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

**FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report**

LANDS' END, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation)

001-09769
(Commission File Number)

36-2512786
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

**1 Lands' End Lane
Dodgeville, Wisconsin**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

53595
(Zip Code)

Peter L. Gray
Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel
1 Lands' End Lane
Dodgeville, Wisconsin
608-935-9341

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the
person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2018.

Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Lands' End, Inc. (the "Company") is a multi-channel retailer of casual clothing, accessories and footwear, as well as home products.

A copy of the Company's Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD and is publicly available at www.landsend.com/sustainability/. References to www.landsend.com do not constitute the incorporation by reference of the information at www.landsend.com.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

See Item 2.01 of this Form SD.

Section 2 - Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this Form SD:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.01	Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form SD.

SIGNATURE

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

LANDS' END, INC.

Date: May 31, 2019

By: /s/ Peter L. Gray

Name: Peter L. Gray

Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel

Lands' End, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Introduction

Lands' End, Inc. (the "Company") is a multi-channel retailer of casual clothing, accessories and footwear, as well as home products. The Company is including this Conflict Minerals Report ("Report") as an exhibit to its Form SD for the year ended December 31, 2018, as required by Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD (collectively, the "Conflict Minerals Rule").

If a Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") registrant manufactures or contracts to manufacture products containing cassiterite (tin), columbite-tantalite (tantalum), gold and/or wolframite (tungsten) (collectively, "Conflict Minerals" or "3TG"), and the 3TG are necessary to any such product's functionality or production, the Conflict Minerals Rule requires that the registrant annually report to the SEC its efforts to determine whether any 3TG originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo or the adjoining countries of Angola, the Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zambia (collectively, the "Covered Countries"), or are from recycled or scrap sources.

Actions described in this Report as have been conducted by the Company include actions conducted on the Company's behalf by a third party vendor.

Product Description

During 2018, the Company "contracted to manufacture" certain products for which 3TG are necessary to their functionality or production. This Report describes our diligence efforts to determine the source and chain of custody of 3TG necessary to the products we contracted to manufacture during 2018, including apparel, footwear, home fashion, jewelry and accessories.

Within these products are components that can be specified but are generally obtained indirectly from other suppliers by our direct suppliers. These components may include, but are not limited to, fabrics, zippers, fashion accessories, buttons, snaps and buckles. The foregoing is not an exhaustive list of all of the Company's product categories and components and should not be relied upon as such.

Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry ("RCOI")

We analyzed our supply chain to determine which products and suppliers were in-scope for purposes of the Conflict Minerals Rule. To implement the RCOI, the Company engaged with suppliers that were identified as in-scope through this analysis and collected information from the in-scope suppliers regarding the presence and sourcing of 3TG used in the products supplied to the Company. The Company believes that its RCOI was reasonably designed to determine whether such Conflict Minerals originated in the Covered Countries or came from recycled or scrap sources. Information was collected and stored using an online platform provided by a third party vendor.

The Company's supplier engagement followed these steps:

- An introduction email was sent to suppliers that directly provide products to the Company that contain, or might reasonably be expected to contain, one or more of the Conflict Minerals ("Tier-1 Suppliers"), which described the compliance requirements and requested 3TG information via a survey using the CMRT (as defined below); and
- Reminder emails were subsequently sent to each non-responsive supplier requesting survey completion

An escalation process was initiated for suppliers that continued to be non-responsive after the above contacts were made. This process consisted of direct outreach from the Company by email up to five times to request participation in the program.

Our RCOI utilized the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) from the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) for data collection. Only version 4.0 or higher of the CMRT was accepted by the Company from our Tier-1 Suppliers. The CMRT includes questions regarding a direct supplier’s conflict-free policy, its due diligence process, and its supply chain, such as the names and locations of 3TG smelters and refiners (“SORs”) and the origin of 3TG used by those facilities.

Supplier responses were evaluated for plausibility, consistency, and gaps. Additional supplier contacts were conducted to address issues, including incomplete data obtained through the CMRT, responses that did not identify SORs for listed metals, and organizations that were identified as SORs, but were not verified as such through further analysis and research. Our inquiries did not always reveal definitive answers. The survey response rate among the Company’s Tier-1 Suppliers was 76% and represented over 90% of our in-scope unit volume. Of the responding suppliers, 6% indicated that the products supplied to the Company contained one or more 3TG that was necessary to the functionality or production of such products.

Design of Due Diligence Measures

Following our RCOI, we conducted a due diligence process intended to conform in all material respects with the framework provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and accompanying Supplements, an internationally-recognized due diligence framework (the “OECD Guidance”). As we do not purchase any Conflict Minerals from mines or SORs, and only contract to manufacture products covered by the Conflict Minerals Rule, we must rely on our direct suppliers to provide information regarding the origin of the Conflict Minerals that are included in such products. The OECD Guidance was written for both upstream and downstream companies in the supply chain. (Upstream companies are those between the mine and SORs. Downstream companies are those entities between the SOR and retailer.) As we are a downstream company in the supply chain, our due diligence practices were developed accordingly.

Due Diligence Measures Performed

We undertook to perform the following due diligence measures:

- Policies and Procedures. We have a Conflict Minerals Policy, which is periodically reviewed and publicly available at www.landsend.com/sustainability/. Our Conflict Mineral Policy emphasizes our commitment to sourcing all components and materials from companies that share our values of integrity, human rights and sustainability. In addition, we have informed our suppliers that they must respond to inquiries from us regarding their use of Conflict Minerals. We also have a Company-level mechanism to enable the reporting of grievances, including those related to Conflict Minerals.
- Internal Measures. We have a cross functional team of legal compliance and sourcing leadership tasked with ensuring compliance with our Conflict Minerals policy. The team manages our due diligence program and engagements with consultants and advisors. The legal compliance team takes the lead on overseeing the preparation of the Form SD and this Report.
- Identification and Assessment of Supply Chain Risks. We created a process to request information from our suppliers about the origin of Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of our products. This process is intended to identify SORs in our supply chain.
- Respond to Identified Risks. We designed and implemented a strategy to respond to supply chain risks, which, as discussed below, included additional investigation of SORs that are known or thought to be sourcing from the Covered Countries.
- Management Reporting. We reported risk management findings to members of the Company’s senior management.
- Annual Reporting. This Report, which constitutes our annual report on our Conflict Minerals due diligence, was prepared for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This Report is available on our website at www.landsend.com/sustainability/.
- Document Retention. The Company is retaining documentation regarding its due diligence process for 2018 in accordance with its records retention policies.

As stated above, Tier-1 Suppliers were requested to use the CMRT to identify SORs and associated countries of origin. For those SORs identified by our suppliers that are known or thought to be sourcing from the Covered Countries, additional investigation was conducted to determine the source and chain-of-custody of the regulated metals. The Company also compared the names of any SOR identified in the suppliers' responses to the Standard Smelter Names set forth in the CMRT and the list of conflict-free SORs and country of origin information published by the RMI's Responsible Minerals Assurance Process ("RMAP"), the London Bullion Market Association Good Delivery Program and the Responsible Jewellery Council Chain-of-Custody Certification. If the SOR was not certified by at least one of these internationally-recognized schemes, the Company attempted to contact the SOR to gain more information about its sourcing practices, including countries of origin and transfer, and whether there are any internal due diligence procedures in place or other processes the SORs takes to track the chain-of-custody on the source of its mineral ores. Relevant information to review included: whether the SOR has a documented, effective and communicated conflict-free policy, an accounting system to support a mass balance of materials processed, and traceability documentation. Internet research was also performed to determine whether there were any outside sources of information regarding the SOR's sourcing practices. Up to three contact attempts were made to SORs to gather information about the mine country of origin and sourcing practices.

Due Diligence Results

The table set forth on Schedule 1 to this Report lists the SORs identified by the suppliers we surveyed, including SORs with indications of sourcing from an unknown reserve. Since our suppliers generally provided facility information through the CMRT at the company level, representing the suppliers' entire product lines, and generally did not limit their CMRT responses to facility information for 3TG in products they supplied to the Company specifically, not all of these SORs necessarily processed 3TG contained in our 2018 products, which are described under "Product Description" above.

The suppliers we surveyed who identified the countries of origin of 3TG in their products identified the countries listed on Schedule 2 to this Report. The 3TG contained in our 2018 products did not necessarily originate in the countries listed on Schedule 2 because our suppliers generally provided country of origin information via the CMRT at the company level, representing each supplier's entire product line, and generally did not limit their CMRT responses to countries of origin for products they supplied to the Company specifically. Suppliers that identified a Covered Country as the country of origin for 3TG identified processing facilities that are listed as having been designated as "conflict-free" under the RMAP (or have received a "conflict-free" designation from another independent third party audit program). One supplier indicated that a company included in its supply chain identified a SOR that is not currently RMAP certified. This supplier plans to reach out directly to its supplier to request that the SOR proceed with RMAP certification. Even though this SOR is not RMAP certified, the supplier did not identify a Covered Country for the origin of its 3TG.

Steps to Improve Due Diligence

The Company supports the objective of preventing armed groups in the Covered Countries from benefiting from the sourcing of Conflict Minerals from that region. We are committed to responsible sourcing of materials for our products, including the sourcing of Conflict Minerals, and we expect that our suppliers are likewise committed to responsible sourcing. We expect our suppliers to take steps to determine if their products contain Conflict Minerals and if so, implement supply chain due diligence processes to identify sources of these minerals and support efforts to eradicate the use of Conflict Minerals which directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. Accordingly, we intend to continue to take the following steps to further mitigate the risk that the 3TG in our products finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries:

- Continue to assess the presence of 3TG in our supply chain,
- Continue to identify indirect component suppliers that have well-established Conflict Minerals programs,
- Continue to compare RCOI results to information collected via independent conflict-free smelter validation programs such as the RMAP, and contact SORs identified through the RCOI process to request their participation in obtaining a "conflict-free" designation from an industry program such as the RMAP, and
- Continue to conduct ongoing communication and training with suppliers and relevant employees related to the responsibilities and expectations of the Company's Conflict Minerals Policy.

Schedule 1

The following lists the SORs that the in-scope suppliers we surveyed reported as being in their supply chains and their RMAP certification status. As previously noted, not all of these SORs necessarily processed 3TG contained in our 2018 products because our suppliers generally provided facility information through the CMRT at the company level, representing each supplier's entire product line, and generally did not limit their CMRT responses to facility information for 3TG in products they supplied to the Company specifically.

Smelter/Refiner	Metal	RMAP Certified
Alpha	Tin (Sn)	Yes
China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	Gold (Au)	Yes
CV Ayi Jaya	Tin (Sn)	Yes
CV United Smelting	Tin (Sn)	Yes
CV Venus Inti Perkasa	Tin (Sn)	Yes
EM Vinto	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Fenix Metals	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited	Gold (Au)	No
Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	Gold (Au)	Yes
LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	Gold (Au)	Yes
Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Metallic Resources, Inc.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Metallo Belgium N.V.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Metallo Spain S.L.U.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Mineracao Taboca S.A.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Minsur	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Operaciones Metalurgical S.A.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Babel Inti Perkasa	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Bangka Tin Industry	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Bukit Timah	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT DS Jaya Abadi	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Inti Stania Prima	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Menara Cipta Mulia	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Mitra Stania Prima	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Panca Mega Persada	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Prima Timah Utama	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Rajehan Ariq	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Refined Bangka Tin	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Sukses Inti Makmur	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Kundur	Tin (Sn)	Yes

PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok	Tin (Sn)	Yes
PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Rui Da Hung	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	Gold (Au)	Yes
Thaisarco	Tin (Sn)	Yes
The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Gold (Au)	Yes
Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	Gold (Au)	Yes
White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Tin (Sn)	Yes
Yunnan Tin Company Limited	Tin (Sn)	Yes

Schedule 2

The following lists the countries of origin from which the reported SORs in Schedule 1 collectively source 3TG, based on information provided by our suppliers and the RMI or an equivalent third party audit program. As previously noted, the 3TG contained in our 2018 products did not necessarily originate in all of the countries listed because our suppliers generally provided country of origin information via the CMRT at the company level, representing each supplier's entire product line, and generally did not limit their CMRT responses to countries of origin for products they supplied to the Company specifically.

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