

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-03-21 to 2024-03-22 Form: 10-K

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You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Some of these risks **we face** relate principally to our business and operations, **while others relate principally** to our outstanding indebtedness, or to ownership of our common stock, ~~while others related principally to the Separation~~. Our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks, as well as additional risks **that are not described in this Annual Report because they are** not presently known to us or that we currently deem **them** immaterial. Risks Relating to Our Business **Our business is impacted by general economic conditions, and adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.** Adverse economic conditions **have in the United States and globally has** had and may continue to have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Adverse economic conditions ~~in the United States and globally has had and may~~ **include** continue to have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. The current macroeconomic environment is characterized by weakened consumer demand, **persistent recession. Geopolitical instability, volatility actual and potential shifts in U. S. and foreign trade, economic and other policies, as well as other** global capital markets and risk of recession events, **have increased macroeconomic uncertainty.** ~~Such~~ **Depending on their duration and magnitude, these and other adverse** economic conditions ~~have and~~ could continue to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Future economic deterioration ~~or~~, market disruptions, **or changes to fiscal and monetary policy or trade policy, including the imposition or threatened imposition of tariffs and potential retaliatory actions,** could negatively impact ~~us~~ **our business**. An economic downturn or a recession, or the perception that any of these events may occur, or continued or increased economic uncertainty may also lead to increased credit risk, higher borrowing costs or reduced availability of capital and credit markets, reduced liquidity, asset impairments and adverse impacts on our suppliers and the financial institutions with whom we transact. Our sales are impacted by discretionary spending by consumers, which tend to be adversely impacted by unfavorable local, regional, national or global economic conditions. Declines in consumer spending have and may continue to result in reduced demand for our products, increased inventories, lower revenues, higher promotional activity, and lower gross margins. Continued volatility in the availability and prices for commodities and raw materials we use in our products and in our supply chain could have an adverse effect on our costs, gross margins, and profitability. In addition, we may be unable to access financing in the credit and capital markets at reasonable rates in the event we find it necessary or desirable to do so. Our financial performance could be adversely impacted by inflationary pressures, which are subject to market conditions and impacted by fiscal and monetary policy **as well as domestic and international trade policy, including the imposition or threatened imposition of tariffs or other trade restrictions**. Inflationary pressures on the products we sell could impact our revenues and profitability, especially if we are unable to increase our retail prices to reflect increases in our costs. **When During fiscal years 2022 and 2023, we experienced** levels of inflation ~~are that were~~ higher than **typical, as** we have experienced in recent years, ~~which impacted~~ consumer confidence and spending patterns. ~~Changes in consumer behavior~~ **are negatively impacted, which impact** ~~impacts~~ our sales and profitability. ~~We~~, and we are unable to predict **future economic conditions,** the extent to which consumer behavior may be impacted by negative ~~macroeconomic~~ **economic** conditions, or how those trends will impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our revenue, results of operations and cash flows are sensitive to consumer confidence and spending patterns, and may be adversely affected by negative political or economic trends, geopolitical conflicts, significant health hazards or pandemics, severe weather or other market disruptions. Our revenue, results of operations, cash flows and future growth may be affected by negative local, regional, national or international political or economic trends or developments, including **global trade policy,** the effects of national and international security concerns such as war, terrorism or the threat thereof, to the extent such developments reduce consumers' ability or willingness to ~~spend~~ **make discretionary purchases**. Ongoing geopolitical conflicts in Europe and the Middle East, **uncertainty in the global trade environment,** as well as economic sanctions and other measures imposed in response thereto have created, and may continue to create, market disruption and volatility, supply chain disruptions, **inflationary pressures,** and **geopolitical** instability ~~in the geopolitical environment~~. These events and similar events in the future could have a material adverse effect on our customers, our international partners and our third-party suppliers, and may negatively impact our international **sales in stores and digital channels** ~~sales and stores~~. In addition, market disruptions due to natural disasters, significant health hazards or pandemics, or other major events or the prospect of these events could also impact consumer spending and confidence levels. Similar to the disruption we experienced from the COVID-19 global pandemic, future pandemics, epidemics, disease outbreaks or other similar widespread public health concerns may disrupt our business, human capital, supply chain and production processes, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which our stores, corporate offices, or production facilities are located, particularly in markets where we have multiple stores or production facilities, could adversely affect our business. Purchases of our products may decline during periods when economic or market conditions are volatile or weak. In such circumstances, we also may decide to increase our promotional activity, which could have a material adverse effect on our profitability, financial condition and cash flows. **Changes in trade policies and tariffs imposed by the United States government and the governments of other nations could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Our operations rely on the global sourcing, manufacturing, and sale of products, and our supply**

chain is subject to the risks inherent in international trade, including potential changes in trade policies, increases in import duties, anti-dumping measures, quotas, safeguard measures, trade restrictions, restrictions on fund transfers, and currency fluctuations. Additionally, geopolitical instability and other geopolitical factors may further impact our ability to source and distribute products efficiently. Changes in laws or policies governing the terms of trade, and in particular increased trade restrictions, tariffs, or taxes on imports from countries where we manufacture products, such as China, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. For example, in recent years, both the U. S. and China have imposed new tariffs on each other related to the importation of certain product categories, including imports of apparel into the U. S. from China. In February 2025, the U. S. presidential administration imposed a 10 % tariff on nearly all imports from China, and in March 2025, an additional 10 % tariff was imposed on nearly all imports from China. Additionally, in March 2025, a 25 % tariff on certain imports from Mexico and Canada went into effect. We are closely monitoring this evolving situation and evaluating our responses, which may include shifts in sourcing strategies, price adjustments, or other cost-mitigation measures. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to fully mitigate the financial and competitive impacts of such tariffs or trade restrictions. At this time, the overall impact on our business related to these tariffs remains uncertain and depends on multiple factors, including the duration and potential expansion of current tariffs, future changes to tariff rates, scope, or enforcement, retaliatory measures by impacted exporting countries, inflationary effects and broader macroeconomic responses, changes to consumer purchasing behavior, and the effectiveness of our responses in managing these challenges. If the U. S. decides to impose additional tariffs on products imported from China or other countries where we source materials or manufacture our products, or if new or additional retaliatory trade measures are taken by China or other countries in response to U. S. tariffs, there can be no assurance that we will be able to offset all related increased costs. This potential increase in costs could be material to our business operations or harm our competitive position. We cannot predict if, and to what extent, there may be changes to international trade agreements or the resulting impact of any such changes on our business and results of operations.

Our future success depends in part on our ability to successfully implement our long-term strategic growth plan. We are in the process of executing a long-term strategic plan to accelerate growth our core business performance, increase ignite growth, and transform our foundation revenue and operating income, and build long-term sustainable value for our stockholders. To support achievement of the strategic plan, we are implementing a significant number of strategic initiatives, including initiatives focused on building a customer-centric company, improving our products, how we go to market, and our customer experience, and expanding our global footprint. There can be no assurance that these or other future strategic initiatives will be successful to the extent we expect, or at all. In addition, we are investing significant resources in these initiatives and the costs of the initiatives may outweigh their benefits. We cannot give assurance that our management will be able to manage these initiatives effectively or implement them successfully. If we fail to implement our strategic plan effectively, if we invest resources in initiatives that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful, or if our competitors are more successful in implementing their strategic plans and initiatives than we are, our business and results of operation could be adversely affected. Our net sales, operating income, cash and inventory levels fluctuate on a seasonal basis. We experience major seasonal fluctuations in our net sales and operating income, with a significant portion of our operating income typically realized during the fourth quarter holiday season. Any decrease in sales or margins during this period could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Seasonal fluctuations also affect our cash and inventory levels, since we usually order merchandise in advance of peak selling periods and sometimes before new fashion trends are confirmed by customer purchases behavior. We must carry typically accumulate a significant amount of inventory, especially in the months preceding the holiday season selling period. If we are not successful in selling that inventory, we may have to sell the inventory at significantly reduced prices or may not be able to sell the inventory at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. If we fail to maintain effective internal controls, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or timely or prevent or detect fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or the market price of our securities common stock. In accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, our management is required to conduct an annual assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and include a report on these internal controls in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, and our independent registered public accounting firm is required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls. This process involves considerable time, attention, operating expenses and outside auditor fees, and may strain our internal resources, including accounting systems and resources. If management or our independent registered public accounting firm determines that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected. We could also become subject to investigations by the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources. In addition, if our controls are not effective, our ability to prevent and detect fraud and accurately and timely report our financial position could be impaired, which could result in late filings of our annual and quarterly reports under the Exchange Act, restatements of our financial statements, a decline in our stock price, or suspension or delisting of our common stock from the NYSE. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations. Changes and Turnover turnover in company leadership or other key positions may have an adverse impact on our performance. We may experience changes in our leadership structure or key leadership or key positions in the future. The departure of key leadership personnel could result in the loss of significant knowledge, experience and expertise. This loss of knowledge and experience can be mitigated through successful promotions, hiring and transition, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in such efforts. Attracting and retaining qualified senior leadership may be more challenging under adverse business conditions or a competitive labor market. Failure to build an effective leadership structure and team, attract and retain the right talent, or effectively to

smoothly manage the transition of **knowledge and** responsibilities resulting from such **changes turnover**, could affect our ability to accomplish our strategic plans and may **cause us to miss performance objectives have a material adverse effect on or our business, results of operations and** financial **condition** targets or disrupt our relationships with our customers. We may be impacted by our ability to attract, develop and retain qualified associates and manage labor- related costs. We believe one of our key competitive advantages is providing a positive, engaging and satisfying experience for each customer, which requires us to have highly trained and engaged associates. Our success depends in part upon our ability to attract, develop and retain a sufficient number of qualified associates, including store personnel and talented merchants. The turnover rate in the retail industry is generally high, and qualified individuals of the requisite caliber and number needed to fill these positions may be in short supply in some areas and during certain times of the year. Competition for such qualified individuals or changes in labor and healthcare laws could cause us to incur higher labor costs. As certain jobs and employers increasingly operate remotely, traditional geographic competition for talent may change in ways that cannot be fully predicted at this time. Our inability to recruit a sufficient number of qualified individuals in the future may delay planned openings of new stores or affect the speed with which we expand. Delayed store openings, significant increases in associate turnover rates or significant increases in labor- related costs could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our net sales depend on a volume of traffic to our stores and the availability of suitable store locations on satisfactory terms. Most of our stores are located in retail shopping areas, including malls and other types of retail centers. Sales at these stores are derived, in part, from the volume of traffic in those retail areas. Our stores benefit from the ability of the retail center and other attractions in an area, including “ destination ” retail stores, to generate consumer traffic in the vicinity of our stores. Sales volume and retail traffic may be adversely affected by factors that we cannot control, such as economic downturns or changes in consumer demographics in a particular area, consumer trends away from brick- and- mortar retail toward online shopping, competition from digital and other retailers and other retail areas where we do not have stores, significant health hazards or pandemics, the closing of other stores or the decline in popularity or safety in the shopping areas where our stores are located, and the deterioration in the financial condition of the operators or developers of the shopping areas in which our stores are located. Part of our future growth is significantly dependent on our ability to operate stores in desirable locations with capital investment and lease costs providing the opportunity to earn a reasonable return. The market for prime retail real estate is competitive. We cannot be sure as to when or whether such desirable locations will become available to us at reasonable costs and on satisfactory lease or other terms. Some of our store locations require significant upfront capital investment and have material lease commitments. If we determine that it is no longer economical to operate a store and decide to close it, we may remain obligated under the applicable lease for, among other things, payment of the base rent for the balance of the lease term. A dispute regarding our leases may result in litigation with the respective landlord, and any such dispute could be costly and have an uncertain outcome. Additionally, we are dependent upon the suitability of the lease spaces that we currently use. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow and our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our **success ability to grow** depends in part on new store openings and existing store remodels and right- sizing. Our continued growth and success will depend in part on our ability to open and operate new stores and right- size and remodel existing stores in a timely and profitable manner. Our ability to open new stores depends upon a number of factors, including the ability to partner with developers and landlords to obtain suitable sites for new stores at acceptable costs, the availability and cost of materials and contractors, the hiring and training of qualified personnel and the integration of new stores into existing operations. There can be no assurance we will be able to achieve our initiatives regarding opening new stores and **rightsizing right- sizing** and remodeling existing stores, manage our growth effectively, successfully integrate new stores into our operations or operate our new, right- sized, remodeled and existing stores profitably. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our ability to grow and results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our international operations and our plans for international expansion include risks that could impact our results and reputation. We intend to continue our international operations and further expand into international markets through partner and / or joint venture arrangements. The risks associated with international markets are numerous and include difficulties in attracting customers due to a lack of customer familiarity with our brands and our lack of familiarity with local customer preferences. Any of these **difficulties risks** may lead to disruption in the overall timing or profitability of our international expansion efforts. Further, entry into new markets may bring us into competition with new competitors or with existing competitors with an established market presence. Other risks include general economic conditions in specific countries or markets, volatility in the geopolitical landscape, restrictions on the repatriation of funds held internationally, disruptions or delays in shipments, occurrence of significant health hazards or pandemics, changes in diplomatic and trade relationships, political instability and foreign governmental regulation. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. **Further, Our business is exposed to the risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations that could impact our results of operations. Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates . In fiscal 2024, approximately 12 % of our total net revenue was derived from markets outside the U. S. We also began distributing and shipping product through a facility located in the Netherlands in 2024. Currencies other than the U. S. dollar are utilized for most of our international operations** . We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk with respect to our sales, profits, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U. S. dollar. In addition, our royalty arrangements are calculated based on sales in local currency and, **which as such, we are exposed exposes us** to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. From time to time we use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge certain foreign currency risks; however, these measures may not succeed in offsetting all of the short- term negative impacts of foreign currency rate movements on our business and results of operations. For example, hedging would generally not be effective in offsetting the long- term impact of sustained shifts in foreign exchange rates on our business results. As a result, the fluctuation in the value of the U. S. dollar against other currencies could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and

cash flows. Our licensees, franchisees, wholesalers, and joint venture partners could take actions or omissions that could harm our business **and reputation or the image of our brands**. We have global representation through independently owned stores operated by our third- party partners. Although we have criteria to evaluate and select prospective partners, the level of control we can exercise over our partners is limited, and the quality and success of their operations may be diminished by any number of factors beyond our control. For example, our partners may not have the business acumen, **experience** or financial resources necessary to successfully operate stores in a manner consistent with our standards and may not hire and train qualified store managers and other personnel. Further, we have limited control as to whether our partners comply with federal and local law. The image of our brands and our reputation may suffer materially, and our sales and operating income could decline if our partners do not operate successfully. These risks could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our direct channel business is subject to risks that could have an adverse effect on our results. Our ability to successfully operate and grow our digital operations is subject to numerous risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Risks include the difficulty in recreating our unique in- store experience through our direct channels; domestic or international resellers purchasing merchandise and reselling it outside our control; our ability to anticipate and implement innovations in technology and logistics in order to appeal to existing and potential customers who increasingly rely on multiple channels to meet their shopping needs; our ability to keep up with **drastic** shifts in customer **preference and demand**, **such as we saw with the COVID-19 pandemic**; and the failure of and risks related to the systems that operate our digital infrastructure, websites and the related support systems, including computer viruses, theft of customer information, privacy concerns, telecommunication failures, **cybersecurity incidents and electronic break-ins** and similar disruptions. Our failure to maintain efficient and uninterrupted order- taking and fulfillment operations could also have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. The satisfaction of our online customers depends on their timely receipt of merchandise. **If our operations may be jeopardized if** we encounter difficulties with our distribution facilities, or if the facilities were to shut down for any reason, including as a result of natural disaster, severe weather or labor stoppage, **we could face shortages of inventory**. Supply chain or product transportation challenges have caused and could continue to cause us to incur higher costs and longer lead times associated with distributing our products to our customers. Any of these issues could cause customer dissatisfaction, reduced sales and profitability and have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial condition and cash flows. We may not **be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses and** realize the **potential** benefits and synergies sought with **the such acquisition acquisitions of Adore Me**. **During We may, from time to time, evaluate and pursue acquisitions and other strategic investments. These activities involve various risks that could result in unanticipated liabilities and contingencies and hinder our ability to achieve expected benefits.** In 2022, we acquired Adore Me **as part of our strategic plan**. The **ultimate** success of **the that** acquisition, including **achievement of the** anticipated benefits and synergies, will depend in part on our ability to successfully **leverage Adore Me's expertise and technology and to integrate and grow** the Adore Me business. **With respect** We believe that there are significant benefits and synergies that may be realized, including as a result of leveraging Adore Me's expertise and technology to **any acquired company** improve the Victoria's Secret and PINK customer shopping experience and accelerate the modernization of our digital platform. However, we may fail to realize **these the expected** benefits and synergies for a variety of reasons, including: • failure to successfully manage relationships with customers, distributors and suppliers; • failure of **Adore Me the acquired company**'s customers to continue as customers of the combined company; • **potential incompatibility or difficulties integrating and harmonizing technologies to effectively leverage Adore Me's technology to improve the Victoria's Secret and PINK customer experience and to modernize our digital platform**; • integration may be more costly, time- consuming or less effective than anticipated; • the loss of key employees; and • failure to combine product offerings and purchase experiences efficiently and effectively. Further, **our** integration efforts could disrupt both companies' existing operations and divert management attention and resources. If we experience difficulties with the integration process, the anticipated benefits of the acquisition, including anticipated sales and growth opportunities, may not be realized fully, or at all, and may take longer to realize than expected. **The Failure to achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisition could adversely affect of Adore Me our or** results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, decrease or delay the accretive effect of the acquisition and negatively impact the price of our common stock. In addition, we may, from time to time, evaluate and pursue other strategic investments or acquisitions - These involve various inherent risks, including unanticipated liabilities or contingencies, and the benefits sought may not be realized. The acquisition of Adore Me or other strategic investments or acquisitions may not create value and may harm our brands and adversely affect our **business results of operations**, financial condition and **results cash flows, decrease or delay the accretive effect** of operations **the acquisition, and negatively impact the price of our common stock**. Our ability **If we are unable** to incorporate artificial intelligence into our business operations successfully and ethically, **may affect our business, reputation and results of operations may be adversely affected**. Our **long- term strategic growth plans plan and strategic** initiatives include investments in information technology, data science and artificial intelligence ("AI"). The use of AI and similar technology presents risks, challenges and ethical issues that could adversely affect our business. AI algorithms or training methodologies may have flaws and be prone to cybersecurity incidents or service interruptions. Data sets used by AI may be overbroad, insufficient or contain biased information. AI may generate offensive, illegal, inaccurate, or otherwise harmful content. If the work product that AI applications assist in producing is deficient, inaccurate or misleading, we could be subject to competitive harm, legal liability, regulatory action, and brand or reputational harm. Use of AI by our associates could increase the risk of exposure of confidential or competitively sensitive information. Privacy concerns and risks related to intellectual property rights of inputs into the program and AI work product are also present. If we enable or offer AI solutions that have unintended consequences, unintended usage or customization by our associates, customers or partners, or are controversial because of their impact on human rights, privacy, security, employment, or other social, economic or political issues, we may experience reputational harm, regulatory action and legal liability. Further, we may be unable to quickly and successfully adapt

to rapid change resulting from advancements in AI and similar technology, or our competitors may have more success implementing and utilizing such technology than we do. Any of these risks could have an adverse effect on our **business**, reputation and results of operations. Our ability to protect our reputation could have a material effect on the image and value of our brands. Our ability to maintain and refine our reputation is critical to the image and value of our brands. Our reputation could be jeopardized if we fail to maintain high standards for merchandise quality and corporate integrity. Any negative publicity, including information publicized through traditional or social media platforms, blogs, websites and other forums, may affect our reputation and brands and, consequently, reduce demand for our merchandise, even if such publicity is unverified or inaccurate. Failure to comply, or the perception that we have failed to comply, with ethical, social, product, labor, privacy and environmental standards, or related political sentiment, could also jeopardize our reputation and potentially lead to various adverse consumer actions, including boycotts. Additionally, organizations that provide information to investors on corporate governance and other matters have developed rating systems for evaluating companies on their approach to environmental, social and governance matters. Unfavorable ratings may also affect our reputation and the perception of our brands, ~~which could have a negative impact on our financial performance and stock price~~. Failure to comply with local laws and regulations, to maintain an effective system of internal controls, to maintain the security of customer, associate, third-party and Company information or to provide accurate and timely financial statement disclosure could also hurt our reputation. Damage to our reputation or loss of consumer confidence for any of these or other reasons could have a material adverse effect on our **business**, results of operations, ~~and financial condition and cash flows~~, as well as require additional resources to rebuild our reputation. If our marketing, advertising and promotional programs ~~and events~~ are unsuccessful, or if our competitors are more effective with their programs than we are, our revenue or results of operations may be adversely affected. Customer traffic and demand for our merchandise are influenced by our advertising, marketing and promotional activities, **including flagship events like the VS Fashion Show, and** the name recognition and reputation of our brands ~~and the location of and service offered in our stores~~. ~~We~~ Although we use marketing, advertising and promotional programs to attract customers through various media, including social media, websites, mobile applications, email, print and television, ~~some~~ **Some** of our competitors may expend more for their programs than we do, or use different approaches than we do, which may provide them with a competitive advantage. Our programs ~~and events~~ may not be effective or could require increased expenditures, which could have a material adverse effect on our ~~revenue financial condition~~ and results of operations. Our ability to adequately maintain, enforce and protect our **intellectual property rights** ~~trade names, trademarks and patents~~ could have an impact on the image and value of our brands, **our competitive position, business operations,** and our ability to successfully enter new markets. We believe that our **intellectual property rights, including** trade names, trademarks ~~and~~, **copyrights, patents and proprietary information** are important assets and an essential element of our strategy, especially with respect to innovative new products and maintaining the integrity of our brands. We ~~have applied routinely apply for or and obtained~~ **obtain** registration of our **intellectual property** ~~trade names, trademarks and patents~~ in the U. S. and in many foreign ~~countries~~ **jurisdictions**. However, there can be no assurance that we will obtain such registrations or that the registrations we obtain will prevent the imitation of our products or infringement or other violation of our intellectual property rights by others. In particular, the laws of certain foreign countries may not protect ~~proprietary~~ **intellectual property** rights to the same extent as the laws of the U. S. ~~If any, particularly in~~ **regions where such laws are less developed. Counterfeiting, piracy, or unauthorized use of our intellectual property by** third ~~parties~~ **party** copies our products, our stores, or our websites, it could have a material adverse effect on **our results of operations, may decrease our revenue, and dilute** the image ~~value~~ of our brands ~~and~~, our reputation ~~as well as our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows~~ **our competitive advantage**. Third parties may assert rights in or ownership of our trademarks and other intellectual property rights, or trademarks that are similar to our trademarks, or claim that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights. ~~We~~ **These type of conflicts** may ~~not~~ be ~~unable to successfully resolve~~ **resolved** these type of conflicts to our satisfaction ~~and~~, may **result in** be required to enter into costly **litigation and settlement costs, which may require** licensing agreements, **payment of** be required to pay significant royalties, settlements costs or damages, ~~be or injunctions, which may required~~ **require us** to rebrand our products or be prevented from selling some of our products. **Further, the rapid pace of technological innovation may render certain intellectual property less valuable or obsolete. Any of these risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation**. Our ability to compete favorably in our highly competitive segment of the retail industry could impact our results. The retail industry is highly competitive, especially with respect to the intimates, apparel and beauty markets. We compete for sales with a broad range of other retailers, including individual and chain specialty stores, department stores and discount retailers. In addition to the traditional store-based retailers, we also compete with direct marketers and retailers that sell similar merchandise and target customers through online channels. Brand image, marketing, design, price, service, assortment, quality, image presentation and fulfillment are all competitive factors in both the store-based and online channels. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing and other resources available to them ~~or~~ **use their resources more effectively**. Trends across our product categories may favor our competitors, including the shift in customer preference to digital and ~~omni-channel~~ **omnichannel** shopping. We rely to a greater degree than some of our competitors on physical locations in shopping malls and retail centers and so declines in traffic to such locations may affect us more significantly than our competitors. Some of our competitors sell their products in stores that are located in the same shopping malls and retail centers as our stores. In addition to competing for sales, we compete for favorable ~~site~~ **store** locations and lease terms. Increased competition, combined with declines in mall or online website traffic, could result in ~~price reductions~~ **reduced sales, increased promotional activity**, increased marketing expenditures, and loss of pricing power and market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our ability to manage the life cycle of our brands and to remain current with fashion trends and launch new merchandise, product lines, and brands successfully could impact the value of our brands. Our success depends in part on ~~our~~ **management's** ability

to effectively manage the life cycle of our brands and to anticipate and respond to changing fashion preferences and consumer demands and to translate market trends into **appropriate attractive**, salable product offerings in a timely and effective manner. We are dependent on certain product categories, **including bras and other intimates products**, and a decline in consumer demand in these product categories could negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We may choose to launch new product categories or brands, and our ability to successfully introduce new merchandise, product lines, and brands will impact our results of operations and the image and relevance of our brands. Customer demands and fashion trends change rapidly. If we are unable to successfully anticipate, identify or react to changing styles or trends or we misjudge the market for our products or any new product lines, our sales may decrease, potentially resulting in significant amounts of unsold inventory. In response, we may be forced to increase our marketing and promotional activity. These risks could have a material adverse effect on the value of our brands and our reputation as well as our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We may be impacted by our ability to adequately source materials and produce, distribute and sell merchandise on a global basis. We source materials and produce merchandise in international markets and in our domestic market. We distribute merchandise globally to our partners, stores and customers in **international locations nearly 70 countries**. Many of our imports and exports are subject to a variety of customs regulations and international trade arrangements, including existing or potential **increases in or new** duties, tariffs or safeguard quotas. We also compete with other companies for production facilities. We face a variety of risks associated with doing business on a global basis. For example: • political instability, wars and geopolitical conflicts, environmental hazards or natural disasters, which could negatively affect international economies, **U. S. and global trade policy**, financial markets, supply chain operations and business activity; • significant health hazards or pandemics, which could result in closed factories, reduced workforces, scarcity of raw materials, and scrutiny or embargoing of goods produced in affected areas; • imposition **or threatened imposition** of new or **retaliatory increased** trade duties, sanctions, **tariffs** or taxes and other charges on imports or exports; • evolving, new or complex legal and regulatory matters; • volatility in currency exchange rates and interest rates; • local business practice and political issues, including issues relating to compliance with domestic or international labor standards, which may result in adverse publicity or threatened or actual adverse consumer actions, including boycotts; • delays or disruptions in shipping and transportation and related pricing impacts; • disruption due to labor disputes; and • changing expectations regarding product safety due to new legislation or other factors. We also rely upon third- party transportation providers for substantially all of our product shipments, including shipments to and from our distribution centers, to our stores and to our customers. Our utilization of these delivery services is subject to risks, including increases in labor costs and fuel prices, which **would may** increase our shipping costs, and associate strikes and inclement weather, which may impact our transportation providers' ability to provide delivery services that adequately meet our shipping needs. Further, the **growth rapid increase** in demand for online shopping has led to increased pressure on the capacity of our fulfillment network. **These risks could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.** We rely on a number of production and distribution facilities located in the same vicinity, making our business susceptible to local and regional disruptions or adverse conditions. **A To accelerate speed and agility in producing our beauty and personal care products, we rely heavily on production and distribution facilities in close proximity to our headquarters in central Ohio. In addition, a significant portion of our intimates and apparel products are produced in Southeast Asia . In addition, production and distribution of our beauty products occurs in close proximity to our headquarters in central Ohio .** As a result of the geographic concentration of the production and distribution facilities that we rely upon, our operations are susceptible to local and regional factors, such as accidents, system failures, economic and extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, demographic and population changes, and other unforeseen or uncontrollable events and circumstances. Any significant interruption **in or adverse impact to** the operations of these facilities could lead to inventory shortages, supply chain disruption or increased costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We may be impacted by our vendors' ability to manufacture and deliver products in a timely manner, meet quality standards and comply with applicable laws and regulations. **We purchase products from third Third-** party vendors **produce the vast majority of our products**. Factors outside our control, such as production or shipping delays or quality problems, could disrupt merchandise deliveries and result in lost sales, cancellation charges or excessive markdowns. In addition, quality problems could result in product liability litigation or a widespread product recall that may negatively impact our reputation, sales and profitability. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertions could adversely impact our reputation with existing and potential customers and the image of our brands. Our business could also suffer if our third- party vendors fail to comply with **our guidelines and policies or** applicable laws, regulations or ethical standards. **While our internal and supplier operating guidelines promote ethical business practices and our associates visit and monitor the operations of certain third- party vendors, we do not control these vendors or their operations.** The violation of **our guidelines and policies or** labor, environmental or other laws by our third- party vendors, or the divergence of a third- party vendor' s or partner' s labor or environmental practices from those generally accepted as ethical or appropriate, could disrupt the shipment of finished products to us or damage our reputation . **These risks could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows .** Our results may be affected by fluctuations in freight, product input and energy costs, including those caused by inflation. Product input costs, including freight, labor and raw materials, fluctuate. Fluctuations in the price and availability of freight, labor and raw materials may result in an increase in our production costs. Increases in the cost of shipping, shipping materials or other order fulfillment logistics may affect the cost of our order fulfillment operations. Inflation can also have an adverse impact on us because increasing costs of materials and labor may adversely impact our profit margins, especially if we are not able to, or elect not to, pass these increases on to our customers. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Energy costs may fluctuate as a result of inflation and other factors, including geopolitical conflicts and related economic sanctions. These fluctuations may result in an increase in our transportation costs for

distribution, utility costs for our retail stores and costs to purchase products from our manufacturers. A rise in energy costs could adversely affect consumer spending and demand for our products and increase our operating costs, both of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Climate change and other sustainability-related matters, and related legal, regulatory and market responses to climate change, may adversely impact our business. There is increasing concern that a **gradual permanent** rise in global average temperatures due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere **has caused and will continue to** cause significant changes in weather patterns around the globe, an increase in the frequency, severity and duration of extreme weather conditions and natural disasters, and water scarcity and poor water quality. These events could adversely impact the cultivation of cotton, which is a key resource in the production of our products, disrupt the operation of our supply chain, increase our production costs, and impact ~~the types of apparel products that consumers-~~ **consumer purchase behavior**. These events could also compound adverse economic conditions and ~~impact-~~ **reduce** consumer confidence and discretionary spending. As a result, the effects of climate change could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In many ~~countries~~ **jurisdictions**, ~~governmental~~ **governments** bodies are considering or enacting new or additional legislation and regulations to reduce or mitigate the ~~potential~~ impacts of climate change. If we or our suppliers are required to comply with these laws and regulations, or if we take voluntary steps to reduce or mitigate our impact on climate change, we may experience increases in energy, production, transportation and raw materials costs, capital expenditures, insurance premiums and deductibles, and compliance-related costs, which could adversely impact our results of operation. Inconsistency of legislation and regulations among jurisdictions may also affect the costs of compliance with such laws and regulations. Any assessment of the potential impact of future climate change legislation, regulations or industry standards, as well as any international treaties and accords, is uncertain given the wide scope of potential regulatory change in the countries in which we operate. Any failure on our part to comply with climate change-related regulations could lead to adverse consumer actions and investment decisions by investors, as well as expose us to government enforcement and private litigation. Execution of sustainability-related strategies and achievement of sustainability-related goals is subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside our control. If we announce sustainability-related goals and targets, there can be no assurance that our stakeholders will agree with our strategies, and any perception, whether or not valid, that we have failed to achieve, or to act responsibly with respect to such matters or to comply with new or additional legal or regulatory requirements regarding climate change and other sustainability-related matters could result in adverse publicity and adversely affect our business and reputation. Our ability to adequately protect our assets from loss and theft could have an adverse effect on our ~~reputation,~~ results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our assets are subject to loss, including those caused by illegal or unethical conduct by associates, customers, vendors or unaffiliated third parties, natural disasters and organized retail theft. We have experienced inventory shrinkage due to theft, and we cannot assure that incidences of loss and theft will decrease in the future or that the measures we are taking will effectively reduce these losses. Higher rates of loss or increased security costs to combat theft could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We self-insure certain risks and may be impacted by unfavorable claims experience. We are self-insured for various types of insurable risks including associate medical benefits, workers' compensation, property, general liability and automobile up to certain stop-loss limits. Claims are difficult to predict and may be volatile. Any adverse claims experience could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We ~~significantly~~ rely on our and our third-party service providers' ability to implement and sustain information technology systems and to protect associated data and system availability. Our success depends in part on the secure and uninterrupted performance of our and our third-party services providers' and vendors' information technology systems. Our information technology systems, as well as those of our service providers and vendors, are vulnerable to damage, interruption or breach from a variety of sources, including cyberattacks, ransomware attacks, telecommunication failures, malicious human acts and natural disasters. Moreover, despite protective measures, some of our systems, e-commerce environments, servers and those of our service providers and vendors are potentially vulnerable to physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses and similar disruptive problems. Such incidents could disrupt our operations, including our ability to ~~sell timely ship and track deliver~~ **product products** orders and project inventory requirements, and lead to interruptions or delays in our supply chain. Additionally, these types of problems could result in an actual or perceived breach of confidential customer, ~~merchandise~~ **operational**, financial, employee or other important information (including personal information), which could result in damage to our reputation, costly litigation, customer complaints, negative publicity, breach notification obligations, regulatory or administrative sanctions, inquiries, orders or investigations, indemnity obligations, damages for contract breach or penalties for violations of applicable laws or regulations. The increased use of artificial intelligence, smartphones, tablets and other mobile devices may also heighten these and other operational risks. ~~Despite the precautions we have taken, unanticipated~~ **Unanticipated or uncontrollable** problems or events may ~~nevertheless~~ cause failures in, or unauthorized access to, our and our third-party service providers' and vendors' information technology systems. Sustained or repeated system disruptions that interrupt our ability to process orders and deliver products to our customers and stores, impact our customers' ability to access our websites, or expose confidential customer, ~~merchandise~~ **operational**, financial or other important information (including personal information) could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, from time to time, we make hardware, software and code modifications and upgrades to our information technology systems for point-of-sale, e-commerce, mobile applications, ~~merchandising~~ **merchandise**, ~~and financial~~ planning, sourcing, logistics, inventory management and support systems, including human resources and finance. Modifications involve replacing existing systems with successor systems, making changes to existing systems or acquiring new systems with new functionality. We are ~~subject to~~ **subject to** aware of inherent risks associated with replacing and modifying our information technology systems, including risks relative to cybersecurity, data integrity and system disruptions. Information technology system disruptions or data corruption, if not anticipated and appropriately mitigated, could have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial

condition and cash flows. In addition to our own systems, networks and databases, we use third- party service providers to store, transmit and otherwise process certain of this information on our behalf, and our third- party service providers are subject to similar cybersecurity risks. Due to applicable laws and regulations or contractual obligations, we may be held responsible for any cybersecurity incident attributed to our service providers as they relate to the information we share with them or to which they are granted access. ~~Although we generally contractually require these service providers to implement and maintain a standard of security (such as implementing reasonable measures), we cannot control third parties and cannot guarantee that a security breach will not occur in their systems.~~ Any significant cybersecurity compromise or breach, including with respect to customer, associate, third- party or company information, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In the operation of our business, we collect, use, transmit and otherwise process a large volume of personal and other confidential, proprietary and sensitive information. Information systems are susceptible to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. **These risks may be heightened by the increasing presence of AI and related technologies and geopolitical conflicts.** Any significant cybersecurity ~~compromise incident~~ or breach, media reports about such an incident, whether accurate or not, or our failure to make adequate or timely disclosures to the public or **governmental** law enforcement agencies following any such event, whether due to delayed discovery or a failure to follow existing protocols, could significantly damage our reputation with our customers, associates, investors and other third parties, cause the disclosure of personal, confidential, proprietary or sensitive customer, associate, third- party or company information, cause interruptions to our operations and distraction to our management, cause our customers to stop shopping with us and result in significant legal, regulatory and financial liabilities and lost revenues. ~~While we train our associates and have implemented systems, processes and security measures to protect our physical facilities and information technology systems against unauthorized access and prevent data loss, there~~ **There** is no guarantee that ~~these~~ **the procedures measures we have implemented to protect our information systems** are adequate to safeguard against all cybersecurity threats. ~~We~~ **Despite these measures,** we may be vulnerable to targeted or random attacks on our systems that could lead to security breaches, phishing attacks, denial of service attacks, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, malware, ransomware, misplaced or lost data, programming and human errors or similar events. Our systems and facilities are also subject to compromise from internal threats, such as theft, misuse, unauthorized access or other improper actions by employees, third- party service providers and other third parties with otherwise legitimate access to our systems, website or facilities ~~(which~~ **. These** risks may be heightened as a result of remote or hybrid work policies and technologies ~~that have continued following the COVID- 19 pandemic)~~. Furthermore, ~~because~~ the methods of cyber- attack and deception change frequently, are increasingly complex and sophisticated, and can originate from a wide variety of sources, including nation- state actors **. We** ~~despite our efforts to ensure the integrity of our systems and websites, it is possible that we~~ may not be able to anticipate, detect, appropriately react and respond to, or implement effective preventative measures against ~~all~~ cybersecurity incidents. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against, respond to, and recover from any potential, attempted, existing or future cybersecurity incidents. As cybersecurity incidents continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify and enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. In addition, our remediation efforts may not be successful, or may not be completed in a timely manner. The inability to implement, maintain and upgrade adequate safeguards could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Moreover, there could be public announcements regarding any cybersecurity incidents and any steps we take to respond to or remediate such incidents, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these announcements to be negative, it could, among other things, have an adverse effect on the price of our common stock. While we currently maintain cybersecurity insurance, such insurance may not be sufficient in type or amount to cover us against claims related to breaches, failures or other cybersecurity incidents, and we cannot be certain that cybersecurity insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage, or the occurrence of changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co- insurance requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Changes in laws, regulations or technology platform rules relating to data privacy and security, or any actual or perceived failure by us to comply with such laws and regulations or related contractual or other obligations, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We are, and may increasingly become, subject to various laws, regulations and industry standards, as well as contractual obligations, relating to data privacy and security ~~in the jurisdictions in which we operate~~. The regulatory environment related to data privacy and security is increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to our business, and enforcement practices are likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. Any failure by us to comply with such laws and regulations may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In the U. S., various federal and state regulators, including governmental agencies like the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Federal Trade Commission, have adopted, or are considering adopting, laws and regulations concerning personal information and data security and have prioritized privacy and information security violations for enforcement actions. Certain state laws may be more stringent or broader in scope, or offer greater individual rights, with respect to personal information than federal, international or other state laws, and such laws may differ from each other, all of which may complicate compliance efforts. **Changes to State state or federal laws are changing rapidly and there is discussion in Congress of a new comprehensive federal data privacy law to which we would be or** become subject ~~if it is enacted, which~~ may add additional complexity, variation in requirements, restrictions and potential legal risk, require additional investment of resources in compliance programs, impact strategies and the availability of previously useful data and could result in increased compliance costs or changes in business practices and policies. We are also subject to international laws, regulations and standards in many jurisdictions **in which we operate**, which apply broadly to the collection,

use, retention, security, disclosure, transfer and other processing of personal information, for example, the E. U. General Data Protection Regulation (“ GDPR ”). These evolving compliance and operational requirements impose costs related to organizational changes, implementing additional protection technologies, training associates and engaging consultants. In addition, such requirements may require us to modify our data processing practices and policies, distract management or divert resources from other initiatives and projects. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with any applicable federal, state or similar foreign laws and regulations relating to data privacy and security could result in damage to our reputation, proceedings or litigation by governmental agencies or customers, including class action privacy litigation in certain jurisdictions, which could subject us to significant fines, sanctions, awards, penalties or judgments. Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Shareholder activism could cause us to incur significant expense, hinder execution of our business strategy and impact our stock price. Shareholder activism, which can take many forms and arise in a variety of situations, could result in substantial costs and divert management’s and our Board of Directors’ (**“ Board ”**) attention and resources away from our business. Additionally, such shareholder activism could give rise to perceived uncertainties as to our future prospects **and ability to execute our long-term strategic growth plan**, adversely affect our relationships with our associates, customers or service providers and make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel. ~~We Also, we~~ may be required to incur significant fees and other expenses related to activist shareholder matters, including for third-party advisors. Our results of operations and stock price could be adversely affected by **any** shareholder activism **activity**. We may be adversely impacted by our ability to comply with regulatory requirements. We are subject to numerous legal and regulatory requirements, including the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, the U. S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the “ FCPA ”), the SEC rules and the NYSE listing standards, among others. ~~Our~~ ~~Although we have put in place policies, procedures and internal controls aimed at ensuring compliance with applicable foreign and domestic laws and regulations, our~~ associates, subcontractors, vendors, licensees, franchisees, joint venture partners, and other third parties could take actions that violate these **foreign and domestic** laws and regulations. Any violations of such laws or regulations could have an adverse effect on our reputation, the market price of our common stock, and our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. It can be difficult to comply with sometimes conflicting regulations in local, national or foreign jurisdictions, as well as new or changing laws and regulations. ~~Also, changes~~ **Changes** in laws could make operating our business more expensive or require us to change the way we **operate** do business. ~~For example, changes in product safety or other consumer protection laws could lead to increased costs for certain merchandise, or additional labor costs associated with readying merchandise for sale.~~ We may not be successful in managing **legal and** regulatory changes impacting our business, and our responses to changes in the law could be costly and may negatively impact our operations. In addition, future acquisitions of foreign companies or new foreign ventures and any joint ventures with foreign companies could potentially lead to risks related to, among other things, increased exposure to foreign exchange rate changes, government price control, repatriation of profits and liabilities related to the FCPA. We may be adversely impacted by certain compliance or legal matters. We, along with third parties we do business with, are subject to complex compliance requirements and litigation risks. Legal actions filed against us from time to time may include commercial, breach of contract, tort, intellectual property, customer, employment, wage and hour, data privacy, securities, anti- corruption and other claims, including purported class action lawsuits. The cost of defending against these types of claims or the ultimate resolution of such claims, whether by settlement or adverse court decision, may harm our business and results of operations. Further, potential claimants may be encouraged to bring suits based on a settlement from us or adverse court decisions against us. We cannot assess the likelihood that we will receive such claims or the outcome of any such claims, but if outcomes are negative, it could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We may be impacted by changes in taxation, trade **policy** and other regulatory requirements. We are subject to income tax in local, federal and foreign jurisdictions. In addition, our products are subject to import and excise duties and ~~or~~ sales or value- added taxes in many jurisdictions. We are also subject to the examination of our tax returns and other tax matters by the **Internal Revenue Service (“ IRS ”)** and other tax authorities and governmental bodies. There can be no assurance as to the outcome of these examinations. ~~Fluctuations~~ **Changes in tax legislation or regulation, including increases** in tax rates, **tariffs** and duties, ~~changes in tax legislation or regulation~~ or adverse outcomes of these **tax** examinations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. There is increased uncertainty with respect to tax policy and trade relations between the U. S. and other countries. For example, the Organization for Economic Co- operation and Development (“ OECD ”) released an international tax framework for a global 15. 0 % minimum tax regime ~~with effect~~, **the implementation of which commenced for some countries** beginning January 1, 2024. ~~We~~ ~~The Company~~ will continue to monitor ~~law~~ **legal and regulatory** changes and regulations in **the many** jurisdictions in which we operate. We **also** continue to monitor the geopolitical tensions between the U. S. and China as both countries have imposed tariffs on the importation of certain product categories into the respective country. ~~Major developments~~ **Developments** in tax policy or trade relations, such as the imposition **or threatened imposition** of **unilateral new or increased** tariffs on imported products, **and actions taken in retaliation of the imposition of such new or increased tariffs**, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. **Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness** We have debt obligations that could restrict our business and adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. ~~We have~~ ~~In connection with the Separation, we entered into a \$ 400 million term loan facility, a and \$ 750 million senior secured asset- based revolving credit facility and~~ ~~have~~ issued \$ 600 million of senior notes, ~~the proceeds of which we used to make the approximately \$ 976 million cash payment to our Former Parent and to pay related fees and expenses.~~ The **associated** debt agreements contain certain affirmative and negative covenants, including maintenance of a consolidated coverage ratio, a consolidated total leverage ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio, and a debt to earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent ratio. If we fail to comply with any covenants, the lenders may terminate their obligation to make advances to us and declare any outstanding obligations immediately due and payable. If our cash flow from operations declines, we may be unable to service or

refinance our debt. Further, amounts borrowed under our term loan facility and senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility are subject to variable interest rates. Consequently, the current high interest rate environment results in higher borrowing costs for us and may limit our ability to refinance existing debt or obtain additional debt on favorable terms or at all. Our debt obligations could restrict our future business strategies and have significant consequences on our future operations, including:

- Making it more difficult for us to meet our payment and other obligations under our outstanding debt;
- Resulting in an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, which could result in all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable;
- Reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
- Limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy; and
- Placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to any of our competitors that have less debt or are less leveraged.

Any of the above-listed factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. Any future indenture or credit agreements that we may enter into may include restrictive covenants that restrict or limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, make certain investments, sell certain assets and enter into certain strategic transactions, including mergers and acquisitions. These covenants and restrictions could affect our ability to operate our business and may limit our ability to react to market conditions or take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise. Our ability to maintain our credit rating could affect our ability to access capital and could increase our interest expense. Any downgrades in our credit ratings by the major independent rating agencies could increase the cost of borrowing under any indebtedness we may incur. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our credit ratings, and any actual or anticipated changes or downgrades in our credit ratings, including any announcement that our ratings are under review for a downgrade, may have a negative impact on our liquidity, capital position and access to capital markets.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock The price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly and may continue to fluctuate significantly. The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly since the Separation, and may continue to fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- Fluctuations in our quarterly or annual earnings results or those of other companies in our industry;
- Failures of our operating results to meet the estimates of securities analysts or the expectations of our stockholders, or changes by securities analysts in their estimates of our future earnings;
- Announcements by us or our partners, suppliers or competitors;
- Changes in market valuations or earnings of other companies in our industry;
- Changes in laws or regulations which adversely affect our industry or us;
- General economic, industry and stock market conditions;
- Future significant sales of large blocks of our common stock by our stockholders or the perception in the market of such sales;
- Future issuances of our common stock by us; and
- The other factors described in these “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These and other factors may cause the market price and demand for our common stock to fluctuate substantially, which may limit or prevent stockholders from readily selling their shares of our common stock and may otherwise negatively affect the liquidity of our common stock.

In addition, in the past, when the market price of a stock has been volatile, holders of that stock have instituted securities class action litigation against the company that issued the stock. If any of our stockholders brought a lawsuit against us, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. Such a lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of our management from our business. The trading market for our common stock may also be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of the Company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline. Moreover, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock, or if our results of operations do not meet their expectations, our stock price could decline. Provisions in our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws and certain provisions of Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company. The existence of certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (“Certificate of Incorporation”) and second amended and restated bylaws (“Bylaws”) and Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of the Company that stockholders may consider favorable. These include provisions:

- Providing the right to our Board of Directors to issue one or more classes or series of preferred stock without stockholder approval;
- Authorizing a large number of shares of common stock that are not yet issued, which would allow our Board of Directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, thereby protecting the continuity of our Board and management, or which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of persons seeking to obtain control of us;
- Prohibiting stockholders from taking action by written consent; and
- Establishing advance notice and other requirements for nominations of candidates for election to our Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at our annual stockholder meetings. We believe these provisions protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirors to negotiate with our Board of Directors and by providing our Board of Directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. These provisions are not intended to make us immune from takeovers. However, these provisions apply even if a takeover offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that our Board of Directors determines is not in our and our stockholders’ best interests. Our Bylaws designate Delaware as the exclusive forum for certain litigation that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us and affect the market price of our common stock. Pursuant to our Bylaws, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, a state court located within the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal court for the District of Delaware) shall be the sole and exclusive forum for:

- (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf;
- (ii) any action asserting a claim of for or based on a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors or officers or other employees or agents to us or to our stockholders, including a claim alleging the aiding and abetting of such a breach of fiduciary duty;
- (iii) any action asserting a claim against us or any of our directors or

officers or other employees or agents arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law or our Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws; ~~• (iv)~~ any action asserting a claim related to or involving us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine; or ~~• (v)~~ any action asserting an “ internal corporate claim ” as that term is defined in Section 115 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. These exclusive forum provisions will apply to all covered actions, including any covered action in which the plaintiff chooses to assert a claim or claims under federal law in addition to a claim or claims under Delaware law. These exclusive forum provisions, however, will not apply to actions asserting only federal law claims under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “ Securities Act ”), or the Exchange Act, regardless of whether the state courts in the State of Delaware have jurisdiction over those claims. The forum selection clause in our Bylaws may limit our stockholders’ ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us, result in increased costs for investors to bring a claim and affect the market price of our common stock. Your percentage ownership in the Company may be diluted in the future. Your percentage ownership in the Company may be diluted due to issuances of ~~equity~~ **common stock or other securities** by us for acquisitions, strategic investments, capital market transactions or otherwise, including ~~equity~~ **awards of common stock** that we may grant to our directors, officers, employees and other service providers. From time to time, we ~~may grant equity awards of~~ **common stock** to our employees ~~and directors~~ under our ~~employee~~ compensation and benefits plans. These awards ~~would~~ have a dilutive effect on our earnings per share, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes us to issue, without the approval of our stockholders, one or more classes or series of preferred stock having such designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other rights, and such qualifications, limitations or restrictions as our Board ~~of Directors~~ may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock. For example, we could grant holders of preferred stock the right to elect some number of our directors or the right to veto specified transactions. Similarly, the repurchase or redemption rights or dividend, distribution or liquidation preferences we could assign to holders of preferred stock could affect the ~~residual~~ value of our common stock. Our common stock is and will be subordinate to all of our current and future indebtedness and any preferred stock, and effectively subordinate to all indebtedness and preferred equity claims against our subsidiaries. Shares of our common stock are common equity interests in us and, as such, will rank junior to all our current and future indebtedness and other liabilities. Additionally, holders of our common stock may become subject to the prior dividend and liquidation rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock that our Board ~~of Directors~~ may designate and issue without any action on the part of the holders of our common stock. Furthermore, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon any of our subsidiaries’ liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of that subsidiary’ s creditors and preferred stockholders.

~~Risks Relating to the Separation~~ We may not realize the anticipated benefits from the Separation, and the Separation could harm our business. We may not be able to achieve the full strategic and financial benefits expected to result from the Separation, or such benefits may be delayed or not occur at all. The Separation is expected to enhance strategic and management focus and allow us to more efficiently and effectively allocate resources and deploy capital. If we fail to achieve some or all of the benefits expected to result from the Separation, or if such benefits are delayed, our business could be harmed. Further, following the Separation, our business is less diversified and has less scale than our Former Parent’ s business prior to the Separation. We may experience certain operational disruptions in connection with the Separation as we transition to operating as an independent public company, including information technology disruptions as certain data, software, and other information technology assets and systems are transitioned or re- allocated between us and our Former Parent, or as we implement new systems or upgrades in connection with such transition. In addition, the efforts related to the separation of the information technology environment require significant resources that could impact our ability to keep pace with ongoing advancement of the information technology needs of the business. Our ability to effectively manage and operate our business depends significantly on information technology systems, and any failure, disruption, interruption, malfunction or other issue with respect to such systems could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In connection with the Separation, our Former Parent agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities, and we agreed to indemnify it for certain liabilities. If we are required to act under these indemnities to our Former Parent, we may need to divert cash to meet those obligations, which could adversely affect our financial results. Moreover, the indemnity to our Former Parent may not be sufficient to insure us against the full amount of liabilities for which our Former Parent has retained responsibility, and our Former Parent may not be able to satisfy its indemnification obligations to us in the future. Each of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. If the Separation, together with certain related transactions, do not qualify as transactions that are tax- free for U. S. federal income tax purposes or non- U. S. tax purposes as a result of a breach by us of any covenant or representation made by us in the Tax Matters Agreement (as defined below), we could be subject to significant liability. It is intended that the Separation, together with certain related transactions, will qualify as a generally tax- free “ reorganization ” within the meaning of Section 368 (a) (1) (D) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “ Code ”) and a generally tax- free distribution within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code. The consummation of the Separation and the related transactions was conditioned upon the receipt of an opinion of certain of our tax advisers to the effect that such transactions will qualify for this intended tax treatment. In addition, it is intended that the Separation transaction generally will qualify as a series of transactions that are tax- free for U. S. federal income tax and applicable non- U. S. tax purposes. The opinion relies on certain representations, assumptions and undertakings, including those relating to the past and future conduct of our business, and the opinion would not be valid if such representations, assumptions and undertakings were incorrect. Notwithstanding the opinion, the Internal Revenue Service (“ IRS ”) could determine that the Separation should be treated as a taxable transaction for U. S. federal income tax purposes if it determines that any of the representations, assumptions or undertakings that were relied on for the opinion are false or have been violated, if it disagrees with the conclusions in the opinion, or for other reasons, including as a result of significant changes in the stock ownership of our Former Parent or us after the Separation. If the Separation or related transactions fail to qualify for tax- free treatment due to a breach by us (or any of our

subsidiaries) of any covenant or representation made by us in the Tax Matters Agreement between us and our Former Parent (the “Tax Matters Agreement”), we generally will be required to indemnify our Former Parent for all tax-related losses suffered by it. In addition, we will not control the resolution of any tax contest relating to taxes suffered by our Former Parent in connection with the Separation, and we may not control the resolution of tax contests relating to any other taxes for which we may ultimately have an indemnity obligation under the Tax Matters Agreement. In the event that our Former Parent suffers tax-related losses in connection with the Separation that must be indemnified by us under the Tax Matters Agreement, the indemnification liability could have a material adverse effect on us. If the Separation fails to qualify for tax-free treatment, for any reason, the Former Parent and / or holders of the Former Parent’s common stock would be subject to substantial U. S. and / or applicable non-U. S. taxes as a result of the Separation and certain related transactions, and we could incur significant liabilities under applicable law or as a result of the Tax Matters Agreement.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS. None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY. As a publicly traded company, we recognize the critical importance of effective cybersecurity risk management to safeguard our operations, protect sensitive information and ensure the trust of our customers and stakeholders.

Risk Management & Strategy We maintain a robust cybersecurity risk management program designed to assess, identify and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats, which encompasses the following key components:

Risk Assessment We regularly conduct comprehensive cybersecurity risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities, threats and potential impacts on our business operations and stakeholders. We actively monitor and gather threat intelligence to stay informed about emerging cyber threats and vulnerabilities relevant to our industry and operations. We engage independent third-party assessors for periodic cybersecurity program assessments against industry accepted frameworks and to perform technical penetration assessments. We assess ourselves against the Center for Internet Security Top 18 controls framework, the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework, the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard and management defined technology controls to support our internal controls over financial reporting.

Incident Detection and Response We have established procedures for monitoring network activities, detecting anomalies and responding to cybersecurity incidents promptly. We engage a specialized managed services firm to provide continuous monitoring and an initial level of incident response. We work with a leading cyber forensics firm to provide incident response services as needed. Our incident response and escalation procedures are documented to classify incidents according to defined thresholds. Our core incident response and extended incident response teams are cross-functional and include leaders across technology, legal, finance, asset protection, customer care, human resources, stores operations and communications. Protocols to notify our executive leadership team and Board of Directors are in place based on the severity of the incident.

Third-party Risk In addition to our own systems, we use third-party service providers to store, transmit and process information on our behalf. Third-party risk management is embedded in our cybersecurity risk management function. We leverage an independent cybersecurity assessment exchange service to gather information and provide real-time threat monitoring of our most critical third parties. We review relevant cybersecurity assessment reports and certifications from our third parties. Our standard contract terms also require third parties to maintain a standard level of security and controls.

Governance Our cybersecurity risk management processes are integrated into our overall enterprise risk management system. Our Board of Directors (the “Board”) understands the critical nature of managing risks associated with cybersecurity threats. The Board has established robust oversight mechanisms to provide effective oversight of risks associated with cybersecurity.

Board of Directors Oversight The Audit Committee has been delegated the primary responsibility for the Board’s oversight of cybersecurity risks. Executive summaries of our internal risk assessments, program initiatives, regulatory compliance and incident summaries are shared with our Audit Committee on a semi-annual basis, with additional updates as needed. Our third-party assessment and audit results, which are performed on an annual basis, and associated remediation plans are also shared with our Audit Committee. Additionally, our Internal Audit function independently conducts periodic reviews of our cybersecurity controls and reports the results of those reviews to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reports to the Board on cybersecurity risk oversight at least annually.

Management’s Role in Managing Cybersecurity Risk Our Chief Information Security Officer (“CISO”) has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring, and managing our cybersecurity risks. Our CISO has over 25 years of security experience in executive leadership, operations, incident response, and consulting in various industries including retail, technology and healthcare, as well as support of Federal government agencies and intelligence. Our CISO reports to our Chief Information Officer (“CIO”), who is also responsible for overseeing cybersecurity risks and communicating with the Board and Audit Committee. We have a structured process to identify and oversee material cybersecurity risks. We maintain a robust set of cybersecurity policies that set the standards and expectations for our associates, contractors and vendors to follow. We report cybersecurity metrics quarterly to our technology leadership, including our CIO and CISO, and our Enterprise Risk Management team. We have an Executive Risk Council, comprised of executive leadership across the business, which is briefed quarterly on the latest cybersecurity threats impacting our business, and the progress of recent and ongoing cybersecurity program efforts, incidents and risk assessments. The Executive Risk Council provides input as needed to strengthen our cybersecurity controls and risk management. We do not believe that any risks we have identified from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. For additional information regarding cybersecurity risks we are subject to, refer to “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES. The following table provides the location, use and size of our distribution, corporate and product development facilities as of February 3, 2024:

Location	Use	Approximate Square Footage
Columbus, Ohio area	Distribution, shipping and corporate offices	2,945,000
New York	Office, sourcing and product development / design	234,000
Mexico	Distribution and shipping	185,000
New Jersey	Distribution and shipping	126,000
Kettering, Ohio	Call center	94,000
Hong Kong	Office and sourcing	38,000
Various other locations	Office and sourcing	216,000

Within the U. S., our business is principally conducted from office, distribution and shipping facilities located in the Columbus, Ohio, area. Additional facilities are located in New York, New Jersey and Kettering,

Ohio. Our distribution and shipping facilities in the U. S. consist of three buildings located in the Columbus, Ohio, area and one leased building located in New Jersey. These buildings, including attached office space, comprise approximately 3.1 million square feet. The lease on the New Jersey facility expires in 2028. As of February 3, 2024, we operated 814 retail stores located in leased facilities, primarily in malls and shopping centers, throughout the U. S. A substantial portion of these lease commitments consists of store leases generally with an initial term of 10 years. The store leases expire at various dates between 2024 and 2036. Typically, when space is leased for a retail store in a mall or shopping center, we supply all improvements, including interior walls, floors, ceilings, fixtures and decorations. The cost of improvements varies widely, depending on the design, size and location of the store. In certain cases, the landlord of the property may provide an allowance to fund all or a portion of the cost of improvements, serving as a lease incentive. Rental terms for new locations usually include a fixed minimum rent plus a percentage of sales in excess of a specified amount. We usually pay certain operating costs such as common area maintenance, utilities, insurance and taxes. For additional information, see Note 9 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. International We lease an international distribution and shipping facility located in Mexico. This facility comprises approximately 0.2 million square feet. The lease for this facility expires in 2026. We lease offices in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Hong Kong within China. As of February 3, 2024, we operated 57 retail stores in leased facilities in China. These lease commitments consist of store leases with initial terms ranging from 3 to 15 years expiring on various dates between 2024 and 2032. Canada As of February 3, 2024, we operated 23 retail stores located in leased facilities, primarily in malls and shopping centers, throughout the Canadian provinces. These lease commitments consist of store leases with initial terms of 5 to 10 years expiring on various dates between 2024 and 2035. United Kingdom / Ireland As a result of our joint venture with Next PLC, we no longer operate any stores in the United Kingdom ("U. K.") or Ireland. However, as of February 3, 2024, we continue to lease a store in the U. K., with a lease expiration in 2024, and a store in Ireland, with a lease expiration in 2036, which are sublet to and operated by the joint venture. Other International As of February 3, 2024, we also have global representation through stores operated by our partners: • 320 beauty and accessories stores in 58 countries; and • 156 full assortment stores in 36 countries. We also operate technology and sourcing-related office facilities in various international locations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. We are a defendant in a variety of lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. Actions filed against us from time to time include commercial, tort, intellectual property, customer, employment, data privacy, securities and other claims, including purported class action lawsuits. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the eventual outcome of any litigation, in the opinion of management, our current legal proceedings are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES. Not applicable.

PART II ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES. Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the stock symbol "VSCO." We began to trade as a standalone public company on August 3, 2021. There was no public trading market for our common stock before August 3, 2021. As of February 3, 2024, there were approximately 25,000 stockholders of record of our common stock. This number does not include beneficial or "street name" holders of our common stock whose shares are held by banks, brokers and other financial institutions which are aggregated into a single holder of record. Including active associates who participate in our stock purchase plan, associates who own shares through our sponsored retirement plans and others holding shares in broker accounts under street names, we estimate our stockholder base to be approximately 112,000. We have not paid any cash dividends since the Separation. We cannot guarantee that we will pay a dividend in the future or continue to pay any dividends if and when we commence paying dividends. The declaration and amount of any dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, cash flows, capital requirements of our business, covenants associated with our debt obligations, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice and any other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. The following graph shows the yearly changes, for the period from August 3, 2021 (the first day our common stock began trading on the NYSE) to February 3, 2024, in the value of \$100 invested in our common stock compared to the Standard & Poor's ("S & P") 500 Composite Stock Price Index ("S & P 500 Index") and the S & P 500 Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail Index, formerly known as the S & P 500 Retail Composite Index.

COMPARISON OF YEARLY CHANGES IN CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN (a) AMONG VICTORIA'S SECRET & CO., THE S & P 500 INDEX AND THE S & P 500 CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY DISTRIBUTION & RETAIL INDEX

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share (b)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (c)
October 29, 2023 - November 25, 2023 ("November 2023")	6	\$ 17.77	—	\$ 125,000
November 26, 2023 - December 30, 2023 ("December 2023")	25	25.67	—	125,000
December 31, 2023 - February 3, 2024 ("January 2024")	22	24.99	—	—
Total	53	—	—	—

(a) This table represents \$100 invested in stock or in index at the closing price on August 3, 2021, including reinvestment of dividends. The following table provides our repurchases of our common stock during the fourth quarter of 2023:

(a) The total number of shares repurchased includes shares repurchased as part of publicly announced programs, with the remainder relating to shares repurchased in connection with tax withholding payments due upon vesting of employee restricted stock awards and the use of our common stock to pay the exercise price on employee stock options. (b) The average price paid per share includes any broker commissions. (c) The share repurchase program announced on January 11, 2023 (the "January 2023 Share Repurchase Program") authorized the purchase of up to \$250 million of our common stock, subject to market conditions and other factors. The January 2023 Share Repurchase Program expired at the end of fiscal year 2023. For additional share repurchase program information, see Note 18 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

ITEM 6. RESERVED. ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act

of 1995. We caution that any forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the U. S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or made by us, our management, or our spokespeople involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, many of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, our future performance and financial results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in any such forward-looking statements, and any future performance or financial results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding our future operating results, the implementation and impact of our strategic plans, and our ability to meet environmental, social, and governance goals. Words such as “estimate,” “commit,” “will,” “target,” “goal,” “project,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” “strive,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “continue,” “potential” and any similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Risks associated with the following factors, among others, could affect our results of operations and financial performance and cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements: • we may not realize all of the expected benefits of the spin-off from our Former Parent; • general economic conditions, inflation and changes in consumer confidence and consumer spending patterns; • market disruptions including pandemics or significant health hazards, severe weather conditions, natural disasters, terrorist activities, financial crises, political crises or other major events, or the prospect of these events; • our ability to successfully implement our strategic plan; • difficulties arising from turnover in company leadership or other key positions; • our ability to attract, develop and retain qualified associates and manage labor-related costs; • our dependence on traffic to our stores and the availability of suitable store locations on satisfactory terms; • our ability to successfully operate and expand internationally and related risks; • the operations and performance of our franchisees, licensees, wholesalers, and joint venture partners; • our ability to successfully operate and grow our direct channel business; • our ability to protect our reputation and the image and value of our brands; • our ability to attract customers with marketing, advertising and promotional programs; • the highly competitive nature of the retail industry and the segments in which we operate; • consumer acceptance of our products and our ability to manage the life cycle of our brands, remain current with fashion trends, and develop and launch new merchandise, product lines and brands successfully; • our ability to realize the potential benefits and synergies sought with the acquisition of Adore Me; • our ability to incorporate artificial intelligence into our business operations successfully and ethically while managing associated risks; • our ability to source materials and produce, distribute and sell merchandise on a global basis, including risks related to: • political instability and geopolitical conflicts; • environmental hazards and natural disasters; • significant health hazards and pandemics; • delays or disruptions in shipping and transportation and related pricing impacts; and • our geographic concentration of production and distribution facilities in central Ohio and Southeast Asia; • the ability of our vendors to manufacture and deliver products in a timely manner, meet quality standards and comply with applicable laws and regulations; • fluctuations in freight, product input and energy costs; • our and our third-party service providers’ ability to implement and maintain information technology systems and to protect associated data and system availability; • our ability to maintain the security of customer, associate, third-party and company information; • stock price volatility; • shareholder activism matters; • our ability to maintain our credit rating; • our ability to comply with regulatory requirements; and • legal, tax, trade and other regulatory matters. Except as may be required by law, we assume no obligation and do not intend to make publicly available any update or other revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to reflect circumstances existing after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of future events, even if experience or future events make it clear that any expected results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements will not be realized. Additional information regarding these and other factors can be found in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) as codified in the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”). The following information should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes included in Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Our operating results are generally impacted by economic changes and, therefore, we monitor the retail environment using, among other things, certain key industry performance indicators including competitor performance and mall traffic data. These can provide insight into consumer spending patterns and shopping behavior in the current retail environment and assist us in assessing our performance as well as the potential impact of industry trends on our future operating results. Additionally, we evaluate a number of key performance indicators including comparable sales, gross profit, operating income and other performance metrics such as sales per average selling square foot and inventory per selling square foot in assessing our performance. Executive Overview Victoria’s Secret & Co. is an iconic global brand of women’s intimate and other apparel, personal care and beauty products. We sell our products through three brands, Victoria’s Secret, PINK and Adore Me. Victoria’s Secret is a market leading global lingerie brand with a history of serving women across the globe. PINK is a fashion and lifestyle brand for young women built around a strong intimates core. We also sell beauty products under both the Victoria’s Secret and PINK brands. Adore Me is a technology-led, digital first innovative intimates brand serving women of all sizes and budgets at all phases of life. Together, Victoria’s Secret, PINK and Adore Me strive to provide the best products to help women express their confidence, sexiness and power and use our platform to create connection and community while celebrating the extraordinary diversity of women’s experiences. Victoria’s Secret, PINK and Adore Me merchandise is sold online through e-commerce platforms, through retail stores located in the U. S., Canada and China, and through international stores and websites operated by partners under franchise, license, wholesale and joint venture arrangements. We have a presence in nearly 70 countries and we believe we benefit from global brand awareness, a wide and compelling product assortment and a powerful, deep connection with our customers. We are committed to optimizing our performance by focusing on what is within our control, and we are confident in our strategic direction and remain committed to delivering long-term sustainable value for our stockholders. Financial Impacts of the Adore Me Acquisition We consolidate

Adore Me's financial information on an approximate one-month reporting lag. Accordingly, given the acquisition closing date of December 30, 2022, the operating results of Adore Me for the period subsequent to the acquisition date are recorded in our results beginning in 2023. In 2023, we recognized the financial impact of purchase accounting items and additional acquisition-related costs, including recognition in gross profit of the fair value adjustment to acquired inventories as it is sold, recognition of changes in the estimated fair value of contingent consideration and Contingent Compensation Payments, as well as amortization of acquired intangible assets. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition." Basis of Presentation Our financial statements for periods through the Separation date of August 2, 2021 are combined financial statements prepared on a "carve-out" basis, which reflects the business as historically managed within the Former Parent. The balance sheets and cash flows for the periods prior to the Separation include only those assets and liabilities directly related to the Victoria's Secret business, and the statements of income include the historically reported results of the Victoria's Secret business along with allocations of a portion of the Former Parent's total corporate expenses. Our financial statements for the period from August 3, 2021 through February 3, 2024 are consolidated financial statements based on our reported results as a standalone company. For additional information on the "carve-out" basis of accounting, see Note 1, "Description of Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Growth Strategies Our goal is to be the world's leading fashion retailer of intimate apparel. Our strategic direction is guided by three priorities: 1) accelerating our core; 2) igniting growth; and 3) transforming the foundation of our company. We are evolving the positioning of Victoria's Secret and PINK to drive profitable growth and are focused on accelerating the core of our business by leading with a customer-first approach and rewarding customer loyalty, advancing technology to improve and enhance the customer experience, delivering best-in-class products across all categories and focusing on being "best at bras". We will focus on igniting growth through maintaining an innovative product pipeline, evolving our store fleet of the future, and through channel expansion and international growth within existing and new markets. We continue to take actions to transform the foundation of our company by making foundational changes to modernize and make our operating model more efficient to help us deliver long-term sustainable value for our stockholders. We have a multi-year goal to increase sales and operating income by focusing on these key business priorities:

- Invest in our brands, business and new opportunities to drive growth;
- Continue optimizing the customer experience through elevated and profitable company-operated stores;
- Drive penetration and growth in our digital channel and provide an enhanced omni-channel experience; and
- Expand our international business.

The following is a discussion regarding certain of our key business priorities.

Invest in our Brands, Business and New Opportunities to Drive Growth We continue to make significant investments in our iconic brands, our physical and digital business channels, our customer experience and our organizational capabilities in order to support the growth of our business. We believe our success is significantly enabled by frequent and innovative product launches, which include bra launches and new beauty fragrances. We are making targeted investments in technology related to our strategic initiatives to drive growth, including our new Victoria's Secret and PINK customer loyalty program, and to maintain our high digital penetration and to expand the omni-channel offering for our customers. We are also working to increase our distribution capacity and efficiency in order to make decisions close to market, deliver orders to customers more quickly and provide the best and widest assortment across product categories and sizes across all channels. Our management team is committed to a diverse and inclusive corporate culture and we have a world-class team to support the execution of our growth strategies. Additionally, we will continue to search for new growth opportunities, including new brands we may develop as well as partnerships with existing brands that help us attract new customers and better meet the needs of existing ones.

Continue Optimizing the Customer Experience through Elevated and Profitable Company-Operated Stores We believe we can further optimize our existing base of stores within North America to continue to deliver an elevated retail experience and to meet our customers' evolving channel preferences. We believe our stores channel is important to engaging with existing and new customers and, accordingly, see it as a key part of our strategy and focus to provide flexibility and convenience to our customers through omni-channel capabilities. We are investing in our stores through refreshing existing stores and expanding our store of the future concept that will include smaller, more flexible space in off-mall locations with a unique dual-brand layout to meet the needs of our customer and accommodate shifting consumer preferences for omni-channel shopping. We also continue to focus on appropriate space allocation within the store and right-sizing the overall size of the North American stores, which we believe will lead to sales transference to other stores and our digital channel. In addition to our initiatives related to our physical stores, we plan to continue to invest in store talent and labor optimization. These initiatives are designed to increase productivity in our stores measured through improved sales per selling square foot, as well as overall store profitability.

Drive Penetration and Growth in our Digital Channel and Provide an Enhanced Omni-Channel Experience Investing in our digital channel continues to be a key priority and we believe that our global brands and our scaled retail footprint in North America is a unique platform to grow our digital business. Omni-channel initiatives and an increased focus on mobile and application interactions will continue to provide flexibility and convenience to our customers. Our shopping and services initiatives are aimed at modernizing the customer's digital shopping experience through features like digital selling guides, virtual try-on, digital appointments, improved checkout performance and alternative payment options. Further, with our customer at the core of our strategy, we are also increasing the personalization of our digital platforms through site experience and marketing designed for our customer. Our ongoing digital investments are designed to create a seamless shopping experience between online and in stores and bolster our performance in the digital channel. In addition, we are scaling the distribution capacity of our digital business in order to support our growth and our omni-channel offerings. These strategies are aimed at increasing our digital channel mix and driving margin accretion.

Expand our International Business Growing our international business is a key strategy. We plan to drive strong sales growth in franchise, travel retail and joint-venture-operated stores through continued improved product offerings and assortments to reflect local preferences. We plan to increase our international store count, enabled by a new store design, lower costs and flexible store formats, which are designed to provide a pathway to profitable growth. Additionally, we expect to continue growing the digital components of our international business, including through

country-specific web platforms tailored to local languages and preferences and through additional regional expansion. We believe our joint venture partnership with Regina Miracle in China will continue to allow us to grow the China business through joint investment in product development, distribution and marketing, and also positively impacts the speed and agility of the business due to Regina Miracle's established production base in China.

2023 Overview We utilize the retail calendar for financial reporting. As such, our results for 2023 represent the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024, and the results for 2022 represent the 52-week period ended January 28, 2023. We estimate the extra week in 2023 represented approximately \$ 80 million in incremental net sales and approximately \$ 20 million in incremental operating income. In 2023, we remained committed to our strategic priorities: 1) Accelerate Our Core; 2) Ignite Growth; and 3) Transform the Foundation. We have made progress on our strategic initiatives to ignite growth and transform the foundation, including progress around our supply chain initiative and international business. Progress related to accelerating our core business in North America was challenged throughout 2023 as the macroeconomic environment continued to put pressure on the consumer and the overall intimates market in North America was pressured throughout the year. We continue to focus on delivering on multiple initiatives in support of our strategic priorities, such as our multi-tender loyalty program, new customer experience enhancements in our digital business, product improvements and launches to enhance the Victoria's Secret brand and a reimagined merchandise strategy for our PINK brand. In 2023, we invested \$ 125 million to repurchase 3.7 million shares of our common stock. We also paid down our senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility (the "ABL Facility"), ending 2023 with an outstanding balance of \$ 145 million, down significantly from \$ 295 million outstanding at the end of 2022. In 2023, our net sales decreased \$ 162 million, or 3%, to \$ 6.182 billion compared to \$ 6.344 billion in 2022 and comparable sales decreased 9% in 2023. Our North America store sales decreased 11%, or \$ 429 million, to \$ 3.480 billion compared to \$ 3.909 billion in 2022, primarily driven by a decrease in traffic, average unit retail (which we define as the average price per unit purchased) and conversion (which we define as the percentage of customers who visit our stores and make a purchase). Our direct channel sales increased by 9%, or \$ 172 million, to \$ 2.015 billion compared to \$ 1.843 billion in 2022, primarily driven by the inclusion of Adore Me sales in our results beginning in 2023. On a comparable basis, our direct channel sales decrease was driven by a decrease in average unit retail, conversion and traffic compared to 2022. Operating income was \$ 246 million compared to operating income of \$ 478 million in 2022, and our operating income rate decreased to 4.0% compared to 7.5% last year. The operating income decrease in 2023 was primarily driven by an increase in general, administrative and store operating expenses and a decrease in net sales. For additional information related to our 2023 financial performance, see "Results of Operations—2023 Compared to 2022." For a discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for 2022 compared to 2021, refer to "Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2023, filed with the SEC on March 17, 2023.

Non-GAAP Financial Information In addition to our results provided in accordance with GAAP above and throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, provided below are non-GAAP financial measures that present operating income, net income attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. and net income per diluted share attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. in 2023 and 2022 on an adjusted basis, which remove certain non-recurring, infrequent or unusual items that we believe are not indicative of the results of our ongoing operations due to their size and nature. The intangible asset amortization excluded from these non-GAAP financial measures is excluded because the amortization, unlike the related revenue, is not affected by operations of any particular period unless an intangible asset becomes impaired or the estimated useful life of an intangible asset is revised. We use adjusted financial information as key performance measures of our results of operations for the purpose of evaluating performance internally. These non-GAAP measurements are not intended to replace the presentation of our financial results in accordance with GAAP. Instead, we believe that the presentation of adjusted financial information provides additional information to investors to facilitate the comparison of past and present operations. Further, our definition of non-GAAP financial measures may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies. The table below reconciles the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to each non-GAAP financial measure. (in millions, except per share amounts)

	2023	2022
Reconciliation of Reported to Adjusted Operating Income		
Reported Operating Income — GAAP	\$ 246	\$ 478
Adore Me Acquisition-related Items (a)	45	15
Amortization of Intangible Assets (b)	25	—
Restructuring Charges (c)	11	35
Occupancy-related Legal Matter (d)	—	22
Happy Nation Restructuring Charge (e)	—	16
Adjusted Operating Income	\$ 327	\$ 566
Reconciliation of Reported to Adjusted Net Income		
Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. Reported Net Income Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. — GAAP	\$ 109	\$ 348
Adore Me Acquisition-related Items (a)	50	15
Amortization of Intangible Assets (b)	25	—
Restructuring Charges (c)	11	35
Occupancy-related Legal Matter (d)	—	22
Happy Nation Restructuring Charge (e)	—	16
Tax Effect of Adjusted Items (17)	(20)	(20)
Adjusted Net Income Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co.	\$ 178	\$ 416
Reconciliation of Reported to Adjusted Net Income Per Diluted Share Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. Reported Net Income Per Diluted Share Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. — GAAP	\$ 1.39	\$ 4.14
Adore Me Acquisition-related Items (a)	0.53	0.16
Amortization of Intangible Assets (b)	0.24	—
Restructuring Charges (c)	0.11	0.31
Occupancy-related Legal Matter (d)	—	0.19
Happy Nation Restructuring Charge (e)	—	0.14
Adjusted Net Income Per Diluted Share Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co.	\$ 2.27	\$ 4.95

(a) In 2023, we recognized pre-tax charges of \$ 50 million (\$ 42 million after-tax) within net income, \$ 29 million included in costs of goods sold, buying and occupancy expense, \$ 16 million included in general, administrative and store operating expense and \$ 5 million included in interest expense, related to the financial impact of purchase accounting items and professional service costs related to the acquisition of Adore Me. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we recognized a pre-tax charge of \$ 15 million (\$ 14 million after-tax), included in general, administrative and store operating expense, related to professional services and other transaction-related costs associated with the acquisition of Adore Me. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition" included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. (b) In 2023, we recognized \$ 25 million (\$ 19 million after-tax) included in general, administrative and store operating expense related to the acquisition of Adore Me. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition" and Note 10, "Intangible Assets" included in

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. (c) In the first quarter of 2023, we recognized a pre-tax charge of \$ 11 million (\$ 8 million after-tax), \$ 8 million included in general, administrative and store operating expense and \$ 3 million included in buying and occupancy expense, related to restructuring activities to continue to reorganize and improve our organizational structure. In 2022, we recognized pre-tax charges of \$ 35 million (\$ 26 million after-tax), \$ 21 million included in general, administrative and store operating expense and \$ 14 million included in buying and occupancy expense, related to restructuring activities to continue to reorganize and improve our organizational structure. For additional information, see Note 6, "Restructuring Activities" included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. (d) In the first quarter of 2022, we recognized a pre-tax charge of \$ 22 million (\$ 16 million after-tax), included in buying and occupancy expense, related to a legal matter with a landlord regarding a high-profile store that we surrendered to the landlord prior to the Separation. For additional information, see Note 16, "Commitments and Contingencies" included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. (e) In the fourth quarter of 2022, we recognized a \$ 16 million charge (\$ 12 million after-tax), \$ 15 million included in costs of goods sold, buying and occupancy expense and \$ 1 million included in general, administrative and store operating expense, for inventory and other costs related to restructuring actions associated with Happy Nation.

Company-Operated Store Data The following table compares 2023 U. S. company-operated store data to the comparable period for 2022:

2023	2022	% Change
Sales per Average Selling Square Foot (a)	\$ 588	\$ 658 (11 %)
Sales per Average Store (in thousands) (a)	\$ 4, 038	\$ 4, 558 (11 %)
Average Store Size (selling square feet)	6, 837	6, 918 (1 %)
Total Selling Square Feet (in thousands)	5, 565	5, 617 (1 %)

(a) Sales per average selling square foot and sales per average store, which are indicators of store productivity, are calculated based on store sales for the period divided by the average, including the beginning and end of period, of total square footage and store count, respectively. The following table represents store data for 2023:

Stores at January 28, 2023	Opened	Closed	February 3, 2024	Company-Operated: U. S.	812	15 (19)	808	Canada	25
Subtotal Company-Operated	837	15	(21)	831	China Joint Venture: Beauty & Accessories	(a)	39	2	(7)
Subtotal China Joint Venture	72	6	(8)	70	Partner-Operated: Beauty & Accessories	308	31	(32)	307
Subtotal Partner-Operated	443	64	(44)	463	Adore Me	6	6	Total	1, 358
Total	1, 358	85	(73)	1, 370	(a) Includes thirteen partner-operated stores at February 3, 2024.				

The following table represents store data for 2022:

Stores at January 29, 2022	Opened	Closed	Acquired	(b) Joint Venture	January 28, 2023	Company-Operated: U. S.	808	16	(12)
Subtotal Company-Operated	834	16	(13)	837	China Joint Venture: Beauty & Accessories	(a)	35	6	(10)
Subtotal China Joint Venture	65	10	(11)	8	72	Partner-Operated: Beauty & Accessories	335	20	(39)
Subtotal Partner-Operated	463	41	(53)	(8)	443	Adore Me	6	6	Total
Total	1, 362	67	(77)	6	1, 358	(a) Includes thirteen partner-operated stores at January 28, 2023.			

(b) For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition" included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Results of Operations—2023 Compared to 2022 The following information summarizes our results of operations for 2023 compared to 2022. For 2023, operating income decreased \$ 232 million, to \$ 246 million, compared to operating income of \$ 478 million in 2022, and the operating income rate (expressed as a percentage of net sales) decreased to 4. 0 % from 7. 5 %. The drivers of the operating income results are discussed in the following sections. Net Sales The following table provides net sales for 2023 in comparison to 2022:

2023	2022	% Change (in millions)	
Stores — North America (a)	\$ 3, 480	\$ 3, 909 (11 %)	
Direct (a)	2, 015	1, 843	9 %
International (b)	687	592	16 %
Total Net Sales	\$ 6, 182	\$ 6, 344 (3 %)	

(a) Results in 2023 include Adore Me sales. (b) Results include consolidated joint venture sales in China, royalties associated with franchised stores and wholesale sales. The following table provides a reconciliation of net sales from 2022 to 2023: (in millions)

2022 Net Sales	\$ 6, 344	
Sales Associated with Stores Included in the Comparable Stores Calculation (370)	Sales Associated with New, Closed and Non-comparable Remodeled Stores, Net (a)	(15)
Direct Channels (a)	(b) 239	
Credit Card Programs (28)	International Wholesale, Royalty and Sourcing	22
Foreign Currency Translation (10)	2023 Net Sales	\$ 6, 182

(b) Results include consolidated joint venture direct sales in China. The following table compares 2023 comparable sales to 2022:

2023	2022	% Change
Comparable Sales (Stores and Direct)	(a)	(9 %)
Comparable Store Sales (a)	(11 %)	(7 %)

(a) The percentage change in comparable sales represents direct and comparable store sales. The percentage change in comparable store sales represents the change in sales at comparable stores only and excludes the change in sales from our direct channels. The change in comparable sales provides an indication of period over period growth (decline). A store is typically included in the calculation of comparable sales when it has been open 12 months or more and it has not had a change in selling square footage of 20 % or more. Closed stores are excluded from the comparable sales calculation if they have been closed for four consecutive days or more. Upon re-opening, the stores are included in the calculation. Additionally, stores are excluded if total selling square footage in the mall changes by 20 % or more through the opening or closing of a second store. The percentage change in comparable sales is calculated on a comparable calendar period as opposed to a fiscal basis. Therefore, the percentage change in comparable sales for 2023 was calculated on a 53- to 53- week basis and the percentage change in comparable sales for 2022 was calculated on a 52- to 52- week basis. Comparable sales attributable to our international stores are calculated on a constant currency basis. Net sales in 2023 decreased \$ 162 million, or 3 %, to \$ 6. 182 billion compared to \$ 6. 344 billion in 2022. We estimate the extra week in 2023 represented approximately \$ 80 million in incremental net sales. In the stores channel, our North America net sales decreased \$ 429 million, or 11 %, to \$ 3. 480 billion compared to 2022 driven by a decrease in traffic, average unit retail and conversion, partially offset by incremental net sales from the extra week in 2023. In the direct channel, net sales increased \$ 172 million, or 9 %, to \$ 2. 015 billion driven by the inclusion of Adore Me sales in our results beginning in 2023 and the incremental net sales from the extra week in 2023. On a comparable basis, our direct channel sales decrease was driven by a decrease in average unit retail, conversion and traffic. In the international channel, net sales increased \$ 95 million, or 16 %, to \$ 687 million compared to 2022, as stores and online sales increased in many countries outside of North America driven by new full assortment store growth, comparable store sales growth driven in part by increased traffic and strong e-commerce performance, positive customer acceptance of our product assortment and the incremental net sales from the extra week in 2023. Gross Profit For 2023, our

gross profit decreased \$ 16 million to \$ 2. 242 billion, and our gross profit rate (expressed as a percentage of net sales) increased to 36. 3 % from 35. 6 %. For 2023, the decrease in gross profit dollars was primarily due to the decrease in merchandise margin dollars driven by the decrease in net sales and an increase in promotional activity, partially offset by a decrease in supply chain costs, reductions in costs of goods sold related to our supply chain initiative and incremental profit related to the extra week in 2023. Buying and occupancy expenses were down compared to 2022, primarily driven by a legal reserve of \$ 22 million related to a landlord matter in the first quarter of 2022 and restructuring charges of \$ 14 million in 2022, partially offset by the inclusion of Adore Me buying and occupancy expenses beginning in 2023. Additionally, the decrease in gross profit dollars was driven by the recognition in gross profit of the \$ 29 million inventory fair value step-up adjustment related to acquired inventory from Adore Me. The gross profit rate increase was driven by a decrease in supply chain costs, reductions in costs of goods sold related to our supply chain initiative, partially offset by increased promotional activity.

General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses For 2023, our general, administrative and store operating expenses increased \$ 216 million, or 12 %, to \$ 1. 996 billion. The increase in general, administrative and store operating expenses compared to 2022 was primarily due to the inclusion of Adore Me general, administrative and store operating expenses beginning in 2023 and strategic marketing investments including the Victoria's Secret World Tour in 2023. The increase in general, administrative and store operating expenses in 2023 was also due to the amortization of intangible assets acquired from Adore Me of \$ 25 million, incremental expenses in the extra week in 2023, recognition of \$ 8 million of restructuring charges to continue to reorganize and improve our organizational structure in the first quarter of 2023, partially offset by restructuring charges of \$ 21 million in 2022. The general, administrative and store operating expense rate (expressed as a percentage of net sales) increased to 32. 3 % from 28. 1 % due to the inclusion of Adore Me general, administrative and store operating expenses beginning in 2023, strategic marketing investments including the Victoria's Secret World Tour and deleverage driven by the decrease in sales compared to 2022.

Interest Expense For 2023, our interest expense increased \$ 39 million to \$ 99 million compared to 2022, primarily driven by the increase in our outstanding debt due to the borrowings from the ABL Facility during 2023 and a higher average borrowing rate for our Term Loan Facility and ABL Facility. Provision for Income Taxes For 2023, the Company's effective tax rate was 21. 4 % compared to 19. 0 % in 2022. The 2023 rate differed from the Company's combined estimated federal and state statutory rate primarily due to foreign earnings taxed at a rate lower than our combined estimated federal and state statutory rate and due to the resolution of certain tax matters. The 2022 rate was lower than the Company's combined estimated federal and state statutory rate primarily due to the recognition of excess tax benefits related to shared-based compensation awards that vested in 2022.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Liquidity, or access to cash, is an important factor in determining our financial stability. We are committed to maintaining adequate liquidity. Cash generated from our operating activities provides the primary resources to support current operations, growth initiatives, seasonal funding requirements and capital expenditures. Net cash provided by our operating activities is impacted by our net income and working capital changes. Our net income is impacted by, among other things, sales volume, seasonal sales patterns, success of new product introductions, profit margins and income taxes. Historically, sales are higher during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year due to seasonal and holiday-related sales patterns. Generally, our need for working capital peaks during the summer and fall months as inventory builds in anticipation of the holiday period. Our ability to fund our operating needs is primarily dependent upon our ability to continue to generate positive cash flow from operations, as well as borrowing capacity under our ABL Facility, which we rely on to supplement cash generated by our operating activities, particularly when our need for working capital peaks in the summer and fall months as discussed above. Management believes that our cash balances and funds provided by operating activities, along with the borrowing capacity under our ABL Facility, taken as a whole, provide (i) adequate liquidity to meet all of our current and long-term obligations when due, (ii) adequate liquidity to fund capital expenditures, and (iii) flexibility to consider investment opportunities that may arise. However, certain investment opportunities or seasonal funding requirements may require us to seek additional debt or equity financing, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on acceptable terms, if at all, in the future. We expect to utilize our cash flows to continue to invest in our brands, talent and capabilities, and growth strategies as well as to repay our indebtedness over time. We believe that our available short-term and long-term capital resources are sufficient to fund our working capital and other cash flow requirements over the next 12 months. Working Capital and Capitalization Based upon our cash balances and net cash provided by our operating activities, along with the borrowing capacity under our ABL Facility, we believe we will be able to continue to meet our working capital needs. The following table provides a summary of our working capital position and capitalization as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023:

	February 3, 2024	January 28, 2023
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (a)	\$ 389	\$ 437
Capital Expenditures (a)	256	164
Working Capital (81)	158	Capitalization: Long-term Debt
		1, 120
		1, 271
Victoria's Secret & Co. Shareholders' Equity	417	383
Total Capitalization	\$ 1, 537	\$ 1, 654
Amounts Available Under the ABL Facility (b)	\$ 423	\$ 259

(a) Amounts shown represent the fifty-three-week period ended February 3, 2024 and the fifty-two-week period ended January 28, 2023. (b) For the period ended February 3, 2024, the availability under the ABL Facility was limited by our borrowing base of \$ 587 million, less outstanding borrowings of \$ 145 million and letters of credit of \$ 19 million. For the period ended January 28, 2023, the availability was limited by our borrowing base of \$ 596 million, less outstanding borrowings of \$ 295 million and letters of credit of \$ 42 million. The following table provides certain measures of liquidity and capital resources as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023:

	February 3, 2024	January 28, 2023
Debt-to-capitalization Ratio (a)	73 %	77 %
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities to Capital Expenditures	152 %	266 %

(a) Long-term debt divided by total capitalization. Cash Flow The following table provides a summary of our cash flow activity for the fiscal years ended February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023:

	2023	2022
(in millions) Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	\$ 427	\$ 490
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	389	437
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities	(254)	(555)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Financing Activities	(291)	58
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents (1)	(3)	Net
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(157)	(63)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 270	\$ 427

Net cash provided by

operating activities reflects net income adjusted for non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense and deferred tax expense, as well as changes in working capital. Net cash provided by operating activities in 2023 was \$ 389 million, a decrease in net cash flows provided by operating activities of \$ 48 million compared to 2022. The decrease in net cash flows provided by operating activities in 2023 was primarily driven by a decrease in net income of \$ 222 million, partially offset by lower operating cash outflows associated with working capital changes of \$ 115 million compared to 2022. The most significant working capital driver resulting in lower net operating cash outflows this year compared to last year was the timing of payments related to the increased inventory levels throughout last year, which were primarily driven by modal mix changes and longer in-transit shipment times. The other significant working capital driver resulting in lower net operating cash outflows this year is related to income taxes paid of \$ 74 million in 2023 compared to \$ 161 million paid in 2022. Net cash used for investing activities in 2023 was \$ 254 million, consisting of capital expenditures of \$ 256 million. The capital expenditures were primarily related to our store capital program and investments in technology related to our strategic initiatives to drive growth and technology investments relating to separation activities from our Former Parent. Net cash used for investing activities in 2022 was \$ 555 million, consisting primarily of our \$ 369 million cash payment, net of cash acquired, in connection with the Adore Me acquisition and capital expenditures of \$ 164 million. The capital expenditures were primarily related to our store capital program, along with investments in technology, distribution and logistics to support our retail capabilities. We are estimating 2024 capital expenditures to be approximately \$ 230 million. We expect that our capital expenditures will continue to be focused on our store capital program along with investments in technology related to our strategic initiatives to drive growth. Net cash used for financing activities in 2023 was \$ 291 million, consisting primarily of \$ 615 million of repayments under the ABL Facility and \$ 125 million of share repurchases, partially offset by borrowings of \$ 465 million from the ABL Facility. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2022 was \$ 58 million, consisting primarily of borrowings of \$ 295 million from the ABL Facility and \$ 55 million of cash received from Regina Mirale in connection with the joint venture agreement completed in the first quarter of 2022. Those proceeds were partially offset by \$ 250 million of share repurchases and \$ 42 million of payments for payroll taxes relating to the vesting of share-based compensation awards.

Common Stock Share Repurchases & Treasury Stock Retirements Our Board of Directors determines share repurchase authorizations, giving consideration to our levels of profit and cash flows, capital requirements, current and forecasted liquidity, the restrictions placed upon us by our borrowing arrangements and the Tax Matters Agreement with our Former Parent, as well as financial and other conditions existing at the time. We use cash flows provided by our operating activities to fund our share repurchases. Once authorized by our Board of Directors, the timing and amount of any share repurchases are made at our discretion, taking into account a number of factors, including market conditions.

March 2024 Share Repurchase Program In March 2024, subsequent to the end of fiscal year 2023, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program (“March 2024 Share Repurchase Program”), authorizing the repurchase of up to \$ 250 million of our common stock, subject to market conditions and other factors, through open market, accelerated share repurchase or privately negotiated transactions, including pursuant to one or more Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The March 2024 Share Repurchase Program is open-ended in term, eligible to begin immediately and will continue until exhausted. In January 2023, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program (“January 2023 Share Repurchase Program”), authorizing the repurchase of up to \$ 250 million of our common stock. The authorization, which expired at the end of 2023, was utilized in 2023 to repurchase shares in the open market and under the accelerated share repurchase agreement described below. In February 2023, as part of the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (“ASR Agreement”) with Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (“Goldman Sachs”) to repurchase \$ 125 million of our common stock. In February 2023, we made an initial payment of \$ 125 million to Goldman Sachs and received an initial delivery of 2.4 million shares of our common stock. As a result of the initial share delivery, there was an additional \$ 1 million increase in Treasury Stock, which reflects the excise tax liability recorded related to the share repurchase in accordance with the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. In May 2023, upon final settlement of the ASR Agreement, we received an additional 1.3 million shares of our common stock from Goldman Sachs. The final number of shares received was based on the volume-weighted average price of our common stock during the term of the ASR Agreement, less a discount and subject to adjustments pursuant to the terms of the ASR Agreement. We repurchased the following shares of our common stock under the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program during 2023:

Amount Authorized	Shares Repurchased	Average Stock Price (in millions)	(in thousands)	(in millions)
January 2023 Share Repurchase Program	\$ 250	3,652	\$ 125	\$ 34.22

Shares repurchased under the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program were retired upon repurchase. As a result, we retired the 3.7 million shares repurchased in connection with the settlement of the ASR Agreement during 2023. The retirement resulted in a reduction of \$ 126 million in Treasury Stock, less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, \$ 9 million in Paid-in Capital and \$ 117 million in Retained Earnings during 2023.

March 2022 Share Repurchase Program In March 2022, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program (“March 2022 Share Repurchase Program”), providing for the repurchase of up to \$ 250 million of our common stock. The \$ 250 million authorization was utilized in 2022 to repurchase shares in the open market. We repurchased the following shares of our common stock under the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program during 2022:

Amount Authorized	Shares Repurchased	Average Stock Price (in millions)	(in thousands)	(in millions)
March 2022 Share Repurchase Program	\$ 250	5,985	\$ 250	\$ 41.77

Shares of our common stock repurchased under the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program were retired upon repurchase. As a result, we retired all the shares repurchased under the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program during 2022, which resulted in reductions of less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, \$ 12 million in Paid-in Capital and \$ 238 million in Retained Earnings.

December 2021 ASR Agreement In December 2021, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement (“December 2021 ASR Agreement”) with Goldman Sachs to repurchase \$ 250 million of our common stock. In December 2021, we made an initial payment of \$ 250 million to Goldman Sachs and received an initial delivery of 4.1 million shares of our common stock. The \$ 250 million payment to Goldman Sachs

was recognized as a reduction to shareholders' equity, consisting of a \$ 200 million increase in Treasury Stock, which reflects the value of the initial 4.1 million shares received upon initial settlement, and a \$ 50 million decrease in Paid-in Capital, which reflects the value of the stock held back by Goldman Sachs pending final settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement. During 2021, we retired the 4.1 million shares repurchased under the December 2021 ASR Agreement. The retirement resulted in a reduction of \$ 200 million in Treasury Stock, less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, \$ 8 million in Paid-in Capital and \$ 192 million in Retained Earnings. In February 2022, upon final settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement, we received an additional 0.3 million shares of our common stock from Goldman Sachs. The final number of shares received under the December 2021 ASR Agreement was based on the daily average of the volume-weighted average share price of our common stock over the term of the December 2021 ASR Agreement, less a discount and subject to other adjustments pursuant to the terms of the December 2021 ASR Agreement. In connection with the settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement, \$ 50 million previously recorded in Paid-in Capital as of January 29, 2022, was reclassified to Treasury Stock in the first quarter of 2022. In 2022, we retired the additional 0.3 million shares repurchased in connection with the settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement. The retirement resulted in a reduction of \$ 50 million in Treasury Stock, less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, less than \$ 1 million in Paid-in Capital and nearly \$ 50 million in Retained Earnings.

Dividend Policy and Procedures We have not paid any cash dividends since becoming an independent, publicly traded company. We cannot guarantee that we will pay a dividend in the future or continue to pay any dividends if and when we commence paying dividends. The declaration and amount of any dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, cash flows, capital requirements of our business, covenants associated with our debt obligations, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice and any other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. We would use net cash flow provided by operating and financing activities to fund our dividends.

Long-term Debt and Borrowing Facilities The following table provides our outstanding Long-term Debt balance, net of unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts and any current portion, as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023 (in millions):

	February 3, 2024	January 28, 2023
Senior Secured Debt with Subsidiary Guarantee	\$ 391	\$ 391
Term Loan due August 2028 ("Term Loan Facility")	\$ 385	\$ 387
Asset-based Revolving Credit Facility due August 2026 ("ABL Facility")	145	295
Total Senior Secured Debt with Subsidiary Guarantee	530	682
Senior Debt with Subsidiary Guarantee	\$ 600	\$ 600
4.625% Fixed Interest Rate Notes due July 2029 ("2029 Notes")	594	593
Total Senior Debt with Subsidiary Guarantee	594	593
Total	1,241	1,275

Current Debt (4) (4) Total Long-term Debt, Net of Current Portion \$ 1,120 \$ 1,271 Cash paid for interest was \$ 87 million and \$ 52 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Credit Facilities In September 2023, we entered into a delayed draw term loan agreement, secured by certain real estate assets owned by us, to increase available liquidity in consideration of potential seasonal working capital needs. The delayed draw term loan had a maximum borrowing capacity of \$ 75 million. We did not draw any amounts under this term loan and the agreement terminated in December 2023. During 2023, fees incurred in relation to this delayed draw term loan agreement were \$ 1 million and were amortized over the life of the agreement. On August 2, 2021, we entered into a term loan B credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$ 400 million, which will mature in August 2028. The discounts and issuance costs from the Term Loan Facility are being amortized through the maturity date and are included within Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Commencing in December 2021, we are required to make quarterly principal payments on the Term Loan Facility in an amount equal to 0.25% of the original principal amount of \$ 400 million. We made principal payments for the Term Loan Facility of \$ 4 million during both 2023 and 2022. In May 2023, we amended our Term Loan Facility to allow for an early transition to using the Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("Term SOFR") as the applicable reference rate to calculate interest instead of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Prior to the amendment, interest under the Term Loan Facility was calculated by reference to LIBOR or an alternative base rate, plus an interest rate margin equal to (i) in the case of LIBOR loans, 3.25% and (ii) in the case of alternate base rate loans, 2.25%. The LIBOR rate applicable to the Term Loan Facility was subject to a floor of 0.50%. In accordance with the amendment, interest on Term SOFR loans under the Term Loan Facility is now calculated by reference to Term SOFR, plus an interest rate margin ranging from 3.36% to 3.68%. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the loans under the Term Loan Facility is jointly and severally guaranteed on a full and unconditional basis by certain of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. The loans under the Term Loan Facility are secured on a first-priority lien basis by certain assets of ours and guarantors that do not constitute priority collateral of the ABL Facility and on a second-priority lien basis by priority collateral of the ABL Facility, subject to customary exceptions. As of February 3, 2024, the interest rate on loans under the Term Loan Facility was 8.89%. On August 2, 2021, we also entered into a senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility. The ABL Facility allows for borrowings and letters of credit in U. S. dollars or Canadian dollars, and has aggregate commitments of \$ 750 million and an expiration date of August 2026. The availability under the ABL Facility is the lesser of (i) the borrowing base, determined primarily based on our eligible U. S. and Canadian credit card receivables; eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible real property, and (ii) the aggregate commitment. In May 2023, we amended our ABL Facility to allow for an early transition to using Term SOFR as the applicable reference rate to calculate interest instead of LIBOR. Prior to the amendment, interest on the loans under the ABL Facility was calculated by reference to (i) LIBOR or an alternative base rate and (ii) in the case of loans denominated in Canadian dollars, Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ("CDOR") or a Canadian base rate, plus an interest rate margin based on average daily excess availability ranging from (x) in the case of LIBOR and CDOR loans, 1.50% to 2.00% and (y) in the case of alternate base rate loans and Canadian base rate loans, 0.50% to 1.00%. In accordance with the amendment, interest on Term SOFR loans under the ABL Facility is now calculated by reference to Term SOFR, plus an interest rate margin based on average daily excess availability ranging from 1.60% to 2.10%. Unused commitments under the ABL Facility accrue an unused commitment fee ranging from 0.25% to 0.30%. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the loans under the ABL Facility is jointly and severally guaranteed on a full and unconditional basis by certain of our wholly-owned domestic and Canadian subsidiaries. The loans under the ABL Facility

are secured on a first-priority lien basis by our eligible U. S. and Canadian credit card receivables, eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible real property and on a second-priority lien basis on substantially all other assets of ours, subject to customary exceptions. We borrowed \$ 465 million and \$ 295 million from the ABL Facility during 2023 and 2022, respectively, and made payments of \$ 615 million under the ABL Facility during 2023. As of February 3, 2024, there were borrowings of \$ 145 million outstanding under the ABL Facility and the interest rate on the borrowings was 7.46%. We had \$ 19 million of outstanding letters of credit as of February 3, 2024 that further reduced our availability under the ABL Facility. As of February 3, 2024, our remaining availability under the ABL Facility was \$ 423 million. Our long-term debt and borrowing facilities contain certain financial and other covenants, including, but not limited to, the maintenance of financial ratios. The 2029 Notes and the Term Loan Facility include the maintenance of a consolidated coverage ratio and a consolidated total leverage ratio, and the ABL Facility includes the maintenance of a fixed charge coverage ratio and a debt to earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent ("EBITDAR") ratio. The financial covenants could, within specific predefined circumstances, limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, make certain investments, pay dividends or repurchase shares. As of February 3, 2024, we were in compliance with all covenants under our long-term debt and borrowing facilities. We elected the optional expedient under Accounting Standards Update No. 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform, in connection with amending our Term Loan Facility and ABL Facility agreements to replace the reference rate from LIBOR to Term SOFR to consider the amendments as a continuation of the existing contract without having to perform an assessment that would otherwise be required under GAAP.

Credit Ratings The following table provides our credit ratings as of February 3, 2024: Moody's S & P Corporate Ba3BB- Senior Secured Debt with Subsidiary Guarantee Ba2BB- Senior Unsecured Debt with Subsidiary Guarantee B1BB- Outlook Stable Stable Contingent Liabilities and Contractual Obligations

The following table provides our contractual obligations, aggregated by type, including the maturity profile as of February 3, 2024:

Payments Due by Period	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Other (in millions)
Long-term Debt (a)	\$ 1,478	\$ 77	\$ 294	\$ 493	\$ 614	\$
Future Lease Obligations (b)	2,125	361	630	420	714	
Purchase Obligations (c)	758	700	52	6		
Cash Consideration Related to Acquisition (d)	108	108				
Other Liabilities (e)	32	20				12
Total	\$ 4,501	\$ 1,266	\$ 919	\$ 1,328	\$ 12	(a)

Long-term debt obligations relate to our principal and interest payments for our outstanding debt. Interest payments have been estimated based on the coupon rate for fixed rate obligations. For variable interest rate obligations under the Term Loan Facility, the interest payments have been estimated based on an interest rate of 8.89%, which was the interest rate as of February 3, 2024. For variable interest rate obligations under the ABL Facility, the interest payments have been estimated based on an interest rate of 7.46%, which was the interest rate as of February 3, 2024. For additional information, see Note 13 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(b) Future lease obligations primarily represent minimum payments due under store lease agreements. For additional information, see Note 9 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(c) Purchase obligations primarily include purchase orders for merchandise inventory and other agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transactions.

(d) Cash consideration related to the acquisition of Adore Me relates to a fixed payment and a contingent payment based on the achievement of specified strategic objectives. For additional information, see Note 2 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(e) Other liabilities also include future estimated payments associated with unrecognized tax benefits. The "Less Than 1 Year" category includes \$ 20 million of these tax items because it is reasonably possible that the payments could change in the next 12 months due to audit settlements or resolution of uncertainties. The remaining portion totaling \$ 12 million is included in the "Other" category because it is not reasonably possible that the payments could change in the next 12 months due to audit settlements or resolution of uncertainties. For additional information, see Note 12 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Recently Issued Accounting and Reporting Pronouncements We did not adopt any new accounting standards during 2023 that had a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

SEC Climate-Related Disclosures In March 2024, the SEC adopted rules intended to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures in registration statements and annual reports. The new rules will require disclosure of material climate-related risks, including disclosure of Board of Directors' oversight and risk management activities, the material impacts of these risks to us and the quantification of material impacts to us as a result of severe weather events and other natural conditions. The rules also require disclosure of material greenhouse gas emissions and any material climate-related targets and goals. The new rules will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2025, except for the greenhouse gas emissions disclosures which will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2026. We are currently evaluating the impact of these new rules. In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which is intended to enhance the transparency and decision-usefulness of income tax disclosures, primarily by requiring enhanced disclosure for income taxes paid and the effective tax rate reconciliation. This standard will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2025 and for interim periods beginning in fiscal year 2026, with early adoption permitted. The updates required by this standard should be applied prospectively, but retroactive application is permitted. We do not expect this standard to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Segment Reporting In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosure, which is intended to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expense categories that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and included in each reported measure of a segment's profit or loss. The update also requires all annual disclosures about a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets to be provided in interim periods and for entities with a single reportable segment to provide all the

disclosures required by ASC 280, Segment Reporting, including the significant segment expense disclosures. This standard will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2024 and interim periods beginning in fiscal year 2025, with early adoption permitted. The updates required by this standard should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented in the financial statements. We do not expect this standard to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to adopt accounting policies related to estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period, as well as the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its accounting policies, estimates and judgments, including those related to inventories, long-lived assets, claims and contingencies, income taxes and revenue recognition. Management bases our estimates and judgments on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and believes the following assumptions and estimates are most significant to reporting our results of operations and financial position.

Inventories Inventories are principally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, on an average cost basis. We record valuation adjustments to our inventories if the cost of inventory on hand exceeds the amount we expect to realize from the ultimate sale or disposal of the inventory. These estimates are based on management's judgment regarding future demand and market conditions and analysis of historical experience. If actual demand or market conditions are different than those projected by management, future period merchandise margin rates may be unfavorably or favorably affected by adjustments to these estimates. We also record inventory loss adjustments for estimated physical inventory losses that have occurred since the date of the last physical inventory. These estimates are based on management's analysis of historical results, operating trends and consumer behavior. Management believes that the assumptions used in these estimates are reasonable and appropriate. A 10% increase or decrease in the inventory valuation adjustment would have impacted net income by approximately \$ 2 million for 2023. A 10% increase or decrease in the estimated physical inventory loss adjustment would have impacted net income by approximately \$ 3 million for 2023.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets Long-lived Store Assets Long-lived store assets, which include leasehold improvements, store related assets and operating lease assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Store assets are grouped at the lowest level for which they are largely independent of other assets or asset groups. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset group are less than the carrying value, we recognize a loss equal to the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value, determined by the estimated discounted future cash flows of the asset group. For operating lease assets, we determine the fair value of the assets by comparing the contractual rent payments to estimated market rental rates. An individual asset within an asset group is not impaired below its estimated fair value. The fair value of long-lived store assets are determined using Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. There were no long-lived store asset impairment charges in 2023, 2022 or 2021. Our fair value estimates incorporate significant assumptions and judgments including, but not limited to, estimated future cash flows, discount rates and market rental rates. The use of different assumptions or judgments in our assessment could materially increase or decrease the fair value of our store assets and, accordingly, could materially increase or decrease any related impairment charge. Sustained declines in our business performance could result in a material impairment charge in a future period. When a decision has been made to dispose of property and equipment prior to the end of the previously estimated useful life, depreciation estimates are revised to reflect the use of the asset over the shortened estimated useful life.

Goodwill Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the reporting unit level each year in the fourth quarter and may be reviewed more frequently if certain events occur or circumstances change. We have the option to either first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that each reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value (including goodwill), or to proceed directly to the quantitative assessment which requires a comparison of the reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value (including goodwill). If we determine that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we recognize an impairment charge equal to the difference, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. Our reporting units are determined in accordance with the provisions of ASC 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other. We considered the overall macroeconomic conditions and performed a quantitative impairment test for our reporting units with goodwill in the fourth quarter of 2023. The fair value of the reporting unit was determined using an income approach based on the discounted cash flow ("DCF") model and a market approach based on earnings multiples of guideline public companies, with 50% of the value determined using the DCF model and 50% of the value determined using the guideline public company approach. The fair value of the reporting unit under both approaches is determined using Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. Under the DCF method, the fair value of a reporting unit is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Under the guideline public company method, the fair value is based upon market multiples of revenue and earnings derived from publicly-traded companies with similar business characteristics as the reporting unit.

Claims and Contingencies We are subject to various claims and contingencies related to lawsuits, taxes, insurance, regulatory and other matters arising out of the normal course of business. Our determination of the treatment of claims and contingencies in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements is based on management's view of the expected outcome of the applicable claim or contingency. We consult with legal counsel on matters related to litigation and seek input from both internal and external experts with respect to matters in the ordinary course of business. We accrue a liability if the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. If the likelihood of an adverse outcome is only reasonably possible (as opposed to probable) or if an estimate is not reasonably determinable, disclosure of a material claim or contingency is disclosed in the Notes to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, taxes currently payable or refundable are

accrued, and deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for realizable operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in our Consolidated and Combined Statement of Income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company treats the global intangible low-taxed income provisions enacted as part of the U. S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act as a current period expense. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes and related accruals, deferred tax assets and liabilities. In determining our provision for income taxes, we consider permanent differences between book and tax income and statutory income tax rates. Our effective income tax rate is affected by items including changes in tax law, the tax jurisdiction of new stores or business ventures and the level of earnings. We follow the authoritative guidance included in ASC 740, Income Taxes, which contains a two-step approach to recognize and measure uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the available evidence indicates it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We consider many factors when evaluating and estimating our tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments and for which actual outcomes may differ from forecasted outcomes. Our policy is to include interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. Our income tax returns, like those of most companies, are periodically audited by domestic and foreign tax authorities. These audits include questions regarding our tax filing positions, including the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. At any one time, multiple tax years are subject to audit by the various tax authorities. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter for which we have established an accrual is audited and fully resolved or clarified. We adjust our tax contingencies accrual and income tax provision in the period in which matters are effectively settled with tax authorities at amounts different from our established accrual, when the statute of limitations expires for the relevant taxing authority to examine the tax position or when more information becomes available. We include our tax contingencies accrual, including accrued penalties and interest, in Other Long-term Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets unless the liability is expected to be paid within one year. Changes to the tax contingencies accrual, including accrued penalties and interest, are included in Provision for Income Taxes on the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income.

Revenue Recognition We recognize revenue based on the amount we expect to receive when control of the goods or services is transferred to our customer. We recognize sales upon customer receipt of merchandise, which for direct channel revenues reflect an estimate of shipments that have not yet been received by our customer based on shipping terms and historical delivery times. Our shipping and handling revenues are included in Net Sales with the related costs included in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy in our Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. We also provide a reserve for projected merchandise returns based on historical experience and recent information. Net Sales exclude sales and other similar taxes collected from customers. We offer certain loyalty programs that allow customers to earn points based on purchasing activity. As customers accumulate points and reach point thresholds, they can use the points to purchase merchandise in stores or online. We allocate revenue to points earned on qualifying purchases and defer recognition until the points are redeemed. The amount of revenue deferred is based on the relative stand-alone selling price method, which includes an estimate for points not expected to be redeemed based on historical experience. We sell gift cards with no expiration dates to customers. We do not charge administrative fees on unused gift cards. We recognize revenue from gift cards when they are redeemed by the customer. In addition, we recognize revenue on unredeemed gift cards where the likelihood of the gift card being redeemed is remote and there is no legal obligation to remit the unredeemed gift cards to relevant jurisdictions (gift card breakage). Gift card breakage revenue is recognized in proportion, and over the same period, as actual gift card redemptions. We determine the gift card breakage rate based on historical redemption patterns. Gift card breakage is included in Net Sales in our Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. Revenue earned in connection with our credit card arrangements is primarily recognized based on credit card sales and usage and is included in Net Sales in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. We also recognize revenues associated with franchise, license, wholesale and sourcing arrangements. Revenue recognized under franchise and license arrangements generally consists of royalties earned and recognized upon sale of merchandise by franchise and license partners to retail customers. Revenue is generally recognized under wholesale and sourcing arrangements at the time the title of merchandise passes to the partner.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK. **Market Risk** The market risk inherent in our financial instruments represents the potential loss in fair value, earnings or cash flows arising from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates or interest rates. We may use derivative financial instruments like foreign currency forward contracts, cross-currency swaps and interest rate swap arrangements to manage exposure to market risks. We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk We have operations and investments in unconsolidated entities in foreign countries which expose us to market risk associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Our Canadian dollar and Chinese Yuan denominated earnings are subject to exchange rate risk as substantially all our merchandise sold in Canada and China is sourced through U. S. dollar transactions. From time to time we may adjust our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk by entering into foreign currency forward contracts, however, these measures may not succeed in offsetting all the short-term impact of foreign currency rate movements and generally may not be effective in offsetting the long-term impact of sustained shifts in foreign currency rates. Further, although our royalty arrangements with our international partners are denominated in U. S. dollars, the royalties we receive in U. S. dollars are calculated based on sales in the local currency. As a result, our royalties in these arrangements are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Interest Rate Risk Our

investment portfolio primarily consists of interest-bearing instruments that are classified as cash and cash equivalents based on their original maturities. Our investment portfolio is maintained in accordance with our investment policy, which specifies permitted types of investments, specifies credit quality standards and maturity profiles and limits credit exposure to any single issuer. The primary objective of our investment activities is the preservation of principal, the maintenance of liquidity and the maximization of interest income while minimizing risk. As of February 3, 2024, our investment portfolio is primarily comprised of bank deposits. Given the short-term nature and quality of investments in our portfolio, we do not believe there is any material risk to principal associated with increases or decreases in interest rates. Our outstanding long-term debt as of February 3, 2024 consists of the 2029 Notes, which have a fixed interest rate, the \$ 391 million in outstanding borrowing under the Term Loan Facility, which has a variable interest rate based on Term SOFR, and the \$ 145 million in outstanding borrowing under the ABL Facility, which has a variable interest rate based on Term SOFR. Our exposure to interest rate changes is limited to the fair value of the debt issued as well as the interest we pay on the Term Loan Facility and the ABL Facility, which we believe would not have a material impact on our earnings or cash flows. Fair Value of Financial Instruments The following table provides a summary of the principal value and estimated fair value of our outstanding debt as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023:

	February 3, 2024	January 28, 2023
(in millions)	Principal Value \$ 991	\$ 995
	Fair Value, Estimated (a) 897	894 (a)

The estimated fair value of our publicly traded debt is based on reported transaction prices which are considered Level 2 inputs in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. The estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that we could realize in a current market exchange. As of February 3, 2024, we believe that the carrying values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of their short maturity. We further believe the principal value of the outstanding debt under the ABL Facility approximates its fair value as of February 3, 2024 based on the terms of the borrowings under the ABL Facility.

Concentration of Credit Risk We maintain cash and cash equivalents with various major financial institutions. We monitor the relative credit standing of financial institutions with whom we transact and limit the amount of credit exposure with any one entity. As of February 3, 2024, our investment portfolio is primarily comprised of bank deposits. We also periodically review the relative credit standing of franchise, license and wholesale partners and other entities to which we grant credit terms in the normal course of business.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA. INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Page No.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting 54 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting 55 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (PCAOB ID: 42) 56 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 58 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 58 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023 59 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 60 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 61 Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements 62 Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31. Fiscal years are designated in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements and Notes by the calendar year in which the fiscal year commences. The results for 2023 refer to the fifty-three-week period ended February 3, 2024 and the results for 2022 and 2021 refer to the fifty-two-week periods ended January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022, respectively. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15 (f) and 15d-15 (f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2024. In making this assessment, management used the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the "COSO criteria"). Based on our assessment and the COSO criteria, management believes that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2024. The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Ernst & Young LLP's report appears on the following page and expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2024. To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Victoria's Secret & Co. Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting We have audited Victoria's Secret & Co.'s internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Victoria's Secret & Co. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2024, based on the COSO criteria. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023, the related consolidated and combined statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 3, 2024, and the related notes and our report dated March 22, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. Basis for Opinion The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion

on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP Grandview Heights, Ohio March 22, 2024

Opinion on the Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Victoria's Secret & Co. (the Company) as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023, the related consolidated and combined statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 3, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated and combined financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated and combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 3, 2024, in conformity with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated March 22, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated and combined financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the account or disclosure to which it relates.

Reserve for Store Inventory Losses
Description of the Matter As described in Note 7 to the consolidated and combined financial statements, the Company had inventories of \$ 985 million as of February 3, 2024, which included finished goods of \$ 929 million. Inventories were principally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, on an average cost basis. The most significant and judgmental portion of the inventory reserves related to the reserve for store inventory losses. Management applied judgment to determine its reserve for store inventory losses that have occurred since the date of the last physical inventory. The Company calculated the reserve for store inventory losses based on actual inventory losses identified as a result of store physical inventory counts during each fiscal period and estimated inventory losses occurring between physical inventory counts. The estimate for store inventory losses occurring in the interim period between the most recent physical inventory count and year-end was calculated on a store-specific basis and was primarily based on recent inventory loss results. Management considered historical store inventory losses taken and current consumer behavior to estimate the reserve for store inventory losses. Auditing management's estimate of the reserve for inventory losses on finished goods required us to make subjective auditor judgments because the estimate was impacted by management's assumptions about the appropriateness of historical data used and its applicability to current period consumer behavior.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's process to determine the valuation of the Company's store inventory loss reserve. This included controls over the Company's review of the significant assumptions underlying the reserve estimate.

To test the Company's reserve for store inventory losses, our audit procedures included, among others, testing the accuracy and completeness of the underlying data used in the estimation calculation and evaluating significant assumptions (e. g., historical data used and its applicability to current period consumer behavior) used in management's store inventory loss valuation assessment. We also obtained an understanding of inventory loss activity trends at a store level, and performed a sensitivity analysis to evaluate changes in the estimate that would result from changes in management's significant assumptions. We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (in millions except per share amounts) 2023 2022 2021

Net Sales \$ 6, 182 \$ 6, 344 \$ 6, 785

Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy (3, 940) (4, 086) (4, 025)

Gross Profit 2, 242 2, 258 2, 760

General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses (1, 996) (1, 780) (1, 890)

Operating Income 246 478 870

Interest Expense (99) (60) (27)

Other Loss — (1) —

Income Before Income Taxes 147 417 843

Provision for Income Taxes 31 79 197

Net Income 116 338 646

Less: Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest 7 (10) —

Net Income Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. \$ 109 \$ 348 \$ 646

Net Income Per Basic Share Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. \$ 1. 41 \$ 4. 24 \$ 7. 34

Net Income Per Diluted Share Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. \$ 1. 39 \$ 4. 14 \$ 7. 18

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 2023 2022 2021

Net Income \$ 116 \$ 338 \$ 646

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:

Foreign Currency Translation (3) (7) 1

Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income to Paid-in Capital — 3 —

Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax \$ (3) \$ (4) \$ 1

Total Comprehensive Income 113 334 647

Less: Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest 7 (10) —

Less: Foreign Currency Translation Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest (2) —

Comprehensive Income Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. \$ 108 \$ 344 \$ 647

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in millions except par value amounts) February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023

ASSETS

Current Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 270 \$ 427

Accounts Receivable, Net 152 141

Inventories 985 1, 052

Other 126 117

Total Current Assets 1, 533 1, 737

Property and Equipment, Net 843 846

Operating Lease Assets 1, 351 1, 232

Goodwill 367 365

Trade Names 284 289

Other Intangible Assets, Net 116 137

Deferred Income Taxes 20 18

Other Assets 86 87

Total Assets \$ 4, 600 \$ 4, 711

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable \$ 513 \$ 481

Accrued Expenses and Other 810 737

Current Debt 4 4

Current Operating Lease Liabilities 267 310

Income Taxes 20 47

Total Current Liabilities 1, 614 1, 579

Deferred Income Taxes 37 53

Long-term Debt 1, 120 1, 271

Long-term Operating Lease Liabilities 1, 312 1, 201

Other Long-term Liabilities 79 206

Total Liabilities 4, 162 4, 310

Shareholders' Equity: Preferred Stock — \$ 0. 01 par value; 10 shares authorized; none issued —

Common Stock — \$ 0. 01 par value; 1, 000 shares authorized; 78 and 80 shares issued; 78 and 80 shares outstanding, respectively 1 1

Paid-in Capital 238 195

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income — 1

Retained Earnings 178 186

Total Victoria's Secret & Co. Shareholders' Equity 417 383

Noncontrolling Interest 21 18

Total Equity 438 401

Total Liabilities and Equity \$ 4, 600 \$ 4, 711

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

Equity	Parent	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity	Shares Outstanding	Par Value	Balance, January 30, 2021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equity	None	Controlling	Interest	Total	Equity	Shares	Outstanding	Par	Value	Balance,	January 30, 2021
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
							887	4	891	891	891
							328	318	646	646	646
							1	1	1	1	1
							328	1 318	647	647	647
							(1, 053)	(1, 053)	(1, 053)	(1, 053)	(1, 053)
							162	(162)	162	(162)	162
							88	1	88	1	88
							(8)	(192)	200	(8)	(192)
							1	1	1	1	1
							(4)	(50)	(200)	(250)	(250)
							1	21	21	21	21
							285	1 125	5 126	257 257	257 257
							338	(10)	334	348	348
							(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
							344	(10)	334	348	348
							(300)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
							48	48	48	48	48
							9	9	9	9	9
							380	1 195	1 186	383 18	401
							109	7 116	109	109	109
							(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
							108	5 113	108	113	108
							(117)	126	56	56	56
							(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
							8	8	8	8	8
							478	1 238	178	417	21 438

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS 2023 2022 2021

Operating Activities: Net Income \$ 116 \$ 338 \$ 646

Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation and Amortization of Long-lived Assets 284 274 303

Share-based Compensation Expense 56 48 33

Amortization of Fair Value Adjustment to Acquired Inventories 29 —

Deferred Income Taxes (16) (28) 1

Changes in Assets and Liabilities, Net of Assets and Liabilities related to the Acquisition: Accounts Receivable (13) 22 (21)

Inventories 36 — (247)

Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Other (11) (163) 173

Income Taxes (26) (67) 119

Other Assets and Liabilities (66) 13 (156)

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 389 437 851

Investing Activities: Capital Expenditures (256) (164) (169)

Acquisition, Net of Cash Acquired 1 (369) —

Investment in Frankies Bikinis, LLC (18) —

Other Investing Activities 1 (4) —

Net Cash Used for Investing Activities (254) (555) (169)

Financing Activities: Repayments of Borrowings from Asset-based Revolving Credit Facility (615) —

Borrowings from Asset-based Revolving Credit Facility 465 295 —

Repurchases of Common Stock (125) (250) (250)

Tax Payments related to Share-based Awards (12) (42) (4)

Payments of Long-term Debt (4) (4) (1)

Proceeds from Stock Option Exercises 3 5 5

Cash Received from Noncontrolling Interest Holder — 55 —

Net Transfers to Former Parent (1, 253) —

Proceeds from Issuance of Long-term Debt, Net of Issuance Costs and Discounts — 982 —

Other Financing Activities

(3) (1) (6) Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Financing Activities (291) 58 (527) Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents (1) (3) — Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (157) (63) 155 Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period 427 490 335 Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period \$ 270 \$ 427 \$ 490 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1. Description of Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Victoria's Secret & Co. is a specialty retailer of women's intimate and other apparel and beauty products marketed under the Victoria's Secret, PINK and Adore Me brand names. The Company has approximately 910 stores in the U.S., Canada and China as well as its own websites, www.VictoriasSecret.com, www.PINK.com and www.AdoreMe.com and other digital channels worldwide. Additionally, the Company has more than 460 stores in nearly 70 countries operating under franchise, license and wholesale arrangements. The Company also includes the merchandise sourcing and production function serving the Company and its international partners. The Company operates as a single segment designed to serve customers worldwide seamlessly through stores and online channels. On December 30, 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of Adore Me, a digitally-native intimates brand. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition." In July 2022, the Company announced a new, simplified corporate leadership structure designed to unite the Company's brands, better align its teams with a shifting consumer landscape and enable better execution of its strategy. The restructuring eliminated approximately 160 management roles, or approximately 5% of the Company's home office headcount. In the fourth quarter of 2022 and in the first quarter of 2023, the Company implemented additional restructuring actions to continue to reorganize and improve its organizational structure. For additional information, see Note 6, "Restructuring Activities." Victoria's Secret & Co. Spin-Off On July 9, 2021, L Brands announced that its Board of Directors approved the previously announced separation of the Victoria's Secret business, including PINK, into an independent, publicly traded company. Prior to the Separation, L Brands operated the Bath & Body Works, Victoria's Secret and PINK retail brands. On August 2, 2021, after the New York Stock Exchange market closing, the Separation of the Victoria's Secret business was completed. On August 3, 2021, Victoria's Secret & Co. became an independent, publicly traded company trading on the NYSE under the stock symbol "VSCO." The Separation was achieved through the Former Parent's distribution of 100% of the shares of the Company's common stock to holders of the Former Parent's common stock as of the close of business on the record date of July 22, 2021. The Former Parent's stockholders of record received one share of the Company's common stock for every three shares of the Former Parent's common stock. In connection with the Separation, the Company made a cash payment of approximately \$976 million to the Former Parent on August 2, 2021 from the issuances of certain debt (discussed in Note 13, "Long-term Debt and Borrowing Facilities"). The Former Parent retained no ownership interest in the Company following the Separation. The Company entered into several agreements with the Former Parent that, among other things, effect the Separation and govern the relationship of the parties following the Separation, including a Separation and Distribution Agreement, a Tax Matters Agreement, an L Brands to VS Transition Services Agreement, a VS to L Brands Transition Services Agreement, an Employee Matters Agreement and a Domestic Transportation Services Agreement. For additional information, see Note 3, "Transactions with Former Parent." Fiscal Year The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31. As used herein, "2023" refers to the fifty-three-week period ended February 3, 2024 and "2022" and "2021" refer to the fifty-two-week periods ended January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022, respectively. Basis of Presentation Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements The Company's financial statements for periods through the Separation date of August 2, 2021 are combined financial statements prepared on a "carve-out" basis as discussed below. The Company's financial statements for the period from August 3, 2021 through February 3, 2024 are consolidated financial statements based on the reported results of Victoria's Secret & Co. as a standalone company. The Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP. The Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements may not be indicative of the Company's future performance and do not necessarily reflect what the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows would have been had it operated as an independent company during all of the periods presented. Basis of Presentation Prior to Separation Through the Separation date, the Company's combined financial statements are prepared on a "carve-out" basis. The Combined Financial Statements have been derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of the Former Parent in conformity with GAAP. Intra-company transactions have been eliminated. Transactions between the Company and the Former Parent have been included in these financial statements. For the periods prior to the Separation, certain of the Former Parent's assets and liabilities that were specifically identifiable or otherwise attributable to the Company were included in the Company's balance sheets. For the periods prior to the Separation, the Former Parent's third-party long-term notes payable and the related interest expense were not allocated to the Company as the Company was not the legal obligor of such debt. For the periods prior to the Separation, the Former Parent utilized a centralized approach to cash management and financing its operations. The cash and cash equivalents held by the Former Parent at the corporate level were not specifically identifiable to the Company and, therefore, were not reflected in the Company's balance sheets. Cash transfers between the Former Parent and the Company were accounted for through Net Investment by Former Parent. Cash and cash equivalents that are included in the Company's balance sheets for the periods prior to the Separation represent cash and cash equivalents held by the Company prior to any potential transfer to the centralized cash management pool of the Former Parent. In addition, for purposes of preparing the combined financial statements on a "carve-out" basis prior to the Separation, a portion of the Former Parent's corporate expenses were allocated to the Company. These expense allocations include the cost of corporate functions and resources provided by, or administered by, the Former Parent including, but not limited to, executive management and other corporate and governance functions, such as corporate finance, internal audit, tax and treasury. The related employee payroll and benefit costs associated with such functions, such as share-based compensation, were included in the expense allocations. Corporate expenses of \$49 million in 2021 were allocated and included within General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses in the 2021 Consolidated and Combined Statement of Income. Costs were allocated to the Company based on direct usage when identifiable or, when not directly identifiable, on the basis of proportional net sales. Management considers the basis on which

the expenses have been allocated to reasonably reflect the utilization of services provided to, or the benefit received by, the Company during the periods presented. However, the allocations may not reflect the expenses the Company would have incurred if the Company had been a standalone company for the periods presented. Actual costs that may have been incurred if the Company had been a standalone company would depend on a number of factors, including the organizational structure, whether functions were outsourced or performed by employees, and strategic or capital decisions. Going forward, the Company may perform these functions using its own resources or outsourced services. For a period following the Separation, however, some of these functions will continue to be provided by the Former Parent under a transition services agreement, and the Company will provide some services to the Former Parent under a transition services agreement. The Company has also entered into certain commercial arrangements with the Former Parent in connection with the Separation. For more information, see Note 3, "Transactions with Former Parent." During the periods prior to the Separation that are presented in these Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements, the Company's income tax expense (benefit) and deferred tax balances were included in the Former Parent's income tax returns. Income tax expense (benefit) and deferred tax balances contained in these Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements for periods prior to the Separation are presented on a separate return basis, as if the Company had filed its own income tax returns. As a result, actual tax transactions included in the consolidated financial statements of the Former Parent may or may not be included in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements of the Company. Similarly, the tax treatment of certain items reflected in the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements of the Company may or may not be reflected in the consolidated financial statements and income tax returns of the Former Parent. The taxes recorded in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income for periods prior to the Separation are not necessarily representative of the taxes that may arise in the future when the Company files its income tax returns independent from the Former Parent's returns.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions, credit and debit card receivables and highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. As of February 3, 2024, bank overdrafts of \$ 55 million were classified as Accounts Payable in the Consolidated Balance Sheet because the legal right of offset did not exist. The Company's Cash and Cash Equivalents are considered Level 1 fair value measurements as they are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various major financial institutions. The Company monitors the relative credit standing of financial institutions with whom the Company transacts and limits the amount of credit exposure with any one entity. The Company's investment portfolio is primarily comprised of bank deposits. The Company also periodically reviews the relative credit standing of franchise, license and wholesale partners and other entities to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company determines the required allowance for expected credit losses using information such as customer credit history and financial condition. Amounts are charged against the allowance when it is determined that expected credit losses may occur. The Company records valuation adjustments to its inventories if the cost of inventory on hand exceeds the amount it expects to realize from the ultimate sale or disposal of the inventory. These estimates are based on management's judgment regarding future demand and market conditions and analysis of historical experience. The Company also records inventory loss adjustments for estimated physical inventory losses that have occurred since the date of the last physical inventory. These estimates are based on management's analysis of historical results, operating trends and consumer behavior.

Advertising Costs Advertising and marketing costs are expensed at the time the promotion first appears in media, or in the store or when the advertising is mailed. Advertising and marketing costs totaled \$ 454 million for 2023, \$ 344 million for 2022 and \$ 334 million for 2021. The Company's property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis using the following depreciable life ranges:

Category of Property and Equipment	Depreciable Life Range
Software, including software developed for internal use	3-5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or 10 years
Non-store related building and site improvements	10-15 years
Other property and equipment	20 years
Buildings	30 years

When a decision has been made to dispose of property and equipment prior to the end of the previously estimated useful life, depreciation estimates are revised to reflect the use of the asset over the shortened estimated useful life. The Company's cost of assets sold or retired and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts with any resulting gain or loss included in net income. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Major renewals and betterments that extend useful lives are capitalized. Long-lived store assets, which include leasehold improvements, store related assets and operating lease assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Store assets are grouped at the lowest level for which they are largely independent of other assets or asset groups. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset group are less than the carrying value, the Company recognizes a loss equal to the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value, determined by the estimated discounted future cash flows of the asset group. For operating lease assets, the Company determines the fair value of the assets by comparing the contractual rent payments to estimated market rental rates. An individual asset within an asset group is not impaired below its estimated fair value. The fair value of long-lived store assets is determined using Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy.

Leases and Leasehold Improvements The Company leases retail space, office space, warehouse facilities, storage space, equipment and certain other items under operating leases. A substantial portion of the Company's leases are operating leases for its stores, which generally have an initial term of 10 years. Annual store rent consists of a fixed minimum amount and / or variable rent based on a percentage of sales exceeding a stipulated amount. Store lease terms generally also require additional payments covering certain operating costs such as common area maintenance, utilities, insurance and taxes. Certain leases contain predetermined fixed escalations of minimum rentals or require periodic adjustments of minimum rentals, depending on an index or rate. Additionally, certain leases contain incentives, such as construction allowances from landlords and / or rent abatements subsequent to taking possession of the leased property. At the date of control of the leased asset, the Company recognizes an asset for the right to use the leased asset and a liability based on the present value of the unpaid fixed lease payments. Operating lease costs are recognized on a straight-line basis as lease

expense over the lease term. Variable lease payments associated with the Company's leases are recognized upon occurrence of the event or circumstance on which the payments are assessed. Short-term leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet, and lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For leases entered into or reassessed after the adoption of ASC 842, Leases, the Company has elected the practical expedient allowed by the standard to account for all fixed consideration in a lease as a single lease component. Therefore, the lease payments used to measure the lease liability for these leases include fixed minimum rentals along with fixed operating costs such as common-area maintenance and utilities. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, adjusted for collateral, to determine the present value of its unpaid lease payments. The Company's store leases often include options to extend the initial term or to terminate the lease prior to the end of the initial term. The exercise of these options is typically at the sole discretion of the Company. These options are included in determining the initial lease term at lease commencement if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option. Additionally, the Company may operate stores for a period of time on a month-to-month basis after the expiration of the lease term. The Company also has leasehold improvements which are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the period from the date the assets are placed in service to the end of the initial lease term. Leasehold improvements made after the inception of the initial lease term are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the remaining lease term, including renewal periods, if reasonably assured. The Company has certain intangible assets resulting from business combinations and acquisitions that are recorded at cost. The Company has goodwill resulting from the Adore Me acquisition on December 30, 2022. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the reporting unit level each year in the fourth quarter and may be reviewed more frequently if certain events occur or circumstances change. The Company has the option to either first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that each reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value (including goodwill), or to proceed directly to the quantitative assessment which requires a comparison of the reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value (including goodwill). If the Company determines that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the Company recognizes an impairment charge equal to the difference, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. The Company's reporting units are determined in accordance with the provisions of ASC 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other. The Victoria's Secret trade name is an intangible asset with an indefinite life. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment each year in the fourth quarter and may be reviewed more frequently if certain events occur or circumstances change. The Company has the option to either first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, or to proceed directly to the quantitative assessment which requires a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value. To determine if the fair value of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the Company will estimate the fair value, usually determined by the relief from royalty method under the income approach, and compare that value with its carrying amount. If the carrying value of the trade name exceeds its fair value, the Company recognizes an impairment charge equal to the difference. The Company also has definite-lived intangible assets, which includes customer relationships, developed technology and the Adore Me trade name. Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives and are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a certain asset or asset group may be impaired. The functional currency of the Company's foreign operations is generally the applicable local currency. Assets and liabilities are translated into U. S. dollars using the current exchange rates in effect as of the balance sheet date, while revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The Company's resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments are reclassified to net income when realized upon sale or upon complete, or substantially complete, liquidation of the investment in the foreign entity. Supplier Finance Programs The Company has agreements with designated third-party financial institutions to provide supplier finance programs which facilitate participating suppliers' ability to finance payment obligations of the Company. Participating suppliers may finance one or more payment obligations of the Company prior to their scheduled due dates and receive a discounted payment from participating financial institutions. The Company's obligations to its suppliers, including amounts due and scheduled payment dates, are not impacted by suppliers' decisions to finance amounts under these arrangements. All amounts payable to financial institutions relating to suppliers participating in these programs are recorded in Accounts Payable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and were \$ 183 million as of February 3, 2024 and \$ 213 million as of January 28, 2023. The authoritative guidance included in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. This authoritative guidance further establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows: • Level 1 — Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. • Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices of similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. • Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs. The Company estimates the fair value of financial instruments, property and equipment, goodwill, trade names, other intangible assets and contingent consideration in accordance with the provisions of ASC 820. The recorded amounts for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, other current assets and current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities. Derivative Financial Instruments The Company from time to time uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments for trading purposes. All derivative instruments are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. The

earnings of the Company's foreign operations are subject to exchange rate risk as substantially all the merchandise is sourced through U. S. dollar transactions. The Company from time to time utilizes foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges to mitigate this foreign currency exposure. Amounts for these designated cash flow hedges are reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income upon sale of the hedged merchandise to the customer. These gains and losses are recognized in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. During the second quarter of 2021, the Company terminated its foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges that were used to mitigate foreign currency exposure for its Canadian operations. The fair value of designated cash flow hedges is not significant for any period presented. The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, taxes currently payable or refundable are accrued, and deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for realizable operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in the Company's Consolidated and Combined Statement of Income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company treats the global intangible low-taxed income provision enacted as part of the U. S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act as a current period expense. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. In determining the Company's provision for income taxes, the Company considers permanent differences between book and tax income and statutory income tax rates. The Company's effective income tax rate is affected by items including changes in tax law, the tax jurisdiction of new stores or business ventures and the level of earnings. The Company follows a two-step approach to recognize and measure uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the available evidence indicates it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating its tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments and for which actual outcomes may differ from forecasted outcomes. The Company's policy is to include interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The Company's income tax returns, like those of most companies, are periodically audited by domestic and foreign tax authorities. These audits include questions regarding the Company's tax filing positions, including the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. At any one time, multiple tax years are subject to audit by the various tax authorities. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter for which the Company has established an accrual is audited and fully resolved or clarified. The Company adjusts its tax contingencies accrual and income tax provision in the period in which matters are effectively settled with tax authorities at amounts different from its established accrual, when the statute of limitations expires for the relevant taxing authority to examine the tax position or when more information becomes available. The Company includes its tax contingencies accrual, including accrued penalties and interest, in Other Long-term Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets unless the liability is expected to be paid within one year. Changes to the tax contingencies accrual, including accrued penalties and interest, are included in Provision for Income Taxes on the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. Self-Insurance The Company is self-insured for medical, workers' compensation, property, general liability and automobile liability up to certain stop-loss limits. Such costs are accrued based on known claims and an estimate of incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims. IBNR claims are estimated using historical claim information and actuarial estimates. Equity Method Investments The Company accounts for investments in unconsolidated entities where it exercises significant influence, but does not have control, using the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company recognizes its share of the investee's net income or loss. Losses are only recognized to the extent the Company has positive carrying value related to the investee. Carrying values are only reduced below zero if the Company has an obligation to provide funding to the investee. The Company's share of net income or loss of unconsolidated entities from which the Company purchases merchandise or merchandise components is included in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income, and the Company's share of net income or loss from all other unconsolidated entities is included in General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. The Company's equity method investments are required to be reviewed for impairment when it is determined there may be an other-than-temporary loss in value. In March 2022, the Company acquired a minority interest in swimwear brand Frankies Bikinis, LLC ("Frankies Bikinis") in exchange for \$18 million. The investment in Frankies Bikinis is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The total carrying value of equity method investments was \$60 million and \$56 million as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023. These investments are recorded in Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Net Investment by Former Parent represents the Former Parent's historical investment in the Company, the accumulated net earnings after taxes and the net effect of the transactions with and allocations from the Former Parent. All transactions reflected in Net Investment by Former Parent have been considered as financing activities for purposes of the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows. For additional information, see Basis of Presentation above and Note 3, "Transactions with Former Parent." The Company accounts for investments in entities where it has control over the entity by consolidating the entities' assets, liabilities and results of operations and including them in the Company's Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements. The share of the investment not owned by the Company is reflected in Noncontrolling Interest in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company recognizes the share of net income or loss not attributable to the Company in Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. Noncontrolling interest represents the portion of equity interests in a joint venture that operates the business in China that is not owned by the Company. Prior to the Separation, certain Company employees participated in the

share-based compensation plans sponsored by the Former Parent. The Former Parent's share-based compensation awards granted to the employees of the Company consisted of the Former Parent's stock options and restricted stock. As such, prior to the Separation, the awards granted to Company employees are reflected in Net Investment by Former Parent within the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity at the time they were expensed. Prior to the Separation, the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income also include an allocation of the Former Parent's corporate and shared employee share-based compensation expenses. The Company recognizes all share-based payments to employees and directors as compensation cost over the service period based on their estimated fair value on the date of grant. The Company estimates award forfeitures at the time awards are granted and adjusts, if necessary, in subsequent periods based on historical experience and expected future forfeitures. Compensation cost is recognized over the service period for the fair value of awards that actually vest. Compensation expense for awards without a performance condition or a graded vesting schedule is recognized, net of estimated forfeitures, using a single award approach (each award is valued as one grant). Compensation expense for awards with a performance condition or a graded vesting schedule is recognized, net of estimated forfeitures, using a multiple award approach (each vesting tranche is valued as one grant). The Company recognizes revenue based on the amount it expects to receive when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. The Company recognizes sales upon customer receipt of merchandise, which, for direct channel revenues, reflect an estimate of shipments that have not yet been received by the customer based on shipping terms and historical delivery times. The Company's shipping and handling revenues are included in Net Sales with the related costs included in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. The Company also provides a reserve for projected merchandise returns based on historical experience. Net Sales exclude sales and other similar taxes collected from customers. The Company offers certain loyalty programs that allow customers to earn points based on purchasing activity. As customers accumulate points and reach point thresholds, they can use the points to purchase merchandise in stores or online. The Company allocates revenue to points earned on qualifying purchases and defers recognition until the points are redeemed. The amount of revenue deferred is based on the relative stand-alone selling price method, which includes an estimate for value of points redeemed and an estimate for points not expected to be redeemed based on historical experience. The Company sells gift cards with no expiration dates to customers. The Company does not charge administrative fees on unused gift cards. The Company recognizes revenue from gift cards when they are redeemed by the customer. In addition, the Company recognizes revenue on unredeemed gift cards where the likelihood of the gift card being redeemed is remote and there is no legal obligation to remit the unredeemed gift cards to relevant jurisdictions (gift card breakage). Gift card breakage revenue is recognized in proportion, and over the same period, as actual gift card redemptions. The Company determines the gift card breakage rate based on historical redemption patterns. Gift card breakage is included in Net Sales in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. Revenue earned in connection with the Company's credit card arrangements is primarily recognized based on credit card sales and usage and is included in Net Sales in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. The Company also recognizes revenues associated with franchise, license, wholesale and sourcing arrangements. Revenue recognized under franchise and license arrangements generally consists of royalties earned and recognized upon sale of merchandise by franchise and license partners to retail customers. Revenue is generally recognized under wholesale and sourcing arrangements at the time the title of merchandise passes to the partner. The Company's costs of goods sold include merchandise costs, net of discounts and allowances, freight and inventory shrinkage. The Company's buying and occupancy expenses primarily include payroll, benefit costs and operating expenses for its buying departments and distribution network, as well as rent, common area maintenance, real estate taxes, utilities, maintenance, fulfillment expenses and depreciation for the Company's stores, warehouse facilities and equipment. The Company's general, administrative and store operating expenses primarily include payroll and benefit costs for its store-selling and administrative departments (including corporate functions), marketing, advertising and other operating expenses not specifically categorized elsewhere in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period, as well as the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates, and the Company revises its estimates and assumptions as new information becomes available. The Company did not adopt any new accounting standards during 2023 that had a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. In March 2024, the SEC adopted rules intended to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures in registration statements and annual reports. The new rules will require disclosure of material climate-related risks, including disclosure of Board of Directors' oversight and risk management activities, the material impacts of these risks to the Company and the quantification of material impacts to the Company as a result of severe weather events and other natural conditions. The rules also require disclosure of material greenhouse gas emissions and any material climate-related targets and goals. The new rules will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2025, except for the greenhouse gas emissions disclosures which will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2026. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these new rules. In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which is intended to enhance the transparency and decision-usefulness of income tax disclosures, primarily by requiring enhanced disclosure for income taxes paid and the effective tax rate reconciliation. This standard will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2025 and for interim periods beginning in fiscal year 2026, with early adoption permitted. The updates required by this standard should be applied prospectively, but retroactive application is permitted. The Company does not expect this standard to have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows. In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosure, which is intended to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about

significant segment expense categories that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and included in each reported measure of a segment's profit or loss. The update also requires all annual disclosures about a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets to be provided in interim periods and for entities with a single reportable segment to provide all the disclosures required by ASC 280, Segment Reporting, including the significant segment expense disclosures. This standard will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2024 and interim periods beginning in fiscal year 2025, with early adoption permitted. The updates required by this standard should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented in the financial statements. The Company does not expect this standard to have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

2. Acquisition On December 30, 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of 100% of the equity interests of Adore Me. Adore Me is a direct-to-consumer lingerie and apparel brand with technology driven commerce service and a series of innovation-driven products. The acquisition creates the opportunity for the Company to leverage Adore Me's expertise and technology to continue to improve the Victoria's Secret and PINK customer shopping experience and accelerate the modernization of the Company's digital platform. Under the terms of the definitive agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of the acquisition (the "Merger Agreement"), the Company made an upfront cash payment of \$391 million at closing and will pay further cash consideration in an aggregate amount of at least \$80 million, consisting of a fixed payment to be made on or prior to January 15, 2025, and up to \$300 million based on the performance of Adore Me and achievement of specified strategic objectives and certain EBITDA and net revenue goals within the two-year period following closing of the transaction. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, up to \$60 million of the further cash consideration is subject to the continued employment of a certain Adore Me employee ("Contingent Compensation Payments"). The Contingent Compensation Payments are not included as consideration when applying the acquisition method of accounting and are recognized as compensation expense within General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income if and when earned in future periods. The total consideration when applying the acquisition method of accounting was initially \$537 million, net of \$22 million of cash acquired. The gross consideration as of the acquisition date of \$559 million consisted of \$391 million in cash paid at closing, \$98 million which represented the fair value of the contingent cash consideration as of the acquisition date and \$70 million which represented the fair value of the future fixed payment as of the acquisition date. During the second quarter of 2023, the Company received \$1 million in cash for the final working capital settlement, which decreased the total consideration of the acquisition to \$536 million. The Company incurred approximately \$15 million of acquisition-related costs related to the Adore Me transaction. Those costs, primarily related to professional advisory services and other transaction-related costs, are included within General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses in the 2022 Consolidated Statement of Income. The Company accounted for the acquisition of Adore Me using the acquisition method of accounting. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been recorded based on their fair values. During 2023, the Company recorded certain measurement period adjustments based on additional information, primarily related to assumed other long-term liabilities, assumed deferred income tax liabilities, assumed accrued expenses and other liabilities, acquired accounts receivable and acquired other current assets, resulting in a \$4 million increase to Other Long-term Liabilities, a \$3 million decrease to Deferred Income Tax Liabilities, a \$2 million increase to Goodwill, a \$2 million increase to Accrued Expenses and Other, a \$1 million increase to Other Current Assets and a \$1 million decrease to Accounts Receivable. The Company has finalized the valuation estimates used to determine the final purchase price allocation which includes amounts allocated to intangible assets. The following is the final purchase price allocation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to the Adore Me acquisition:

Initial Allocation	Measurement Period Adjustments	Final Allocation (in millions)
Accounts Receivable	\$1	\$1
Inventories	105	105
Other Current Assets	7	8
Property and Equipment, Net	12	12
Operating Lease Assets	5	5
Goodwill	365	367
Trade Name	43	43
Other Intangible Assets	137	137
Other Assets	1	1
Accounts Payable	17	17
Accrued Expenses and Other	88	90
Current Operating Lease Liabilities	2	2
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	21	(3)
Long-term Operating Lease Liabilities	3	3
Other Long-term Liabilities	8	4
Net Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed		\$537

The following table represents the definite-lived intangible assets acquired, the fair values and respective useful lives:

Useful Life	Fair Value (in millions)
Customer Relationships	7 years \$81
Developed Technology	6 years 56
Trade Name	10 years 43
Total Definite-Lived Intangible Assets	\$180

The Company used the multi-period excess earnings method to value the customer relationships intangible assets and the relief from royalty method to value the developed technology and trade name intangible assets. The significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of customer relationships included forecasted revenues, customer attrition rates and a discount rate. The significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of developed technology and the trade name included forecasted revenues, royalty rates and a discount rate. These significant assumptions are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions. The estimated weighted-average useful life as of the acquisition date was 7.4 years for definite-lived intangible assets. Goodwill was calculated as the difference between the acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of net assets recognized for Adore Me, and represents the future economic benefits, including synergies, and assembled workforce, that are expected to be achieved as a result of the consummation of the acquisition of Adore Me. The goodwill arising from the acquisition is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. For additional information about goodwill and other intangible assets, see Note 10, "Intangible Assets." The Company consolidates Adore Me's financial information on an approximate one-month reporting lag. Accordingly, given the acquisition closing date of December 30, 2022, the operating results of Adore Me for the period subsequent to the acquisition date are recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements beginning in 2023. In 2023, the Company recognized the financial impact of purchase accounting items and additional acquisition-related costs, including recognition in gross profit of the fair value adjustment to acquired inventories as it is sold, recognition of changes in the estimated fair value of contingent consideration and Contingent Compensation Payments, as well as amortization of acquired intangible assets. In 2023, the Company recognized total related costs of \$75 million, including \$41 million in General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses, \$29 million in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy and \$5 million in

Interest Expense. See Note 12, “Fair Value of Financial Instruments” for further information on the contingent consideration. The deferred consideration liability for the future fixed payment is included within Accrued Expenses and Other in the February 3, 2024 Consolidated Balance Sheet and Other Long-term Liabilities in the January 28, 2023 Consolidated Balance Sheet and was \$ 76 million as of February 3, 2024 and \$ 71 million as of January 28, 2023. Pro Forma Financial Information In accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations, the following unaudited pro forma results of operations for 2022 and 2021, respectively, assumes the Adore Me acquisition was completed on the first day of fiscal year 2021, or January 31, 2021. The following pro forma results include adjustments to reflect acquisition-related costs, amortization of intangibles associated with the acquisition and the effects of adjustments made to the carrying value of inventories. 2022 2021 (in millions) Net Sales \$ 6, 595 \$ 6, 996 Net Income Attributable to Victoria's Secret & Co. 330 544 The unaudited pro forma financial information may not be indicative of the results that would have been obtained had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results. Additionally, the pro forma financial information does not reflect the costs which the Company has incurred or may incur to integrate the acquired business.

3. Transactions with Former Parent Prior to the Separation, the Company's financial statements were prepared on a “carve-out” basis and were derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of the Former Parent. The following discussion summarizes activity between the Company and the Former Parent. Allocation of General Corporate Expenses Prior to the Separation, for purposes of preparing the financial statements on a “carve-out” basis, the Company was allocated a portion of the Former Parent's total corporate expenses. See Note 1 for a discussion of the methodology used to allocate corporate-related costs for purposes of preparing the financial statements on a “carve-out” basis. Net Transfers from (to) Former Parent The following table presents the components of Net Transfers from (to) Former Parent prior to the Separation in the 2021 Consolidated and Combined Statement of Equity: 2021 (in millions) Cash Pooling and General Financing Activities, Net \$ (172) Long-lived Assets (a) 16 Corporate Expense Allocations 49 Share-based Compensation Expense 15 Assumed Income Tax Payments 15 Cash Payment to Former Parent (976) Total Net Transfers to Former Parent \$ (1, 053) (a) Represents long-lived assets transferred between the Company and the Former Parent as a result of asset allocation decisions made during the period. Agreements with Former Parent Under the terms of the transition services agreements, as amended, the Company has provided its Former Parent certain services or functions, including information technology, certain logistics functions and customer marketing services. The primary services that the Company still provides to its Former Parent relate to information technology services. Additionally, the Former Parent has provided to the Company various services or functions, including human resources, payroll, information technology and certain logistics functions. The primary services that the Former Parent still provides to the Company relate to information technology services. The Company anticipates that both transition services agreements will terminate during fiscal 2024. Consideration and costs for the transition services are determined using several billing methodologies as described in the agreements, including customary billing, pass-through billing, percent of sales billing or fixed fee billing. Costs for transition services provided by the Former Parent are recorded within the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income based on the nature of the services. Consideration for transition services provided to the Former Parent are recorded within the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income based on the nature of the services and as an offset to expenses incurred to provide the services. The following table summarizes the recognized consideration and costs pursuant to the transition services agreements for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 (in millions) Consideration Received \$ 29 \$ 72 \$ 55 Costs Recognized 43 74 42 Under the terms of the Domestic Transportation Services Agreement, the Former Parent will provide transportation services to the Company for certain beauty and apparel merchandise in the U. S. and Canada until September 2026. Costs for the transportation services is determined using customary billing and fixed billing methodologies, which are described in the agreement, and are subject to an administrative charge. Costs for transition services are recorded within Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. The following table summarizes the recognized costs pursuant to the Domestic Transportation Services Agreement for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 (in millions) Costs Recognized \$ 78 \$ 91 \$ 46 4. Revenue Recognition Accounts receivable, net from revenue-generating activities were \$ 103 million as of February 3, 2024 and \$ 101 million as of January 28, 2023. Accounts receivable primarily relate to amounts due from the Company's franchise, license and wholesale partners. Under these arrangements, payment terms are typically 60 to 90 days. The Company records deferred revenue when cash payments are received in advance of transfer of control of goods or services. Deferred revenue primarily relates to gift cards, loyalty and credit card programs and direct channel shipments, which are all impacted by seasonal and holiday-related sales patterns. Deferred revenue was \$ 310 million as of February 3, 2024 and \$ 309 million as of January 28, 2023. The Company recognized \$ 134 million as revenue in 2023 from amounts recorded as deferred revenue at the beginning of the period. As of February 3, 2024, the Company recorded deferred revenues of \$ 295 million within Accrued Expenses and Other, and \$ 15 million within Other Long-term Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The following table provides a disaggregation of Net Sales for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 (in millions) Stores — North America (a) \$ 3, 480 \$ 3, 909 \$ 4, 194 Direct (a) 2, 015 1, 843 2, 114 International (b) 687 592 477 Total Net Sales \$ 6, 182 \$ 6, 344 \$ 6, 785 _____ (b) Results include consolidated joint venture sales in China, royalties associated with franchised stores and wholesale sales. The Company has a Victoria's Secret and PINK multi-tender loyalty program along with a co-branded credit card and a U. S. private label credit card through which customers can earn points on purchases of Victoria's Secret and PINK product and through the co-branded credit card can earn points on purchases outside of the Company. A third-party financing company is the sole owner of the credit card accounts and underwrites the credit issued under the credit card programs. Revenue earned in connection with the Company's credit card arrangements with the third-party is primarily recognized based on credit card sales and usage. The Company recognized Net Sales of \$ 95 million, \$ 123 million and \$ 132 million for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, related to revenue earned in connection with its credit card arrangements. The Company's international net sales include sales from Company-operated stores, royalty revenue from franchise and license arrangements, wholesale revenues and direct sales shipped internationally. Certain of these sales are subject to the impact of

fluctuations in foreign currency. The Company's net sales outside of the U. S. totaled \$ 910 million, \$ 830 million and \$ 736 million for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

5. Earnings Per Share Earnings per basic share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Earnings per diluted share include the weighted-average effect of dilutive restricted stock units, performance share units and options (collectively, "Dilutive Awards") on the weighted-average shares outstanding. On August 2, 2021, the Separation was achieved through the Former Parent's distribution of 100 % of the shares of the Company's common stock to holders of the Former Parent's common stock as of the close of business on the record date of July 22, 2021. The Former Parent's stockholders of record received one share of the Company's common stock for every three shares of the Former Parent's common stock. As a result, on August 3, 2021, the Company had 88 million shares of common stock outstanding. This share amount is being utilized for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented prior to the Separation. After the Separation, actual outstanding shares are used to calculate both basic and diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The following table provides the weighted-average shares utilized for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 (in millions)

Common Shares	Treasury Shares	Basic Shares	Effect of Dilutive Awards	Diluted Shares
78	82	88	1	2
79	84	90	2	1

(a) Shares underlying certain restricted stock units, performance share units and options were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

6. Restructuring Activities Organizational Restructuring In the first quarter of 2023, the Company implemented additional restructuring actions to continue to reorganize and improve its organizational structure. As a result, pre-tax severance and related costs of \$ 11 million, of which \$ 8 million are included in General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses and \$ 3 million are included in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy, are included in the 2023 Consolidated Statement of Income. During the second quarter and fourth quarter of 2022, the Company implemented restructuring actions to reorganize and improve its organizational structure. As a result, pre-tax severance and related costs of \$ 35 million, of which \$ 21 million are included in General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses and \$ 14 million are included in Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy, are included in the 2022 Consolidated Statement of Income. The Company made payments of \$ 16 million and \$ 18 million related to severance and related costs associated with these restructuring actions during 2023 and 2022, respectively. Liabilities, after accrual adjustments, related to the restructuring actions of \$ 5 million are included in the February 3, 2024 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Victoria's Secret China In April 2022, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Regina Miracle, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, to operate Victoria's Secret stores and the related online business in China. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company owns 51 % of the joint venture and Regina Miracle owns the remaining 49 %. The Company received \$ 45 million in cash from Regina Miracle during the first quarter of 2022 as consideration for its investment in the joint venture. In connection with the execution of the agreement, the Company and Regina Miracle each contributed \$ 10 million in cash to the joint venture. The cash received from Regina Miracle is reflected within Cash Received from Noncontrolling Interest Partner in the 2022 Consolidated and Combined Statement of Cash Flows. Since the Company has retained control over the joint venture, the joint venture's assets, liabilities and results of operations will continue to be consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Regina Miracle's interest in the joint venture is now reflected in Noncontrolling Interest in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and in Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

7. Inventories The following table provides details of Inventories as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023: February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023 (in millions)

Finished Goods Merchandise	Raw Materials and Merchandise Components	Total Inventories
\$ 929	\$ 997	\$ 1,926
\$ 56	\$ 55	\$ 1,111

The above amounts are net of valuation adjustments for inventory where the cost exceeds the amount the Company expects to realize from the ultimate sale or disposal of the inventory and net of loss adjustments for estimated physical inventory losses that have occurred since the date of the last physical inventory.

8. Long-Lived Assets The following table provides details of Property and Equipment, Net as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023: February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023 (in millions)

Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures, Software and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Total	Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	Property and Equipment, Net
\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 218	\$ 219	\$ 26	\$ 511	\$ 316	\$ 195
\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 308	\$ 394	\$ 57	\$ 763	\$ 773	\$ 190

Depreciation expense was \$ 259 million in 2023, \$ 274 million in 2022 and \$ 303 million in 2021.

9. Leases The following table provides the components of lease cost for operating leases for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 (in millions)

Operating Lease Costs	Variable Lease Costs	Short-term Lease Costs	Total Lease Cost
\$ 393	\$ 385	\$ 399	\$ 1,177
\$ 76	\$ 63	\$ 14	\$ 153
\$ 474	\$ 468	\$ 413	\$ 1,355

In 2021, the Company recognized a reduction of \$ 31 million to occupancy expenses as a result of COVID-19-related landlord concessions. The following table provides future maturities of operating lease liabilities as of February 3, 2024: Fiscal Year (in millions)

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total Lease Payments	Less: Interest	Present Value of Operating Lease Liabilities
\$ 359	\$ 253	\$ 338	\$ 262	\$ 273	\$ 272	\$ 1,727	\$ 423	\$ 1,304

As of February 3, 2024, the Company had additional operating lease commitments that have not yet commenced of approximately \$ 120 million. The following table provides the weighted-average remaining lease term and discount rate for operating leases with lease liabilities as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023: February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023

Weighted-Average Remaining Lease Term (years)	Weighted-Average Discount Rate
7.06	6.1 %
6.6	6.1 %

The Company paid \$ 406 million in 2023, \$ 423 million in 2022 and \$ 497 million in 2021 for operating lease liabilities recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These payments are included within the Operating Activities section of the Consolidated and Combined Statement of Cash Flows. In 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company obtained \$ 392 million, \$ 160 million and \$ 120 million, respectively, of additional lease assets as a result of new operating lease obligations.

Asset Retirement Obligations The Company has asset retirement obligations related to certain Company-operated international stores that contractually obligate the Company to remove leasehold improvements at the end of a lease. The Company's liabilities for asset retirement obligations totaled \$ 8 million as of February 3, 2024 and \$ 12 million as of January 28, 2023. These liabilities are included in Other Long-term Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

10. Intangible Assets The Company's goodwill was established as a result

of the acquisition of Adore Me on December 30, 2022. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition." Prior to the acquisition of Adore Me, the Company did not have any goodwill. The Company elected to perform its annual goodwill impairment assessment in the fourth quarter of 2023 using the quantitative approach, based on a weighted average of the market and income approaches. The market approach is based on earnings multiples of selected guideline public companies, while the income approach is based on estimated discounted future cash flows. The Company compared the total fair values of its reporting units to the Company's market capitalization to determine if the fair values are reasonable compared to external market indicators. The Company believes the use of significant assumptions within the valuation models are reasonable estimates of likely future events. The estimated fair value of each reporting unit was in excess of each of its respective carrying value, which resulted in a conclusion that no impairment existed as of February 3, 2024. Subsequent to this annual impairment test, no additional indications of an impairment were identified. The following table shows the change in the carrying value of Goodwill: (in millions) Balance as of January 28, 2023 \$ 365 Adjustments (a) 2 Balance as of February 3, 2024 \$ 367 (a) Includes measurement period adjustments related to the acquisition of Adore Me. For additional information, see Note 2, "Acquisition." Trade Name- Indefinite-Lived The Victoria's Secret trade name, an indefinite-lived intangible asset, was \$ 246 million as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023. As of the end of 2023 and 2022, the Company performed its annual impairment assessment of the Victoria's Secret trade name. To estimate the fair value of the trade name, the Company used the relief from royalty method under the income approach. The assessments concluded that the fair value of the trade name was in excess of its carrying value. The Company's definite-lived intangible assets were established as a result of the acquisition of Adore Me. Prior to the acquisition of Adore Me on December 30, 2022, the Company did not have any definite-lived intangible assets. The following table provides details of the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's definite-lived intangible assets as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023: February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023 (in millions) Gross Definite-Lived Intangible Assets Customer Relationships \$ 81 \$ 81 Developed Technology 56 56 Adore Me Trade Name 43 43 Total Gross Definite-Lived Intangible Assets \$ 180 \$ 180 Accumulated Amortization Customer Relationships \$ (12) \$ — Developed Technology (9) — Adore Me Trade Name (4) — Total Accumulated Amortization (25) — Total Definite-Lived Intangible Assets \$ 155 \$ 180 Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$ 25 million for 2023. Due to the timing of the acquisition date and the Company consolidating Adore Me's financial information on an approximate one-month reporting lag, there was no amortization expense recorded related to these definite-lived intangible assets prior to 2023. Definite-lived intangible assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a certain asset or asset group may be impaired. No impairment has been recorded for these definite-lived intangible assets. The estimated future annual amortization expense is \$ 25 million for each of the next five fiscal years for definite-lived intangible assets recorded as of February 3, 2024. 11. Accrued Expenses and Other The following table provides additional information about the composition of Accrued Expenses and Other as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023: February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023 (in millions) Deferred Revenue on Gift Cards and Merchandise Credits \$ 239 \$ 238 Compensation, Payroll Taxes and Benefits 135 105 Fixed Payment Related to Adore Me Acquisition 76 — Contingent Consideration Related to Adore Me Acquisition 74 30 Deferred Revenue on Loyalty and Credit Card Programs 45 40 Taxes, Other than Income 43 40 Accrued Marketing 39 37 Returns Reserve 16 22 Accrued Freight and Other Logistics 12 16 Deferred Revenue on Direct Shipments Not Yet Delivered 11 13 Accrued Claims on Self-insured Activities 11 8 Accrued Interest 9 7 Rent 6 63 Other 94 118 Total Accrued Expenses and Other \$ 810 \$ 737 12. Income Taxes Prior to the Separation, the Company's U. S. operations and certain of its non-U. S. operations were historically included in the income tax returns of the Former Parent or its subsidiaries that may not be part of the Company. For the periods prior to the Separation, the income tax expense (benefit) and all tax liabilities that are presented in these financial statements were calculated on a "carve-out" basis, which applied the accounting guidance as if we filed income tax returns for the Company on a standalone, separate return basis. The Company believes the assumptions supporting its allocation and presentation of income taxes on a separate return basis are reasonable. However, the Company's tax results, as presented in these financial statements for periods prior to the Separation, may not be reflective of the results that the Company expects to generate in the future. Post-Separation, the Company files a consolidated U. S. federal income tax return as well as separate and combined income tax returns in numerous state, local and international jurisdictions. Income tax expense (benefit) for the period prior to the Separation is based on the combined financial statements prepared on a "carve-out" basis. Income tax expense (benefit) for the period after the Separation is based on the consolidated results of the Company on a standalone basis. The following table provides the components of the Company's Provision for Income Taxes for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 (in millions) Current: U. S. Federal \$ 19 \$ 67 \$ 129 U. S. State 10 22 44 Non-U. S. 18 18 23 Total 47 107 196 Deferred: U. S. Federal (14) (20) 6 U. S. State (2) (4) (4) Non-U. S. — (4) (1) Total (16) (28) 1 Provision for Income Taxes \$ 31 \$ 79 \$ 197 The non-U. S. component of pre-tax income, arising principally from overseas operations, was income of \$ 112 million, \$ 92 million and \$ 92 million for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The following table provides the reconciliation between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rate for 2023, 2022 and 2021: 2023 2022 2021 Federal Income Tax Rate 21.0 % 21.0 % 21.0 % State Income Taxes, Net of Federal Income Tax Effect 3.1 % 3.9 % 4.3 % Foreign Rate Differential (9.1 %) (3.4 %) (1.8 %) Impact of Non-U. S. Operations 1.4 % 1.8 % 0.9 % Share-based Compensation 1.1 % (4.6 %) (1.2 %) Uncertain Tax Positions 0.7 % 0.2 % (0.2 %) Change in Valuation Allowance (0.9 %) (0.1 %) — U. S. Permanent Items 1.7 % 0.3 % 0.1 % Adore Me Contingent Compensation 3.3 % — % — % Restructuring of Foreign Investments — % — % 0.2 % Other Items, Net (0.9 %) (0.1 %) — % Effective Tax Rate 21.4 % 19.0 % 23.3 % Deferred Taxes The following table provides the effect of temporary differences that cause deferred income taxes as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future effects on income taxes resulting from temporary differences and carryforwards at the end of the respective year. February 3, 2024 January 28, 2023 Assets Liabilities Total Assets Liabilities Total (in millions) Loss Carryforwards \$ 130 \$ — \$ 130 \$ 133 \$ — \$ 133 Leases 359 (319) 40 354 (309) 45 Deferred Revenue 51 — 51 43 — 43 Accrued Expenses 35 — 35 39 — 39 Share-based Compensation 12

—12 12—12 Trade Name and Other Intangibles—(97) (97)—(100) (100) Property and Equipment—(57) (57)—(58) (58) Other 26 (11) 15 15 (11) 4 Valuation Allowance (146)—(146) (153)—(153) Total Deferred Income Taxes \$ 467 \$ (484) \$ (17) \$ 443 \$ (478) \$ (35) As of February 3, 2024, the Company had loss carryforwards of \$ 130 million, of which \$ 34 million has an indefinite carryforward. The remainder of the non-U. S. carryforwards, if unused, will expire at various dates from 2024 through 2040. For certain jurisdictions where the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that the loss carryforwards will not be realized, a valuation allowance has been provided on those loss carryforwards as well as other net deferred tax assets. Income tax payments were \$ 74 million for 2023, \$ 161 million for 2022 and \$ 56 million for 2021. The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's unrecognition tax benefits for U. S. federal, state and non-U. S. tax jurisdictions for 2023, 2022 and 2021, without interest and penalties:

	2023	2022	2021
Gross Unrecognized Tax Benefits, as of the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	\$ 31	\$ 10	\$ 126
Decreases to Unrecognized Tax Benefits Transferred to Former Parent	(126)		
Increases to Unrecognized Tax Benefits as a Result of Current Year Activity	9	10	10
Increases to Unrecognized Tax Benefits for Prior Years, Including Acquisitions	13	11	
Decreases to Unrecognized Tax Benefits for Prior Years	(15)		
Gross Unrecognized Tax Benefits, as of the End of the Fiscal Year	\$ 38	\$ 31	\$ 10

Of the total gross unrecognized tax benefits, approximately \$ 35 million, \$ 20 million and \$ 9 million at February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023, and January 29, 2022, respectively, represent the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective income tax rate in future periods. These amounts are net of the offsetting tax effects from other tax jurisdictions. Of the total unrecognized tax benefits, it is reasonably possible that \$ 27 million could change in the next 12 months due to audit settlement, expiration of statute of limitations or other resolution of uncertainties. Due to the uncertain and complex application of tax regulations, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of audits may result in amounts which could be different from this estimate. In such case, the Company will record additional tax expense or tax benefit in the period in which such matters are effectively settled. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as components of income tax expense. The Company recognized interest and penalties expense of \$ 2 million in 2023, \$ 1 million in 2022, and did not recognize expense in 2021. The Company has accrued approximately \$ 3 million for the payment of interest and penalties as of February 3, 2024, and \$ 1 million as of January 28, 2023. Accrued interest and penalties are included within Other Long-term Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company files income tax returns with the U. S. and various state, local, and non-U. S. jurisdictions. The Company participates in the Compliance Assurance Process ("CAP") of the Internal Revenue Service. As part of CAP, tax years are examined on a contemporaneous basis. The Company is no longer subject to U. S. federal examination for years prior to fiscal year 2020. The Company is currently under examination, or may be subject to examination, by various state, local, and non-U. S. tax jurisdictions for fiscal year 2015 through 2022. The Company is no longer subject to state and local examinations for years prior to fiscal year 2017 or examinations in any material non-U. S. jurisdictions for years prior to fiscal year 2015. In some situations, the Company determines that it does not have a filing requirement in a particular tax jurisdiction. Where no return has been filed, no statute of limitations applies. Accordingly, if a tax jurisdiction reaches a conclusion that a filing requirement does exist, additional years may be reviewed by the tax authority. The Company believes it has appropriately accounted for uncertainties related to this issue. On December 30, 2022, the Company acquired Adore Me. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Company is responsible for all U. S. federal, state, local and non-U. S. income taxes for any taxable period, or portion of such period, ending on or before the date of acquisition. Approximately \$ 22 million, including measurement period adjustments, in gross unrecognized tax benefits were established through acquisition accounting attributable to this acquisition. On August 2, 2021, the Company and the Former Parent entered into a Tax Matters Agreement. Under the agreement, the Former Parent is responsible for all U. S. federal, state, local and non-U. S. income taxes of the Company for any taxable period, or portion of such period, ending on or before the Separation. Accordingly, the net liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions that were presented in the financial statements in prior periods on a carve-out basis were not transferred to the Company as part of the Separation.

13. Long-term Debt and Borrowing Facilities The following table provides the Company's outstanding Long-term Debt balance, net of unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts and any current portion, as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023:

	2024	2023
Outstanding debt in the next five fiscal years and the remaining years thereafter	\$ 4	\$ 4
Thereafter	\$ 600	\$ 600

Cash paid for interest was \$ 87 million, \$ 52 million and \$ 18 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Issuance of Notes In July 2021, the Company issued \$ 600 million of 4.625% notes due in July 2029 in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the 2029 Notes is jointly and severally guaranteed on a full and unconditional basis by certain of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries. On August 2, 2021, the Company used cash proceeds of \$ 592 million, which were net of issuance costs of \$ 8 million, from the 2029 Notes, to partially fund the approximately \$ 976 million cash payment to the Former Parent in connection with the Separation. The issuance costs are being amortized through the maturity date and are included within Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In September 2023, the Company entered into a delayed draw term loan agreement, secured by certain real estate assets owned by the Company, to increase available liquidity in consideration of potential seasonal working capital needs. The delayed draw term loan had a maximum borrowing capacity of \$ 75 million. The Company did not draw any amounts under this term loan and the agreement terminated in December 2023. During 2023, fees incurred in relation to this delayed draw term loan agreement were \$ 1 million and were amortized over the life of the agreement. On August 2, 2021, the Company entered into a term loan B credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$ 400 million, which will mature in August 2028. Commencing in December 2021, the Company is required to make quarterly principal payments on the Term Loan Facility in an amount equal to 0.25% of the original principal amount of \$ 400 million. The Company made principal payments of \$ 4 million, \$ 4 million and \$ 1 million for the Term Loan Facility during 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. In May 2023, the Company amended its Term Loan Facility to allow for an early transition to using Term SOFR as the applicable reference rate to calculate interest instead of LIBOR. Prior to the amendment, interest under the

Term Loan Facility was calculated by reference to LIBOR or an alternative base rate, plus an interest rate margin equal to (i) in the case of LIBOR loans, 3.25% and (ii) in the case of alternate base rate loans, 2.25%. The LIBOR rate applicable to the Term Loan Facility was subject to a floor of 0.50%. In accordance with the amendment, interest on Term SOFR loans under the Term Loan Facility is now calculated by reference to Term SOFR, plus an interest rate margin ranging from 3.36% to 3.68%. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the loans under the Term Loan Facility is jointly and severally guaranteed on a full and unconditional basis by certain of the Company's wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. The loans under the Term Loan Facility are secured on a first-priority lien basis by certain assets of the Company and guarantors that do not constitute priority collateral of the ABL Facility and on a second-priority lien basis by priority collateral of the ABL Facility, subject to customary exceptions. As of February 3, 2024, the interest rate on loans under the Term Loan Facility was 8.89%. On August 2, 2021, the Company also entered into a senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility. The ABL Facility allows for borrowings and letters of credit in U.S. dollars or Canadian dollars and has aggregate commitments of \$750 million and an expiration date of August 2026. The availability under the ABL Facility is the lesser of (i) the borrowing base, determined primarily based on the Company's eligible U.S. and Canadian credit card receivables, eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible real property, and (ii) the aggregate commitment. In May 2023, the Company amended its ABL Facility to allow for an early transition to using Term SOFR as the applicable reference rate to calculate interest instead of LIBOR. Prior to the amendment, interest on the loans under the ABL Facility was calculated by reference to (i) LIBOR or an alternative base rate and (ii) in the case of loans denominated in Canadian dollars, CDOR or a Canadian base rate, plus an interest rate margin based on average daily excess availability ranging from (x) in the case of LIBOR and CDOR loans, 1.50% to 2.00% and (y) in the case of alternate base rate loans and Canadian base rate loans, 0.50% to 1.00%. In accordance with the amendment, interest on Term SOFR loans under the ABL Facility is now calculated by reference to Term SOFR, plus an interest rate margin based on average daily excess availability ranging from 1.60% to 2.10%. Unused commitments under the ABL Facility accrue an unused commitment fee ranging from 0.25% to 0.30%. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the loans under the ABL Facility is jointly and severally guaranteed on a full and unconditional basis by certain of the Company's wholly-owned domestic and Canadian subsidiaries. The loans under the ABL Facility are secured on a first-priority lien basis by the Company's eligible U.S. and Canadian credit card receivables, eligible accounts receivable, eligible inventory and eligible real property and on a second-priority lien basis on substantially all other assets of the Company, subject to customary exceptions. The Company borrowed \$465 million and \$295 million from the ABL Facility during 2023 and 2022, respectively, and made payments of \$615 million under the ABL Facility during 2023. As of February 3, 2024, there were borrowings of \$145 million outstanding under the ABL Facility and the interest rate on the borrowings was 7.46%. The Company had \$19 million of outstanding letters of credit as of February 3, 2024 that further reduced its availability under the ABL Facility. As of February 3, 2024, the Company's remaining availability under the ABL Facility was \$423 million. On August 2, 2021, the Company used the net cash proceeds from the credit facilities of \$384 million, which were net of issuance and financing costs of \$10 million for the Term Loan Facility and \$6 million for the ABL Facility, to partially fund the approximately \$976 million cash payment to the Former Parent in connection with the Separation. The discounts and issuance costs from the Term Loan Facility are being amortized through the maturity date and are included within Long-term Debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company's long-term debt and borrowing facilities contain certain financial and other covenants, including, but not limited to, the maintenance of financial ratios. The 2020 Notes and the Term Loan Facility include the maintenance of a consolidated coverage ratio and a consolidated total leverage ratio, and the ABL Facility includes the maintenance of a fixed charge coverage ratio and a debt to EBITDAR ratio. The financial covenants could, within specific predefined circumstances, limit the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, make certain investments, pay dividends or repurchase shares. As of February 3, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under its long-term debt and borrowing facilities. The Company elected the optional expedient under Accounting Standards Update No. 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform, in connection with amending its Term Loan Facility and ABL Facility agreements to replace the reference rate from LIBOR to Term SOFR to consider the amendments as a continuation of the existing contract without having to perform an assessment that would otherwise be required under GAAP.

14. Fair Value Measurements Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions and highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. The Company's Cash and Cash Equivalents are considered Level 1 fair value measurements as they are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The following table provides a summary of the principal value and estimated fair value of outstanding debt as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023:

	February 3, 2024	January 28, 2023
Principal Value	\$991	\$995
Fair Value, Estimated (a)	897	894

(a) The estimated fair value of the Company's publicly traded debt is based on reported transaction prices which are considered Level 2 inputs in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. The estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Management believes that the carrying values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of their short maturity. Management further believes the principal value of the outstanding debt under the ABL Facility approximates its fair value as of February 3, 2024 based on the terms of the borrowings under the ABL Facility.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements The following table provides a summary of the Company's contingent consideration recognized at fair value related to the Adore Me acquisition as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023 (in millions):

Balance Sheet Location	February 3, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Accrued Expenses and Other
Other Long-term Liabilities	\$18	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$74
					\$74
Other Long-term Liabilities	\$70	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$30
					\$30

The estimated fair value of the contingent consideration is valued using a Scenario-Based method and a Monte Carlo simulation which utilize inputs including discount rates, estimated probability of achievement of certain milestones, forecasted revenues, forecasted EBITDA and volatility rates. These are considered Level 3 inputs in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. Changes in the fair value of the contingent

consideration are recorded within General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses on the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income. For additional information regarding the contingent consideration, see Note 2, "Acquisition."

15. Comprehensive Income (Loss) Comprehensive Income (Loss) includes gains and losses on foreign currency translation and derivative instruments. The cumulative gains and losses on these items are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity. The following table provides the rollforward of accumulated other comprehensive income for 2023:

Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (in millions)	Balance as of January 28, 2023
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassifications	(1)	(1)
Tax Effect	—	—
Current-period Other Comprehensive Loss	(1)	(1)
Balance as of February 3, 2024	\$	\$

The following table provides the rollforward of accumulated other comprehensive income for 2022:

Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (in millions)	Balance as of January 29, 2022
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassifications	(7)	(7)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income to Paid-in Capital	3	3
Tax Effect	—	—
Current-period Other Comprehensive Loss	(4)	(4)
Balance as of January 28, 2023	\$	\$

As a result of the China joint venture agreement completed in April 2022, the Company reclassified \$ 3 million of accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments related to the joint venture out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and into Paid-in Capital in the first quarter of 2022 in order to reflect the amount attributable to the noncontrolling interest partner. For additional information, see Note 6, "Restructuring Activities."

The following table provides the rollforward of accumulated other comprehensive income for 2021:

Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (in millions)	Balance as of January 30, 2021
Other Comprehensive Income Before Reclassifications	1	1
Tax Effect	—	—
Current-period Other Comprehensive Income	1	1
Balance as of January 29, 2022	\$	\$

16. Commitments and Contingencies The Company is subject to various claims and contingencies related to lawsuits, taxes, insurance and other matters arising out of the normal course of business. Actions filed against the Company from time to time include commercial, tort, intellectual property, customer, employment, data privacy and other claims, including purported class action lawsuits. Management believes that the ultimate liability arising from such claims and contingencies, if any, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. The Company was a tenant of portions of a building known as Two Herald Square, New York, New York (the "Premises") pursuant to an Agreement of Lease dated August 22, 2001 (the "Lease") with Herald Square Owner LLC (the "Landlord"). On February 20, 2021, the Company surrendered the Premises to the Landlord. On February 16, 2021, the Landlord filed a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment seeking treble holdover damages against the Company for the period commencing June 9, 2020 through February 20, 2021, the date on which the Company vacated and surrendered the Premises. By an order dated July 21, 2021, the court granted the Landlord's motion and awarded it damages in an amount equal to three times the aggregate of the rents and charges payable under the Lease during the last month of the term of the Lease. On August 6, 2021, judgment was entered against the Company in the amount of \$ 23 million. On September 15, 2021, the Landlord filed a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment seeking treble holdover damages against the Company for the period commencing February 21, 2021 through September 30, 2021. By an order dated April 22, 2022, the court granted the Landlord's motion and awarded it damages in an amount equal to three times the aggregate amount of the rents and charges payable under the Lease during the last month of the term of the Lease. On May 9, 2022, judgment was entered against the Company in the amount of \$ 22 million. The Company appealed both judgments; on March 2, 2023, the appellate court issued a denial of the appeals. During the first quarter of 2023, the Company paid the Landlord for the judgment amount in full.

17. Retirement Benefits The Company sponsors a tax-qualified defined contribution retirement plan for employees who meet certain age and service requirements. The qualified plan permits participating associates to elect contributions up to the maximum limits allowable under the Internal Revenue Code. The Company matches associate contributions according to a predetermined formula and contributes additional amounts based on a percentage of the associates' eligible annual compensation and years of service. Associate contributions and Company matching contributions vest immediately. Additional Company contributions and the related investment earnings are subject to vesting based on years of service. Total expense recognized related to the qualified plan was \$ 42 million for 2023, \$ 43 million for 2022 and \$ 43 million for 2021.

18. Shareholders' Equity In March 2024, subsequent to the end of fiscal year 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved the March 2024 Share Repurchase Program, authorizing the repurchase of up to \$ 250 million of the Company's common stock, subject to market conditions and other factors, through open market, accelerated share repurchase or privately negotiated transactions, including pursuant to one or more Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. The March 2024 Share Repurchase Program is open-ended in term, eligible to begin immediately and will continue until exhausted. In January 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program, authorizing the repurchase of up to \$ 250 million of the Company's common stock. The authorization, which expired at the end of 2023, was utilized in 2023 to repurchase shares in the open market and under the accelerated share repurchase agreement described below. In February 2023, as part of the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program, the Company entered into the ASR Agreement with Goldman Sachs to repurchase \$ 125 million of the Company's common stock. In February 2023, the Company made an initial payment of \$ 125 million to Goldman Sachs and received an initial delivery of 2.4 million shares of the Company's common stock. As a result of the initial share delivery, there was an additional \$ 1 million increase in Treasury Stock, which reflects the excise tax liability recorded related to the share repurchase in accordance with the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. In May 2023, upon final settlement of the ASR Agreement, the Company received an additional 1.3 million shares of the Company's common stock from Goldman Sachs. The final number of shares received was based on the volume-weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the term of the ASR Agreement, less a discount and subject to adjustments pursuant to the terms of the ASR Agreement. The Company repurchased the following shares of its common stock under the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program during 2023: Shares repurchased under the January 2023 Share Repurchase Program were retired upon repurchase. As a result, the Company retired the 3.7 million shares repurchased in connection with the settlement of the ASR Agreement during 2023. The

retirement resulted in a reduction of \$ 126 million in Treasury Stock, less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, \$ 9 million in Paid-in Capital and \$ 117 million in Retained Earnings during 2023. In March 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program, providing for the repurchase of up to \$ 250 million of the Company's common stock. The \$ 250 million authorization was utilized in 2022 to repurchase shares in the open market. The Company repurchased the following shares of its common stock under the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program during 2022: Shares of the Company's common stock repurchased under the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program were retired upon repurchase. As a result, the Company retired all the shares repurchased under the March 2022 Share Repurchase Program during 2022, which resulted in reductions of less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, \$ 12 million in Paid-in Capital and \$ 238 million in Retained Earnings. In December 2021, the Company entered into a December 2021 ASR Agreement with Goldman Sachs to repurchase \$ 250 million of the Company's common stock. In December 2021, the Company made an initial payment of \$ 250 million to Goldman Sachs and received an initial delivery of 4.1 million shares of the Company's common stock. The \$ 250 million payment to Goldman Sachs was recognized as a reduction to shareholders' equity, consisting of a \$ 200 million increase in Treasury Stock, which reflects the value of the initial 4.1 million shares received upon initial settlement, and a \$ 50 million decrease in Paid-in Capital, which reflects the value of the stock held back by Goldman Sachs pending final settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement. During 2021, the Company retired the 4.1 million shares repurchased under the December 2021 ASR Agreement. The retirement resulted in a reduction of \$ 200 million in Treasury Stock, less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, \$ 8 million in Paid-in Capital and \$ 192 million in Retained Earnings. In February 2022, upon final settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement, the Company received an additional 0.3 million shares of the Company's common stock from Goldman Sachs. The final number of shares received under the December 2021 ASR Agreement was based on the daily average of the volume-weighted average share price of the Company's common stock over the term of the December 2021 ASR Agreement, less a discount and subject to other adjustments pursuant to the terms of the December 2021 ASR Agreement. In connection with the settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement, \$ 50 million previously recorded in Paid-in Capital as of January 29, 2022, was reclassified to Treasury Stock in the first quarter of 2022. In 2022, the Company retired the additional 0.3 million shares repurchased in connection with the settlement of the December 2021 ASR Agreement. The retirement resulted in a reduction of \$ 50 million in Treasury Stock, less than \$ 1 million in the par value of Common Stock, less than \$ 1 million in Paid-in Capital and nearly \$ 50 million in Retained Earnings.

19. Share-based Compensation Plan Summary Prior to the Separation, certain Company employees participated in the stock option and performance incentive plan of the Former Parent ("Former Parent's Plan"). In connection with the Separation, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan ("2021 Plan"). The 2021 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted share units, performance share units, unrestricted shares, converted awards, replacement awards and substitute awards. Under the Company's 2021 Plan, 11 million options, restricted shares and unrestricted shares have been authorized to be granted to employees and directors, in addition to the converted awards from the Separation. There were 6 million options and shares available for grant as of February 3, 2024. Conversion at Separation Under the terms of the Employee Matters Agreement between the Company and the Former Parent, in connection with the Separation, restricted stock and stock option equity awards granted to Company employees under the Former Parent's Plan were converted to awards representing approximately 6.0 million shares of the Company's common stock (the "Converted Awards") under the Company's 2021 Plan. Adjustments to the underlying shares and terms of outstanding restricted stock and stock options were made to preserve the intrinsic value of the awards immediately before the Separation. The adjustment of the underlying shares and exercise prices, as applicable, was determined using a conversion ratio of 1.665 based on the relative values of the Former Parent's pre-Separation stock price and the Company's post-Separation stock price. The outstanding awards continue to vest over their original vesting periods. The Company did not recognize any incremental compensation cost related to the adjustment of outstanding awards.

Income Statement Impact For the period prior to the Separation, the following disclosures of share-based compensation expense recognized by the Company are based on grants related directly to Company employees, and exclude amounts related to the allocation of the Former Parent's corporate and shared employee share-based compensation expenses. The following table provides share-based compensation expense included in the Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income for 2023, 2022 and 2021:

	2023	2022	2021
Costs of Goods Sold, Buying and Occupancy	\$ 17	\$ 18	\$ 12
General, Administrative and Store Operating Expenses	39	30	21
Total Share-based Compensation Expense	\$ 56	\$ 48	\$ 33

The tax benefit associated with recognized share-based compensation expense was \$ 9 million for 2023, \$ 9 million for 2022 and \$ 6 million for 2021. Restricted Stock Restricted stock, including restricted stock units and performance share units, generally vests (the restrictions lapse) at the end of a three-year period or on a graded basis over a three-year period. The fair value of restricted stock awards is generally based on the market value of an unrestricted share on the grant date adjusted for anticipated dividend yields, if applicable. During 2023 and 2022, the Company granted performance share unit awards that include a specified market condition which can adjust the number of shares that vest under the award. The market condition compares the Company's total shareholder return to that of a designated peer group over the performance period. The performance share unit awards were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which requires certain assumptions, including a risk-free interest rate of 4.0% and 2.1% for 2023 and 2022, respectively, and an expected volatility of 47.1% and 46.3% for 2023 and 2022, respectively. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on U.S. treasury constant maturity yields on the grant date with a term corresponding to the length of the remaining performance period. Due to the Company's limited trading history, the expected volatility assumption is based on the average historical volatility of the designated peer group. There was no dividend yield utilized in the Monte Carlo simulation model as the Company has not paid any cash dividends since the Separation. As discussed above, restricted stock awards granted to Company employees under the Former Parent's Plan prior to the Separation were converted to shares of the Company's common stock in connection with the Separation. The Converted Awards have the

same terms and conditions as the original awards, including the original vesting periods. The following table provides the Company's restricted stock activity for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2024:

Date	Fair Value (in thousands)	Unvested as of	Granted	Vested	Cancelled
January 28, 2023	\$ 39.98	266	2,837	(1,261)	(479)
February 3, 2024	\$ 34.25	363			

The weighted-average estimated fair value of restricted stock awards granted was \$ 28.60 per share for 2023, \$ 47.63 per share for 2022 and \$ 56.63 per share for 2021 after the Separation. The Company's total intrinsic value of restricted stock awards that vested was \$ 35 million for 2023, \$ 118 million for 2022 and \$ 11 million for 2021 after the Separation. The Company's total fair value at grant date of restricted stock awards that vested was \$ 44 million for 2023, \$ 36 million for 2022 and \$ 3 million for 2021 after the Separation. The tax benefit realized from tax deductions associated with restricted stock awards that vested was \$ 7 million for 2023, \$ 27 million for 2022 and \$ 2 million for 2021 after the Separation. As of February 3, 2024, there was \$ 49 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested restricted stock. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years. Stock Options In connection with the Separation, stock options granted to Company employees under the Former Parent's Plan were converted to awards representing approximately 1.7 million shares of the Company's common stock. No stock options have been granted by the Company subsequent to the Separation. Stock options granted under the Former Parent's Plan have a maximum term of 10 years and generally vest ratably over three to five years. The fair value of stock options was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Stock options were granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. The determination of the fair value of the options was affected by the Former Parent's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. Intrinsic value for stock options is the difference between the current market value of the Company's stock and the option strike price. The Company's stock option activity, including stock options granted, exercised or cancelled, for Company employees for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2024 was not significant. As of February 3, 2024, the total unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested stock options was not significant. As of February 3, 2024, there were 1.0 million outstanding stock options, the majority of which were fully vested, with a total intrinsic value of \$ 2 million.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE. ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15 (e) of the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as of February 3, 2024 is set forth in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm. The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as of February 3, 2024 is set forth in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Changes in internal control over financial reporting. We are continuing to integrate Adore Me into our internal control over financial reporting. Other than the changes with regard to the integration of Adore Me, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION. ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS. PART III ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE. Information regarding our directors and corporate governance is set forth under the captions "Proposal One: Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance — Role of the Board," "Board Composition," "Board Policies and Practices," "Board Committees," "Corporate Governance Policies and Practices," and "Beneficial Ownership of Shares" in the Proxy Statement for our 2024 annual meeting of stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") and is incorporated herein by reference. Information regarding compliance with Section 16 (a) of the Exchange Act is set forth under the caption "Beneficial Ownership of Shares — Delinquent Section 16 (a) Reports" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference. Information regarding executive officers is set forth herein under the caption "Executive Officers of Registrant" in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION. Information regarding executive compensation is set forth under the captions "Director Compensation," "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," and "Corporate Governance — Board Policies and Practices — Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS. Information regarding the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is set forth under the captions "Beneficial Ownership of Shares" and "Proposal Four: Amendment to VS 2021 Stock Plan" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE. Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions is set forth under the captions "Related Party Transactions" and "Corporate Governance — Board Composition — Director Independence" in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES. Information regarding principal accountant fees and services is set forth under the captions "Proposal Five: Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm — Fees of

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference. PART IV ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (a) (1) Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements The following consolidated and combined financial statements of Victoria's Secret & Co. are filed as part of this report under Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data: Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements Consolidated and Combined Statements of Income for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 3, 2024 and January 28, 2023 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Equity for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 Consolidated and Combined Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended February 3, 2024, January 28, 2023 and January 29, 2022 Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements (2) Financial Statement Schedules Schedules have been omitted because they are not required or are not applicable or because the information required to be set forth therein either is not material or is included in the financial statements or notes thereto. (3) List of Exhibits 2. Plan of Acquisition, Reorganization, Arrangement, Liquidation or Succession 2. 1 Separation and Distribution Agreement between L Brands, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on August 3, 2021). 2. 2 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 1, 2022, by and among Victoria's Secret & Co., Fashion Holding Group, Inc., AdoreMe, Inc. and Fortis Advisors LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on November 1, 2022). 3. Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. 3. 1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Victoria's Secret & Co. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on August 3, 2021). 3. 2 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Victoria's Secret & Co. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 2 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2023). 4. Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders. 4. 1 Description of the Registrant's Securities. 4. 2 Indenture, dated July 15, 2021, among Victoria's Secret, the guarantors named therein and U. S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on August 3, 2021). 4. 3 Supplemental Indenture, dated August 2, 2021, among Victoria's Secret, the guarantors named therein and U. S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. Material Contracts. 10. 1 ** Retention Agreement by and between L Brands, Inc. and Greg Unis, dated as of September 15, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 19 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 2 ** Executive Employment Agreement by and between VS Service Company, LLC and Martin Waters, dated as of May 22, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 16 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 3 ** Executive Severance Agreement by and between VS Service Company, LLC and Greg Unis, dated as of June 28, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 20 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 4 ** Executive Severance Agreement by and between VS Service Company, LLC and Timothy Johnson, dated as of June 28, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 21 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 5 ** Form of Victoria's Secret & Co. 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 7 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 6 ** Form of Victoria's Secret & Co. 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan Stock Option Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 7 ** Form of Victoria's Secret & Co. 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan Performance Share Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 12 to the Company's Form 10 / A filed on July 1, 2021). 10. 8 ** Victoria's Secret & Co. 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99. 1 to the Company's Form S- 8 filed on July 19, 2021). 10. 9 ** Victoria's Secret & Co. Associate Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99. 2 to the Company's Form S- 8 filed on July 19, 2021). 10. 10 L Brands to VS Transition Services Agreement between L Brands, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 11 VS to L Brands Transition Services Agreement between L Brands, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 12 Tax Matters Agreement between L Brands, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 13 Employee Matters Agreement between L Brands, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 14 Domestic Transportation Services Agreement between Mast Logistics Services, LLC and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 5 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 15 First Lien Credit Agreement by and among Victoria's Secret & Co. and the Lenders named therein and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N. A., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 6 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 16 Revolving Credit Agreement by and among Victoria's Secret & Co. and the Lenders named therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A., dated August 2, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 7 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 17 ** Victoria's Secret & Co. 2021 Cash Incentive Compensation Performance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 3, 2021). 10. 18 Form of Indemnification Agreement for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company's Form 8- K filed on August 10, 2021). 10. 19 Amendment No. 1 to L Brands to VS Transition Services Agreement between Bath and Body Works, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated July 20, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company's Form 10- Q filed on September 8, 2022). 10. 20 Amendment No. 1 to VS to L Brands Transition Services Agreement between Bath and Body Works, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated July 20, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company's Form 10- Q filed on September 8, 2022). 10. 21 Amendment No. 2 to L Brands to VS Transition Services Agreement between Bath and Body

Works, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated January 23, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 23 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2023). 10. 22 Amendment No. 2 to VS to L Brands Transition Services Agreement between Bath and Body Works, Inc. and Victoria's Secret & Co., dated January 23, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 24 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2023). 10. 23 * * Executive Severance Agreement by and between VS Service Company, LLC and Christine Rupp, dated as of June 20, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on June 2, 2023). 10. 24 Amendment No. 1 to First Lien Credit Agreement by and among Victoria's Secret & Co. and the Lenders named therein and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N. A., dated May 8, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on September 1, 2023). 10. 25 Amendment No. 1 to Revolving Credit Agreement by and among Victoria's Secret & Co. and the Lenders named therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A., dated May 8, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on September 1, 2023). 21. 1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant. 23. 1 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. 24. 1 Powers of Attorney. 31. 1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 (a) and 15d-14 (a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 31. 2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14 (a) and 15d-14 (a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 32. 1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 97. 1 Policy Relating to Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation. 101. INSBRL Instance Document the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document. 101. SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document 101. CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document 101. DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document 101. LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document 101. PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) * * Identifies management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements. Certain exhibits and schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601 (a) (5) of Regulation S-K. The registrant hereby undertakes to furnish supplementally a copy of any omitted exhibit or schedule upon request by the Securities and Exchange Commission. (b) Exhibits. The exhibits to this report are listed in section (a) (3) of Item 15 above. (c) Not applicable. ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY. SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. Date: March 22, 2024 VICTORIA'S SECRET & CO. (Registrant) By: /s/ Timothy Johnson Timothy Johnson Chief Financial and Administrative Officer Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 22, 2024: Signature Title /s/ Martin Waters Director and Chief Executive Officer Martin Waters (Principal Executive Officer) /s/ Timothy Johnson Chief Financial and Administrative Officer Timothy Johnson (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer) /s/ Donna James * Chair of the Board of Directors Donna James /s/ Irene Chang Britt * Director Irene Chang Britt /s/ Jacqueline Hernández * Director Jacqueline Hernández /s/ Lauren Peters * Director Lauren Peters /s/ Sarah Davis * Director Sarah Davis /s/ Anne Sheehan * Director Anne Sheehan /s/ Mariam Naficy * Director Mariam Naficy /s/ Rod Little * Director Rod Little * The undersigned, by signing his name hereto, does hereby sign this report on behalf of each of the above-indicated directors of the registrant pursuant to powers of attorney executed by such directors. By: /s/ Timothy Johnson Timothy Johnson Attorney-in-fact DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE EXCHANGE ACT Victoria's Secret & Co. ("our" or the "Company") has one class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"): our common stock. The following is a summary of the material terms of our common stock, based on the applicable provisions of Delaware law and our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation ("Certificate of Incorporation") and our Second Amended and Restated Bylaws ("Bylaws"). This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our Certificate of Incorporation and our Bylaws, each of which is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, of which this exhibit is a part, and the applicable provisions of Delaware law. Authorized Capital Stock Under the Certificate of Incorporation, the Company's authorized capital stock consists of 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The Company's common stock is registered under Section 12 (b) of the Exchange Act and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "VSCO." American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC is the transfer agent and registrar for the common stock. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. Voting Rights Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted on by stockholders. The presence in person or by proxy of holders of outstanding shares of common stock entitling them to exercise at least one-third of the voting power of outstanding common stock constitutes a quorum for any meeting of stockholders. Generally, all matters to be voted on by stockholders must be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the meeting on such matter. Directors are elected by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the meeting with respect to such director's election, except that if the number of nominees in any given election exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors will be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by holders entitled to vote in the election. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Dividends Subject to the rights of any shares of preferred stock which may at the time be outstanding, holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends as may be declared from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. Rights upon Liquidation In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Company, each share of common stock is entitled to share ratably in any distribution of Company assets after payment or providing for the payment of liabilities and the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock. Other Rights Holders of common stock have no preferential, preemptive, conversion, or redemption rights. There are no restrictions on the alienability of shares of common stock, and there

are no sinking fund provisions for the redemption or repurchase of common stock. The rights, preferences, and privileges of the holders of common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that the Company's Board of Directors may authorize and issue in the future. The Company's Board of Directors may authorize the issuance of one or more series of preferred stock without further vote or action by stockholders. Subject to the limitations prescribed by Delaware law and the Certificate of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may fix the designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other rights, if any, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, including dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, redemption prices, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of such series. The issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock and the likelihood that such holders will receive dividend payments and payments upon liquidation. In addition, the issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company and may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. Certain Provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws, and Delaware Law Election and Removal of Directors The Board of Directors will consist of not less than 6 nor more than 15 directors. The exact number of directors is fixed from time to time by resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors. Each director is elected annually by the stockholders at each annual meeting of stockholders for a term expiring at the next annual meeting of stockholders. Each director is elected by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the meeting with respect to such director's election, except that if the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by holders entitled to vote in the election. Directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class. Any vacancy occurring on the Board of Directors, including any newly created directorship, may be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office. Limits on Stockholder Action by Written Consent The Certificate of Incorporation provides that holders of common stock are not able to act by written consent without a stockholder meeting. Special Meetings The Bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may be called by the chair of the Board of Directors, the majority vote of the Board of Directors or, subject to certain procedural requirements, the Board of Directors at the written request of the holders of at least 25 % of the outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote on the matter or matters to be brought before the proposed special meeting. The Bylaws do not permit a special meeting to be held at the request of stockholders if (a) the request does not comply with the procedural requirements set forth in the Bylaws, (b) the request relates to an item of business that is not a proper subject for stockholder action under the Certificate of Incorporation or applicable law, (c) the request is received by the Company during the period commencing 90 days prior to the first anniversary of the date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of stockholders and ending on the date of the next annual meeting of stockholders, (d) an annual or special meeting of stockholders that included an identical or substantially similar item of business was held not more than 120 days before the request was received by the Company, (e) the Board of Directors has called or calls for an annual or special meeting of stockholders to be held within 90 days after the request is received by the Company and the business to be conducted at such meeting includes an identical or substantially similar item of business, or (f) the request was made in a manner that involved a violation of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act or other applicable law. Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation The Certificate of Incorporation may be amended by stockholders by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding capital stock entitled to vote thereon. Amendment of the Bylaws The Bylaws may be amended by stockholders by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding capital stock entitled to vote thereon. In addition, the Board of Directors may amend the Bylaws without a stockholder vote. Requirements for Advance Notification of Stockholder Nominations and Proposals Under the Bylaws, stockholders of record will be able to nominate persons for election to the Board of Directors or bring other business constituting a proper matter for stockholder action only by providing proper notice to the Company. Proper notice must generally be received not less 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary date of the annual meeting for the preceding year, subject to adjustment if the date of the annual meeting is advanced by more than 30 days prior to such anniversary or delayed more than 90 days after such anniversary. The notice must include, among other information, the name and address of the stockholder giving the notice, information about the stockholder's ownership of Company securities, certain information relating to each person whom such stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a director, and a brief description of any business such stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting and the reasons for bringing such proposal. Stockholders who deliver a notice of nomination must comply with the provisions and requirements of the Bylaws and applicable law, including Rule 14a-19 promulgated under the Exchange Act. Proxy Access Under the bylaws, up to 20 stockholders owning 3 % or more of the outstanding shares of common stock continuously for at least three years may nominate the greater of two directors or up to 20 % of the Board of Directors and include those nominees in the Company's proxy materials. Notice of stockholder nominations for persons for election as a director that are to be included in the Company's proxy statement must be delivered or mailed and received at the Company's principal executive offices not less than 120 days nor more than 150 days prior to the first anniversary of the date that the Company first distributed its proxy statement to stockholders for the immediately preceding annual meeting of stockholders. Forum Selection Pursuant to the Bylaws, unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, a state court located within the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal court for the District of Delaware) will be the sole and exclusive forum for (a) any derivative action or proceeding brought on the Company's behalf, (b) any action asserting a claim for or based on a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer or other employee or agent to the Company or to its stockholders, including a claim alleging the aiding and abetting of such a breach of fiduciary duty, (c) any action asserting a claim against the Company or any director or officer or other employee or agent arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL") or the Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, (d) any action asserting a claim

related to or involving the Company that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine, or (e) any action asserting an “internal corporate claim” as that term is defined in Section 115 of the DGCL. These exclusive forum provisions will apply to all covered actions, including any covered action in which the plaintiff chooses to assert a claim or claims under federal law in addition to a claim or claims under Delaware law. These exclusive forum provisions, however, will not apply to actions asserting only federal law claims under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, regardless of whether the state courts in the State of Delaware have jurisdiction over those claims.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Some Provisions Some of the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws (as described above), including the stockholder approval requirements for certain business combinations (as described below), could make the acquisition of control of the Company, by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, unsolicited proposal or otherwise, more difficult. These provisions, including the Company’s ability to issue preferred stock, are designed to discourage coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids, but they could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control that the Company’s stockholders might consider to be in their best interests. These provisions are also designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of the Company to first negotiate with the Board of Directors. The Company believes that the benefits of increased protection will give it the potential ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to change control of the Company, and that the benefits of this increased protection will outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging those proposals, because negotiation of those proposals could result in an improvement of their terms in favor of the Company’s stockholders.

Delaware Business Combinations The Company is subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, which restricts certain transactions and “business combinations” between a corporation and a 15% stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the stockholder acquired 15% or more of the Company’s outstanding stock, unless the business combination is approved in the manner prescribed by Section 203 of the DGCL. A “business combination” includes mergers, asset sales, and other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder.

Exhibit 21. 1 SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT Subsidiaries (a) Jurisdiction of Incorporation AdoreMe, Inc. Delaware IB International Holdings, Inc. Delaware IB US Retail Holdings, Inc. Delaware LBIB HK Limited Hong Kong Mast Industries (Far East) Limited Hong Kong MII Brand Import, LLC Delaware Victoria’s Secret Stores Brand Management, LLC Delaware Victoria’s Secret Stores, LLC Delaware VS Direct Fulfillment, LLC Delaware VS US Holding, LLC Delaware (a) The names of certain subsidiaries are omitted because such unnamed subsidiaries, considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of February 3, 2024.

Exhibit 23. 1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements: • Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-258419) pertaining to the 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan of Victoria’s Secret & Co., and • Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-258021) pertaining to the 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan and Associate Stock Purchase Plan of Victoria’s Secret & Co.; of our reports dated March 22, 2024, with respect to the consolidated and combined financial statements of Victoria’s Secret & Co. and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Victoria’s Secret & Co. included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Victoria’s Secret & Co. for the year ended February 3, 2024.

Exhibit 24. 1 POWER OF ATTORNEY The undersigned director of Victoria’s Secret & Co., a Delaware corporation, which anticipates filing an Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended February 3, 2024 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, hereby constitutes and appoints Martin Waters and Timothy Johnson, and each of them, with full powers of substitution and resubstitution, as attorney-in-fact and agent to sign for the undersigned in any and all capacities such Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and any and all applications or other documents to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pertaining to such Annual Report on Form 10-K, with full power and authority to do and perform any and all acts and things whatsoever required and necessary to be done in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as the undersigned could do if personally present. The undersigned hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorney-in-fact and agent or his substitute or substitutes may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. EXECUTED as of the 20th day of March, 2024. /s/ Irene Chang Britt Irene Chang Britt /s/ Jacqueline Hernández Jacqueline Hernández /s/ Donna James Donna James /s/ Lauren Peters Lauren Peters The undersigned officer and director of Victoria’s Secret & Co., a Delaware corporation, which anticipates filing an Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended February 3, 2024 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, hereby constitutes and appoints Timothy Johnson, with full powers of substitution and resubstitution, as attorney-in-fact and agent to sign for the undersigned in any and all capacities such Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto, and any and all applications or other documents to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pertaining to such Annual Report on Form 10-K, with full power and authority to do and perform any and all acts and things whatsoever required and necessary to be done in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as the undersigned could do if personally present. The undersigned hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorney-in-fact and agent or his substitute or substitutes may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. /s/ Martin Waters Martin Waters /s/ Sarah Davis Sarah Davis /s/ Anne Sheehan Anne Sheehan /s/ Mariam Nafiey Mariam Nafiey /s/ Rod Little Rod Little

Exhibit 31. 1 Section 302 Certification I, Martin Waters, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Victoria’s Secret & Co.; 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15 (e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 (f) and 15d-15 (f)) for the registrant and have: (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and

procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. /s/ Martin Waters Martin Waters Chief Executive Officer Exhibit 31. 2 I, Timothy Johnson, certify that: Exhibit 32. 1 Section 906 Certification Martin Waters, the Chief Executive Officer, and Timothy Johnson, the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer, of Victoria's Secret & Co. (the "Company"), each certifies that, to the best of his knowledge: (i) the Annual Report of the Company on Form 10-K dated March 22, 2024 for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2024 (the "Form 10-K"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (ii) the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. /s/ Martin Waters Martin Waters Chief Executive Officer /s/ Timothy Johnson Timothy Johnson Chief Financial and Administrative Officer Exhibit 97. 1 VICTORIA'S SECRET & CO. CLAWBACK POLICY Adopted November 27, 2023 The Human Capital and Compensation Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors of Victoria's Secret & Co. (the "Company") has established and will administer this Clawback Policy (the "Policy"). This Policy describes two different clawback standards that apply to different groups of officers of the Company. Financial Restatement Related Clawbacks The Financial Restatement Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy applies to any current or former "executive officer" of the Company (as defined in Rule 10D-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (an "Executive Officer")) and will be implemented in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). In the event that the Company's financial statements are required to be restated due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the federal securities laws, including any required accounting restatement (a) to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or (b) that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period, then the Committee shall, reasonably promptly, require repayment or forfeiture of the Overpayment (defined below) that is received by an Executive Officer (x) after beginning service as an Executive Officer, (y) in respect on any performance period during which the individual was an Executive Officer and (z) during the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date that the Company is required to restate its financial statements. For the avoidance of doubt, clawbacks under this provision will apply even if the Executive Officer did not engage in any misconduct and even if the Executive Officer had no responsibility for the financial statement errors or other reasons requiring restatement. In the event that the Company's financial statements are required to be restated due to the commission of an act of fraud or other misconduct, including dishonesty, unethical conduct or falsification of the Company's records, then the Committee shall, to the extent legally possible, recoup any Incentive Compensation received by the current or former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during the twelve months following the date of such financial restatement. "Incentive Compensation" means any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a financial reporting measure, including, but not limited to: (a) non-equity incentive plan awards that are earned solely or in part by satisfying a financial reporting measure performance goal; (b) bonuses paid from a bonus pool, where the size of the pool is determined solely or in part by satisfying a financial reporting measure performance goal; (c) other cash awards based on satisfaction of a financial reporting measure performance goal; (d) restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock options, stock appreciation rights, and performance share units that are granted or vest solely or in part based on satisfaction of a financial reporting measure performance goal; and (e) proceeds from the sale of shares acquired through an incentive plan that were granted or vested solely or in part based on satisfaction of a financial reporting measure performance goal. The amount of Incentive Compensation subject to recoupment shall be the amount of Incentive Compensation received by the Executive Officer during the applicable recovery period that exceeds the amount of Incentive Compensation that otherwise would have been received by the Executive Officer if such Incentive Compensation had been determined based on the revised financial information reflected in the accounting restatement (the "Overpayment"). The Committee shall recover any Overpayment in accordance with this Policy except to the extent that the Committee determines such recovery would be impracticable because: (a) the direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing this Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered; (b) recovery would violate home country law of the Company where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022; or (c) recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U. S. C. 401 (a) (13) or 26 U. S. C. 411 (a) and regulations thereunder. Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act, Section 304 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act, and other applicable rules of the SEC and NYSE shall apply for purposes of administering this portion of the Policy and determining the applicable recovery period and which persons and Incentive Compensation are subject to recoupment.

~~Cause Related Clawbacks~~ The Committee has established the Cause Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy to apply to all cash based performance or incentive compensation and any equity compensation granted, awarded, issued, paid or payable to, any executive of the Company with the title of Senior Vice President and above (each, an "Executive"), including, but not limited to, any compensation granted under the Victoria's Secret and Co. 2021 Stock Option and Performance Incentive Plan (and any successor thereto) and the Victoria's Secret and Co. 2021 Cash Incentive Compensation Performance Plan (and any successor thereto) (collectively, "Variable Compensation"). Variable Compensation may be subject to clawback when the Committee determines, in its sole discretion, that one of the following triggers (each, a "Clawback Trigger") exists: (a) an Executive was grossly negligent in the performance of the Executive's duties with the Company (other than a failure resulting from the Executive's incapacity due to physical or mental illness); (b) an Executive has pled "guilty" or "no contest" to, or has been convicted of, an act which is defined as a felony under applicable federal or state law; (c) an Executive has engaged in misconduct in bad faith that could reasonably be expected to materially harm the Company's business or its reputation; or (d) an Executive has violated a material provision of the Company's Code of Conduct, including, but not limited to, committing Subject Conduct or other violations of the Company's Discrimination, Anti-Harassment, Sexual Harassment and Non-Retaliation policies. "Subject Conduct" means sexual harassment (including creation of a hostile work environment), gender discrimination and retaliation related to the foregoing or a violation of any policy of the Company (or any of its affiliates) relating to sexual harassment (including creation of a hostile work environment), gender discrimination and retaliation related to the foregoing. No event or condition described in subsections (a), (c) or (d) above shall constitute a Clawback Trigger unless (x) the Company provides the Executive with a Clawback Notice stating the grounds for such clawback; and (y) such grounds for clawback (if susceptible to correction) are not corrected by the Executive within thirty (30) days of the Executive's receipt of the Clawback Notice. During the time that an Executive is under investigation into facts related to any of the Clawback Triggers, the Executive shall not be entitled to vest in or receive any Variable Compensation or any separation pay unless and until the investigation is concluded with a finding that a Clawback Trigger does not exist. In the event that the Committee determines that a Clawback Trigger exists, the Committee may clawback the full amount of any Variable Compensation awarded, paid or payable to an Executive during the two years preceding the Committee's determination and any Variable Compensation that has not yet vested may be immediately forfeited. The Committee shall exercise discretion in determining whether or not to exercise the Company's recoupment rights under the Cause Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy and specifically may consider the expected third-party expense that will be incurred to enforce these rights in evaluating whether and the extent to which to enforce the Company's recoupment rights under this Cause Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy. For the avoidance of doubt, in the event of an accounting restatement, as described in the Financial Restatement Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy, any amounts recovered under this Cause Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy would be in addition to the amounts required to be recouped under the Financial Restatement Related Clawbacks portion of this Policy.

~~Policy Provisions Applicable to All Clawbacks~~ The clawback amount is determined without regard to reduction for any taxes that have been withheld and includes any profit an Executive Officer or Executive realized upon the exercise of any stock options. In addition, with respect to equity compensation, the amount that is subject to clawback is equal to the number of shares issued in connection with the applicable stock award if such shares are still held or, if such shares have been sold, the proceeds from the sale of such shares. In no event shall the Company indemnify any Executive Officer or Executive against any clawback of Incentive Compensation or Variable Compensation pursuant to this Policy and any provision under a Company policy or agreement that would purport to provide such indemnification shall be void. Effective Date This Policy shall be effective as of October 2, 2023 (the "Effective Date") and shall apply to arrangements existing prior to the Effective Date.