallo Spain S.L.U.	Spain	Conformant

Tin	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	Brazil	Conformant
Tin	Minsur	Peru	Conformant
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan	Conformant
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Philippines	Conformant
Tin	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	Bolivia	Conformant
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Bangka Serumpun	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Kundur	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	PT Timah Tbk Mentok	Indonesia	Conformant
Tin	Rui Da Hung	Taiwan	Conformant
Tin	Thai Nguyen Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Conformant
Tin	Thaisarco	Thailand	Conformant
Tin	Tin Technology & Refining	United States	Conformant
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	Brazil	Conformant
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China	Conformant
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited	China	Conformant

The Company notes the following in connection with the above table:

- a. Not all of the included smelters may have processed the necessary 3TG contained in the Company's in-scope products, since some Covered Suppliers reported at a "company level," meaning that they reported the 3TG contained in all of their products, not just those in the products that they sold to the Company. Some Covered Suppliers also may have reported smelters that were not in the Company's supply chain due to over-inclusiveness in the information received from their suppliers or for other reasons. In addition, the smelters reflected above may not include all of the smelters in the Company's supply chain, since some Covered Suppliers may not have identified all of their smelters.
- b. The table only includes entities that were listed as smelters by the RMI.
- c. Smelter status information in the table is as of March 25, 2022.
- d. "Conformant" means that a smelter has successfully completed an assessment against the applicable Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP") standard or an equivalent cross-recognized assessment. Included smelters were not necessarily Conformant for all or part of 2021 and may not continue to be Conformant for any future period. We do not have information on the origin of the 3TG processed by any of the Conformant smelters prior to their respective certification dates.
- e. "Active" is an RMAP designation that means that the smelter has committed to undergo an RMAP assessment, completed the relevant documents, and scheduled the on-site assessment. These may be in the pre-assessment, assessment, or corrective-action phases of the assessment.
- f. "On Reference List Only" means that a smelter is listed on the Smelter Reference List tab of the CMRT, but is not listed as Conformant or Active.

- g. “Smelter Location” is the country in which the smelter is located.
- h. Smelter status and location reflected in the table is based solely on information made publicly available by the RMI, without independent verification by the Company.

Country of Origin Information

The identified countries of origin of the 3TG processed by the smelters listed as Conformant, Active, and On Reference List Only in the table above may have included the countries listed below.

Angola*	Hungary	Portugal
Argentina	India	Republic of Korea
Armenia	Indonesia	Republic of the Congo*
Australia	Ireland	Russian Federation
Austria	Israel	Rwanda*
Belgium	Italy	Sierra Leone
Bolivia	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Brazil	Japan	Slovakia
Burundi*	Jersey	South Africa
Cambodia	Kazakhstan	South Sudan*
Canada	Kenya	Spain
Central African Republic*	Kyrgyzstan	Suriname
Chile	Laos	Sweden
China	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Colombia	Madagascar	Taiwan
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Tanzania*
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Mexico	Thailand
Djibouti	Mongolia	Turkey
Ecuador	Morocco	Uganda*
Egypt	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Estonia	Myanmar	United States
Ethiopia	Namibia	Uzbekistan
France	Netherlands	Vietnam
Germany	Nigeria	Zambia*
Guyana	Peru	Zimbabwe
Hong Kong	Philippines	
	Poland	

* Covered Country.

Alternatively, or in addition, some of the Conformant smelters may have sourced from recycled or scrap sources.