

PVH Corp

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

PVH is one of the largest global lifestyle companies in the world, driven by our iconic brands Calvin Klein and TOMMY HILFIGER. We have approximately 29,000 associates operating in more than 40 countries. Underpinning everything we do, and how we do it, is PVH's Forward Fashion corporate responsibility strategy, which encompasses our commitment to accelerate climate action, advance human rights, and champion inclusion and diversity. We're committed to advance climate action with a goal to reach net zero, while preserving resources and nature; to advance human rights by promoting fundamental principles and rights for our supply chain; and to promote inclusion, equity, belonging and opportunity for the advancement of our associates and communities.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

9218000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

PVH

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cambodia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years	<i>This is not an immediate strategic priority.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?*Select from:*☒ No**(1.22.11) Form of commodity***Select all that apply*☒ Boards, plywood, engineered wood☒ Cellulose-based textile fiber☒ Paper☒ Primary packaging**(1.22.12) % of procurement spend***Select from:*☒ Unknown**(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity***Select from:*☒ Unknown**(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?***Select from:*☒ Yes, disclosing**(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?***Select from:*☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

PVH is currently in the process of designing a Traceability ecosystem that leverages a number of different services providers and processes. This work will drive end-to-end visibility of our supply chain, including our details about our material and product footprints and the environmental and social impact of our partners upstream. For man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCF) that are derived from wood pulp, PVH has completed a pilot with Textile Genesis (TG). TG uses its proprietary block-chain based fibercoin technology that ensures all transactions are validated. After successfully tracing back to producer sites for fibers like Lenzing and Birla during the pilot phase, PVH has launched the scale-up to trace all MMCF related Purchase Orders through TG. Chain of custody documentation are also collected. In addition to leveraging this tool, PVH also has a policy against sourcing MMCF from any suppliers that are not Canopy certified green shirt suppliers. While we are able to assess our packaging footprint within our direct operations, we lack data on the logistics packaging used within our upstream supply chain. We only have direct insight into the packaging on directly purchasing goods, in addition to the packaging we procure for further internal distribution and for protection and identification of the product itself. Therefore, we are unable to disclose any volumes outside of our sphere of control further upstream.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Processing

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

5905

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

PVH is currently in the process of designing a Traceability ecosystem that leverages a number of different services providers and processes. This work will drive end-to-end visibility of our supply chain, including details about our material and product footprints and the environmental and social impact of our partners upstream. To trace footwear related components, including leather, PVH leverages The ID Factory to trace purchase orders made to over 250 material suppliers that work with over

300 of our factory partners. In 2023, this tool was used to determine the country of origins of over 13 million square feet of leather hides and also collected related Leather Working Group certifications. Chain of custody documentation such as purchase orders, invoices, and transport documents are also collected.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

PVH maps its value chain process through the annual publication of its Suppliers Disclosure, which includes crucial data on its supply chain. This disclosure features:

- **Active Finished Goods Factories:** All factories directly sourced by PVH for finished goods, providing transparency on production locations and partners (Tier 1).
- **Strategic Fabric and Trim Suppliers:** Key suppliers of fabric and trims that play a significant role in PVH's product offerings (Tier 2).
- **Exclusions:** Subcontractors based in Brazil are not included in this list, reflecting current limitations in the scope of disclosure.
- **Future Enhancements:** Plans to incorporate additional raw material suppliers to improve transparency and traceability across the entire supply chain. The list provides detailed information including:
 - **Location:** City and country of each supplier.
 - **Factory Name and Address:** Specific details to identify each facility.
 - **Number of Workers:** Workforce size at each facility.
 - **Product Type:** Types of products manufactured or supplied.
 - **Vendor Level:** Indicates the hierarchical level of the vendor within the supply chain. This detailed mapping supports PVH's commitment to supply chain transparency and helps track progress towards greater traceability and sustainability. The link to this disclosure is: <https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx>

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This is based on the time horizons used in our risk, strategy and financial planning, and our short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons for environmental issues were defined through our Climate Risk Scenario Analysis (CRSA) process. We conducted our first CRSA in 2022, and plan to conduct one every 2-3 years. This CRSA also serves as an input into our annual PVH Enterprise Risk Management process. Though our strategy and financial planning occurs under different time horizons, we choose to focus on the CRSA defined time horizons as they pertain most closely to our key strategic pillar of “Advance Climate Action”, inclusive of our SBTis for greenhouse gas emissions. In our process, we evaluate the risks and opportunities from the CRSA and assign each to a time horizon, which then help us embed within our strategic planning, inform our financial planning and ultimately our external disclosure. We also aim to continue to build on our risk, strategic and financial planning process to include dependencies and impacts in the future – We are still in the process of evaluating our impacts and dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate to reach this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This is based on the time horizons used in our risk, strategy and financial planning, and our short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons for environmental issues were defined through our Climate Risk Scenario Analysis (CRSA) process. We conducted our first CRSA in 2022, and plan to conduct one every 2-3 years. This CRSA also serves as an input into our annual PVH Enterprise Risk Management process. Though our strategy and financial planning occurs under different time horizons, we choose to focus on the CRSA defined time horizons as they pertain most closely to our key strategic pillar of “Advance Climate Action”, inclusive of our SBTis for greenhouse gas emissions. In our process, we evaluate the risks and opportunities from the CRSA and assign each to a time horizon, which then help us embed within our strategic planning, inform our financial planning and ultimately our external disclosure. We also aim to continue to build on our risk, strategic and financial planning process to include dependencies and impacts in the future – We are still in the process of evaluating our impacts and dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate to reach this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This is based on the time horizons used in our risk, strategy and financial planning, and our short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons for environmental issues were defined through our Climate Risk Scenario Analysis (CRSA) process. We conducted our first CRSA in 2022, and plan to conduct one every 2-3 years. This CRSA also serves as an input into our annual PVH Enterprise Risk Management process. Though our strategy and financial planning occurs under different time horizons, we choose to focus on the CRSA defined time horizons as they pertain most closely to our key strategic pillar of “Advance Climate Action”, inclusive of our SBTis for greenhouse gas emissions. In our process, we evaluate the risks and opportunities from the CRSA and assign each to a time horizon, which then help us embed within our strategic planning, inform our financial planning and ultimately our external disclosure. We also aim to continue to build on our risk, strategic and

financial planning process to include dependencies and impacts in the future – We are still in the process of evaluating our impacts and dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate to reach this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are in the process of building this into our risk, strategy and financial planning processes.

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

We aim to continue to build on our risk, strategic and financial planning process to include dependencies and impacts in the future – We are still in the process of evaluating our environmental impacts and environmental dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate reaching this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☒ External consultants

☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ NGOs

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

☒ Suppliers

☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2022, PVH engaged with a consultant to conduct a qualitative and quantitative TCFD-aligned climate risk assessment and scenario analysis. This included defining two climate scenarios informed by IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks and the IEA 2021 World Energy Outlook scenarios for transition risks, representing High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, to model most probable future climate conditions likely to materialize. Aligned with PVH's climate commitments, PVH defined a short time horizon as present-2030, medium as 2030-2040, and long as 2040-2050. The climate risk assessment explores the impacts to the business from both physical and transitional risks and opportunities. For physical risks, these include locations such as owned and operated facilities, factories, suppliers, sourcing regions and ports. In addition, the four categories of transition risks and opportunities described by the TCFD recommendations were explored, such as legal and policy, market, reputation and technology. PVH engaged internal stakeholders for input regarding potential business impacts and risk response strategies via surveys and workshops. This input, along with high-resolution climate data and PVH operational data, top climate-related risks and opportunities were short-listed and potential financial impacts were estimated. An external consulting firm benchmarked the top risks and opportunities identified by PVH to determine industry peer alignment. PVH also has annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes that identifies and assesses the inherent nature of climate-related risks (impact, likelihood and velocity), as well as capabilities/controls to manage and mitigate such risks to an acceptable level. Supply chain risks involving the potential for climate-related natural disasters and volatile commodity costs are incorporated in the ERM process. From a financial reporting perspective, independent auditors are appointed by the Audit & Risk Management Committee. Climate risks with potential to have a substantive financial impact are addressed at quarterly meetings of the board's Audit & Risk Management Committee, PVH's annual strategy and budget meetings, and disclosed in the Annual Report (MD&A). The increase in extreme weather patterns and climate disasters poses both financial and inventory risks for the business in addition to increased uncertainty around stable sourcing practices and worker livelihood. PVH conducts periodic TCFD-aligned climate risk scenario analyses to identify hotspots in the value chain that are susceptible to extreme weather and identify opportunities to design more sustainable products with reduced environmental impacts. This analysis is revisited every 2-3 years and used to drive strategy changes within operations, raw material procurement and supply chain engagement. Climate scenario analysis results are integrated into the risks identified by ERM. This combined list is presented to Senior Executives and items are voted on and prioritized by likelihood and impact. Key business divisions follow up to mitigate the most significant risks. At the regional level, risks are ranked and analyzed to determine if they are globally material and need to be managed at an enterprise-level. Both internal and external risk professionals, along with PVH department leaders rank risks based on the impact, likelihood, and control.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Special Interest Groups at a Local Level, River Basin |
- Management Authorities**
- ☒ Regulators
 - ☒ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

PVH's water risk assessment focused on the upstream supply chain water because that is where the overwhelming majority of water use is occurring. As a brand, we have a very small water footprint in our direct operations with little control over this as we lease most of our facilities. We understand that water related risks for the industry are increasingly becoming a concern for our business and our investors. Customers, Employees and Investors were not included in the risk assessment. To promote positive action in the work and personal environments for our associates, we raise awareness of our water strategy and the importance of water for PVH through newsletters and other forms of communication. As a global brand, we strive to create an inclusive environment where every individual is valued, which then drives growth, performance, creativity, and success. PVH informs investors and customers of our water strategy through our public-facing Corporate Responsibility Report, our website – PVH.com, the HIGG BRM, and other media activity around our water strategy and initiatives. We are cognizant that the customer's use of a garment is often one of the most water intensive stages of the article of clothing's life cycle. As consumer and investor demands regarding climate change and water increase, we will work to incorporate this into our water-related risk assessments.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In our risk assessments outlined in 2.2.2, we evaluate how environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities intersect across Climate, Water, and Forests to provide a comprehensive view of our sustainability landscape. Climate: Our climate assessment focuses on how climate change affects our operations, including extreme weather events, shifting temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns. These changes can impact water availability and forest health, leading to risks such as supply chain disruptions and increased operational costs. Conversely, opportunities include adopting climate-resilient practices and leveraging renewable energy sources. Water: Water is crucial for both operational processes and ecosystem health. We assess how climate-induced changes, like altered rainfall patterns or increased evaporation rates, might affect our water resources. Risks involve potential water shortages or quality issues, while opportunities may arise from investing in water-efficient technologies and sustainable water management practices. Forests: Forests are vital for carbon sequestration and maintaining biodiversity. We analyze how climate change and water stress impact forest ecosystems and, in turn, how these changes affect our operations and supply chains. Risks include disruptions to raw material sources and increased vulnerability to pests and diseases, while opportunities lie in enhancing forest conservation efforts and exploring sustainable sourcing practices. Biodiversity: As we are conducting a value chain assessment aligned with the Science Based Targets Network framework, we are identifying material impacts and dependencies on nature across the value chain. We recognize that our business activities, especially the use of raw materials and product manufacturing, can impact the eco systems in which we operate - across emissions, water usage, deforestation and other aspects of biodiversity. By understanding these interconnections, we can better manage risks and capitalize on opportunities to build resilience and sustainability into our operations.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

A key step in our Water Risk Assessment, last conducted with WWF 2022 is to identify Priority Locations, based on both our basin and operational risks identified through the Assessment, as well as our Materiality Assessment and WWF Water Risk filter. We then overlay these locations against our assessment program and engage with our value chain in remediation in line with our Supply Chain Guidelines and the environmental performance requirements that are part of our business authorization process. We are using the results of our Assessment to rescope our water targets.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Share price

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial impact on our business is defined as the occurrence of one or more circumstances or events that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. PVH defines a substantive financial impact as a change in reporting year revenue by 1%. We also monitor the impact of transitional risks on our business, such as reputational risks. While they may have a lower probability threshold and may not meet the financial threshold defined, we classify these as strategic risks but not yet substantive financial risks.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Share price

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial impact on our business is defined as the occurrence of one or more circumstances or events that could have a material positive effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. PVH defines a substantive financial impact as a change in reporting year revenue by 1%. We also monitor the impact of transitional risks on our business, such as reputational risks. While they may have a lower probability threshold and may not meet the financial threshold defined, we classify these as strategic opportunities but not yet substantive financial opportunities.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

PVH is committed to using safer substances in the materials and processes required to manufacture our products and protect our consumers, workers, sourcing communities, and the natural environment. In order to achieve our chemical ambition, we ask our supplier to maintain responsible chemical management systems to mitigate chemical risks at the inputs, process, and outputs stages of production. To help ensure hazardous chemical impacts are effectively managed and to drive consistency across the industry, PVH has adopted the Apparel and Footwear International RSL Management Group's Restricted Substances List (AFIRM RSL) and Packaging Restricted Substance List to identify and classify pollutants. The AFIRM RSL applies to all products for all PVH brands including, but not limited to: apparel, components, footwear, packaging, trims, home goods, and accessories. We have also implemented the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Programme's Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) throughout our supply chain. This includes requiring wet processing facilities to adhere to the ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines. PVH imposed a usage ban on all C8 and higher PFC compounds (commonly used for water and stain repellency) in 2020. PVH has committed to the complete elimination of all PFAS-based compounds (including PFC-based) from our manufacturing process by 2024. All of these policies are public and can be found on <https://pvh.com/responsibility/resources>

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

ZDHC Wastewater Tests incorporate a wide variety of hazardous chemicals that are typical to apparel and textile production and sets foundational limits that our suppliers must comply with. Inorganic pollutants, such as heavy metals (lead, mercury, cadmium) and compounds like nitrates and phosphates, can be harmful to ecosystems. They can accumulate in soil and water, causing toxicity to plants, animals, and microorganisms. This pollution can disrupt nutrient cycles, lead to reduced biodiversity, and cause problems like eutrophication in water bodies, which depletes oxygen and harms aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We've set a public target to eliminate hazardous chemicals from our direct purchase facilities and strategic textile mills who have water production processes on site. We are currently at 80% to achievement. We are working with non-compliant facilities to remediate their issues.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

ZDHC Wastewater Tests incorporate a wide variety of hazardous chemicals that are typical to apparel and textile production and sets foundational limits that our suppliers must comply with. Other synthetic organic compounds, including detergents, paints, fibers, PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), solvents, PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), and VOCs (volatile organic compounds), can have detrimental effects on ecosystems. These substances can contaminate soil and water, leading to toxicity for plants and animals. They may disrupt reproductive and developmental processes, accumulate in the food chain, and harm aquatic and terrestrial life. Additionally, some compounds, like PCBs and PAHs, are persistent and can cause long-term environmental damage, affecting biodiversity and ecosystem health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We've set a public target to eliminate hazardous chemicals from our direct purchase facilities and strategic textile mills who have water production processes on site. We are currently at 80% to achievement. We are working with non-compliant facilities to remediate their issues.

Row 9

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

ZDHC Wastewater Tests incorporate a wide variety of hazardous chemicals that are typical to apparel and textile production and sets foundational limits that our suppliers must comply with. Other nutrients and oxygen-demanding pollutants include substances like nitrates, phosphates, and organic matter. These pollutants can lead to excessive nutrient enrichment in water bodies, causing eutrophication. This process promotes rapid algal growth, which depletes oxygen in the water as the algae decompose. The resulting low oxygen levels can create "dead zones" where aquatic life struggles to survive, leading to reduced biodiversity and disruptions in aquatic ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We've set a public target to eliminate hazardous chemicals from our direct purchase facilities and strategic textile mills who have water production processes on site. We are currently at 80% to achievement. We are working with non-compliant facilities to remediate their issues.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Climate change and biodiversity are directly correlated. This rate of climate change influences the degree of biodiversity loss our world could experience. PVH recognizes our responsibility to the ecosystems in which we operate. We are in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis in line with the Science Based Targets for Nature approach and plan to disclose against the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. By identifying our most material impacts and dependencies on nature across our key geographic regions, we will have better visibility to define measurable targets in line with science.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Climate change and biodiversity are directly correlated. This rate of climate change influences the degree of biodiversity loss our world could experience. PVH recognizes our responsibility to the ecosystems in which we operate. We are in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis in line with the Science Based Targets for Nature approach and plan to disclose against the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. By identifying our most material impacts and dependencies on nature across our key geographic regions, we will have better visibility to define measurable targets in line with science.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk of carbon taxes imposing additional costs on PVH's operations is a significant concern that arises from the increasing climate-related legislation and disclosure requirements globally. As governments worldwide intensify their efforts to combat climate change, the introduction of carbon taxes has become a prevailing trend. These taxes have the potential to significantly impact both our direct costs and our suppliers' operational expenses. Using publicly available 2024 World Bank metrics assuming a range of 0.46 to 167 per metric ton of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e), PVH estimates that the potential impact based on our calculated 2023 Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions to be 17k- 6.3M (0.46 x 37,781 MTCO2 - 167 x 37,781 MT CO2e). To assess the financial implications of these potential costs, PVH takes a proactive approach by closely monitoring and mapping our business operations to countries that have already implemented or are scheduled to introduce carbon pricing initiatives. By analyzing the specific jurisdictions in which we operate, we can estimate the potential impact of carbon taxes on our operational costs. The introduction of carbon taxes can have a dual impact on our expenses. Firstly, these taxes may directly increase the costs associated with our own energy consumption and emissions. As a company committed to reducing our carbon footprint, PVH strives to minimize our emissions and transition to renewable energy sources.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate this risk will impact the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization if PVH is held accountable to pay carbon taxes in certain regions where we operate. If PVH suppliers are also subject to carbon taxes, they may pass on portions of their increased operating costs to PVH through increased FOB prices.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

17379

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact of carbon pricing initiatives on PVH can vary significantly depending on the specific region and the implemented carbon tax rates. According to the 2024 World Bank's Carbon Pricing Dashboard, carbon taxes in PVH markets range from 0.46 to 167 per metric ton. To estimate the potential financial impact, PVH can multiply the applicable carbon tax rate by its Scope 1 & 2 total greenhouse gas emissions (0.46 x 37,781 MTCO₂e - 167 x 37,781 MT CO₂e). By applying the respective carbon tax rates to our emissions data, we can approximate the additional costs incurred due to carbon pricing initiatives in each specific country or region of operation. Furthermore, in Europe, the implementation of mandatory energy audits in all countries where PVH operates can lead to increased costs. These audits, which can cost over 900 EUR per day per facility, may become necessary to comply with regulatory requirements. Additionally, potential energy retrofits that might be required based on the audit findings can further contribute to the overall financial impact on PVH. Considering these factors, PVH must carefully assess the potential costs associated with carbon pricing initiatives and mandatory energy audits across its global building portfolio. By quantifying the financial implications of these measures, PVH can better understand the potential impact on its operational expenses; make informed decisions to manage and mitigate the associated costs.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

134906

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As part of our Forward Fashion strategy, PVH is committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity in our Owned and Operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. This goal aligns with the reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Our SBTi-approved targets also include a 70% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction by 2030 from a 2021 base year. PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 64% renewable electricity. This achievement surpasses our interim target of 50% by 2025, demonstrating our commitment to driving change ahead of schedule. This progress has been facilitated through our purchase of RECs, which totaled 134,906 for FY2023 in NA and Europe.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the impact of carbon taxes on PVH, our primary response is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions throughout our value chain. In 2024, we updated our ambitious GHG emission reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). These targets are an integral part of our global corporate responsibility strategy, Forward Fashion. Our GHG emission reduction targets include a commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 70%, and scope

3 emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Additionally, we set a new target to reach net zero emissions by 2040. Lastly, we aim to reach 100% renewable electricity for owned and operated facilities by 2030. These targets reflect our commitment to transitioning to more sustainable energy sources and reducing our overall carbon footprint. By calculating our global footprint and closely tracking our progress against emissions reduction targets, we can identify opportunities to improve energy and fuel efficiency in our owned and operated facilities. Furthermore, we remain vigilant in monitoring evolving regulations to evaluate potential business impacts. This allows us to proactively adapt and ensure compliance with emerging carbon tax policies and other regulatory requirements. By actively working towards reducing our GHG emissions, increasing our renewable energy sourcing, and staying informed about evolving regulations, PVH is taking decisive steps to mitigate the financial impact of carbon taxes. These efforts align with our commitment to sustainability and contribute to building a more resilient and low-carbon future.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Ethiopia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

PVH's apparel manufacturing facility began production in Ethiopia in 2017. Conscious of the water scarcity risks in other parts of Ethiopia, we engaged a respected independent geo-hydrologist to assess the Hawassa Industrial Park (HIP) for potential water impacts. Initial findings revealed that running fabric production operations on site would impact groundwater around the park and that measures should be taken to prevent contamination of water supplies with chemicals, which would otherwise reach groundwater level. PVH was a partner and contributor to the Protecting Lake Hawassa Initiative focused on stopping waste from ending up in the lake, preventing soil degradation, and increasing community awareness around environmental issues facing this important water basin. Note: Separate from water usage risk, PVH closed its manufacturing facility in Hawassa Industrial Park in November 2021. Due to escalating human rights issues and Ethiopian's government conflict with forces aligned with the Tigray People's Liberation Front.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty, rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Improve alignment of public policy influencing activity with environmental commitments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

75000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This represents the financial investment in the river basin project.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

*In 2022, alongside our key partners and technical advisors, GIZ- Natural Resources Stewardship (NatuReS) Programme, and the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Development Office, we continued to advance water stewardship efforts in Ethiopia and within our sourcing communities. Specifically, we continued to address the lack of solid waste infrastructure, threat of land degradation and the need to increase community engagement to protect Lake Hawassa through the following key activities: • Trainings were held on the operation and maintenance of the Amora Gedel constructed wetland with the goal of improving water quality of Lake Hawassa and instructed on WASH behavioral changes. *Access to water increased through the establishment of 19 water points frequenting water from the submersible pump provided to Tula Gemeto Water supply project in Hawassa city *Afforestation was addressed by planting trees in 376 hectares, procurement of 500,000 seedlings provided to Hawassa Zuriya wereda with 1.5 million seedlings raised for 2023 plantation. *40 households have been supported with trainings and equipment to start apiculture as an alternative source of livelihood to compensate for the land set aside for conservation measures. *Over 150 hectares of degraded land was rehabilitated through soil and water conservation measures *75 hectares of locally owned land are now implementing ecohydrology practices as a means of controlling soil erosion and increasing productivity on their farms * 410 meters of Lake Hawassa buffer zone have been protected from pollution through the construction of gabion dykes and planting of water friendly tree species *Engagement through trainings and audits continued with Hawassa city municipality, Environmental Protection Services, Water Supply and Sewerage Enterprise, as well as local city design and construction services. * GIZ- NatuReS published a case study here (https://nature-stewardship.org/wp-content/uploads/NatuReS_Protecting-Lake-Hawassa-Case-Study-1.pdf)*

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Cauvery River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Cauvery basin experiences weather extremes from the effects of climate change which are destroying local communities and aggravating local territorial disputes. The Cauvery basin, a hotspot for textile production, has been identified through the WWF Water Risk Assessment as a high-water risk sourcing community for PVH. Both basin-related water risks and issues with water quantity and quality directly impact supply chain performance. Specifically, the Noyyal Bhavani sub-basin faces several threats from agricultural runoff, untreated wastewater, and the overextraction of groundwater resources. In 2022, WWF continued basin efforts to include engagement with local stakeholders to address pollution in the region and implement continued conservation opportunities including: 1) Performing environmental health assessments to contribute to maintaining and improving water quality. 2) Local biodiversity addressed through studying the impact of invasive river species in the region. 3) Wetland rehabilitation and conservation activities were enacted including tree plantings. Conservation plans were developed for 5 regional wetlands beginning in 2023. 4) Continuing multi-stakeholder consultations with local government bodies, conservation groups and technical partners to share

project research findings and conservation plans. 5) Engaging suppliers through water efficiency trainings and assessments to improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe water reuse.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The Cauvery basin in India a location known globally for textile production has been identified through the WWF Water Risk Assessment as a high water risk sourcing community for PVH. The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty, rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

- ☒ Support river basin restoration

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

145000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

From 2016 through 2017, PVH initiated work with WWF on a water risk assessment, which has led to the development of a multi-year, multi-million dollar global partnership with WWF that was launched in 2018. Today, PVH and WWF are working together to help conserve freshwater resources in India's Cauvery River basin. From the start of 2021 and end of 2022, PVH partnered with WWF to perform an updated water risk assessment. Additionally, the results confirmed that PVH's collective action programs are still operating in regions of high-water risk, including India and Vietnam, which are key sourcing regions for our business. With these results, PVH will work to address ongoing water challenges in high-risk regions of our supply chain. The results of the water risk assessment will continue to inform future water stewardship and supply chain water strategies.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

WWF's water risk assessment identified priority regions in which to focus our collective action water stewardship initiatives. This was based on the level of risk defined by the WWF's Water Risk Filter tool and PVH's sourcing communities, with India's Cauvery Basin being one of those key locations. In 2018, PVH and WWF initiated collective action work in the Cauvery's Noyyal Bhavani sub-basin with an aim to address shared basin challenges and make a strong foundation for science-based actions, inform policy making and set clear key performance indicators to measure the impact on the landscape. We turned our efforts to water efficiency, piloting both water-efficient dyeing and water recycling to reduce facility-level water consumption. The program also initiated studies around the impacts of invasive forest species.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- ☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- ☒ Inadequate water-related infrastructure

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Mekong

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Ho Chi Minh City is located at the southern tip of the Mekong River. Its access to water is greatly influenced by the actions of upstream actors across the Mekong region (China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia). These transboundary challenges include the absence of upstream dams, lack of regulatory frameworks, increased flooding, excessive ground water extraction and local sand mining. These complex, transnational challenges contribute to increased water stress for the entire Mekong region and suppliers in Ho Chi Minh City in particular.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty, rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

75000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TOMMY HILFIGER (TH) began working with WWF in 2015 and will continue with this partnership, focusing on Vietnam's Mekong River and Turkey's Büyük Menderes basins, key locations where TH has production. These areas were identified as high-risk in a global water-risk assessment conducted by WWF and strong

progress has already been made. In 2022, the investment for the project in Vietnam was 75,000. Previously, TH had been engaged in a collective action program in the Taihu Basin in China. In 2022, the work in this basin concluded.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

WWF's water risk assessment identified Vietnam's Mekong Basin as a priority region for PVH to focus collective action water stewardship initiatives based on the level of risk defined by the WWF's Water Risk Filter tool and PVH's sourcing communities. PVH is working collectively to reduce water risks for businesses, ecosystems and communities, through actions at the facility, basin, regional, national and transnational levels to: (1) improve water management within factories; (2) develop financing mechanisms; (3) enhance trans-boundary collaboration; (4) encourage local/national political support. A) In 2022, the team continued to organize water, chemicals and energy management trainings. 19 factories committed to the trainings and made investments to improve water efficiency. The accumulated annual impacts led to savings of 2 million m3 water. B) In order to mitigate water scarcity and quality problems in two villages most affected, water quality testing is regularly conducted and filters are placed to improve the water quality. C) In addition, the team prepared expansion of the scope of the project to other sectors which influence the water quality and availability in the region. As such a baseline and scoping study for the coffee and pangasius sector was prepared and conducted. The feasibility study reports for 2 bankable projects and organized ESG trainings for 9 leasing companies to encourage the investment in water efficiency solutions. D) The team managed to get a joint statement on Textile Water Stewardship and ESG goals signed by 6 Mekong countries' Textile & Garment Associations to ensure water risk is addressed across the Mekong region. E) Finally, the team managed to set up a green credit line with BIDV Sumi Trust. The credit line can be used by SMEs in the sector to get access to capital needed to make investments in equipment leading to higher water and energy efficiency. Two other credit lines with separate institutions are being prepared.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Büyük Menderes

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Büyük Menderes river basin is located in southwest Turkey, covering about 25,000 km². The basin has a high ecological and socio-economic importance. It has a population of 2.5 million inhabitants and contributes to 3% of Turkey's GDP. It is also a dense cotton, leather and textile production area, which represents 60% of Turkey's textile export. Moreover, the basin is a key biodiversity area, spreading across 2 globally important wetlands and protected areas. The conversion of saltmarshes into cotton fields, intense water consumption (e.g., high use of conventional irrigation in cotton production) and diffuse pollution are major threats to biodiversity (6 endangered species are at risk) and water. This region is expected to be a key TH textile sourcing area. The water stress can translate into a business risk for the TH supply chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty, rendering quantitative information about this risk not useful.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ New or tighter supplier performance standards

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

80000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TOMMY HILFIGER (TH) began working with WWF in 2015 and will continue this partnership, focusing on Vietnam's Mekong River and Turkey's Büyük Menderes basins, key locations where TH has production. These areas were identified as high-risk in a global water-risk assessment conducted by WWF and strong progress has already been made. The investment in 2022 for the project in Turkey was 80,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

WWF's water risk assessment identified Turkey's Büyük Menderes River as a priority region for PVH to focus collective action water stewardship initiatives based on the level of risk defined by the WWF's Water Risk Filter tool and PVH's sourcing communities. The team is working collectively to reduce water risks for business, ecosystems and communities through actions at the supply chain, landscape, regional and national levels. The particularity of this project is that it goes beyond just water stewardship, and also addresses ecosystems, covering textile and cotton production, aiming to: (1) enhance textile factories water management; (2) improve cotton production water management; (3) restore habitats and preserve species; and (4) strengthen basin's water governance and management. (1) In 2022, the

team released a toolkit which viewed 120 cleaner production interventions and prepared a report for bankable water solutions for the textile sector in Turkey, describing 20 economically viable options. (2) The team also launched water stewardship and regenerative agriculture guidelines based on the regenerative cotton pilot which was launched in 2021. The guidelines contain 34 training videos and a toolbox for farmers in both Turkish and English.; (3) In addition, the team completed cleaner production feasibility studies at 10 textile dye-houses. Investments in 6 of the participating textile dye-houses resulted in increased water recycling (75% of water is now recycled), 15% of water savings and energy savings up to 90% and in total 15% water savings. (4) Finally, WWF continued to lead the Secretariat for the Soke Cotton Water Stewardship Committee. The committee advocates for the adoption of modern irrigation in cotton farming. The committee developed a stepwise to address the gaps in the legislations that frame the agricultural irrigation in Turkey and aims to enhance the use of public incentives for modern irrigation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ United States of America

☒ Brazil

☒ Singapore

☒ Bangladesh

☒ Hong Kong SAR, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

With over 2,000 owned and operated O&O facilities globally, PVH is subject to physical risk from extreme weather events, including high wind speeds (e.g., hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons), wildfires, severe storms (e.g., hail, lightning), and flooding. Increased frequency and severity can disrupt business operations and increase costs related to insurance premiums and damages. Through our Climate Risk Scenario Analysis, PVH analyzed the likelihood of an extreme weather event impacting our O&O facilities using high-resolution climate data provided by Jupiter Intelligence, the exposure of our assets to these extreme weather events in a short-term time frame (now-2030), and in both a High and Low Carbon scenario. The analysis results indicate that 97% of PVH O&O sites would be at risk of at least one acute weather peril from 2020-2030 though the probability and its level of impact varies by location and is low on a site-by-site basis. That risk remains relatively stable in an extrapolated model through 2050. The most critical perils were determined to be precipitation hazards, including adverse effects from various forms of rain, sleet, snow, or hail at 88% of our sites, followed by severe storms impacting 84% of our sites. Though these critical perils and extreme weather events can also impact the communities in which PVH employees and customers live in, presenting indirect financial and operational impacts, these numbers have not yet been fully quantified or modeled yet.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate this risk will impact the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the form of repair costs incurred due to damage to O&O facilities and potential increases in insurance premiums, decreased sales from consumer shopping disruption and potential loss from damaged inventory.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

66800000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

69100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As part of completing a qualitative and quantitative Climate Risk Scenario analysis in 2022, PVH's methodology for calculating the unmitigated annual potential impact of extreme weather events to our owned and operated facilities was as follows: Total Insured Value (TIV)* of our O&O Facilities x 20%** x Annual Probability of an Event Occurring (% per year, by location). *TIV includes: estimated replacement costs for stores/office/DC buildout/fixtures/equipment; inventory valued at projected selling price; and business interruption (BI) estimated as loss of sales less saved expenses up to a maximum of 12 months (rent, utilities, etc.). **20% represents 1) for BI, assumed number of days closed over the total number of days included in the insurance value and 2) for all else, estimated % of a physical facility damaged by an extreme weather event based on 3rd party research of historical events. The resulting annual, unmitigated, potential impact figures of 66.8M min. (Low Carbon Scenario) to 69.1M max. (High Carbon) were calculated based on a sampling of 32% of our global facilities and extrapolated to the full population. These amounts are overstated to the extent that insurance proceeds may cover a large portion of the risk. Potential impact remains almost constant through 2050, indicating relatively stable risk over time. In a High Carbon scenario, financial risk grows by 2.3M from 2020-2050, a 3.3% increase. It is likely that a majority of this risk will be covered by insurance premiums, though there is an indirect risk of assets experiencing rapidly increasing insurance premiums or lack of insurability in high-risk areas, as has been seen in California due to chronic wildfires. In subsequent years, PVH plans to strengthen the estimation of this financial impact figure by 1) increasing the number of owned sites with Jupiter forecasts to improve the representativeness of our sample size; 2) refining data gathering for TIV; and 3) factoring in additional analysis of business interruption metrics. For historical context, PVH suffered financial loss, in the way of damage to our physical stores, and inventory loss, with a store business loss range of between 9 – 18 months from Hurricane Maria in 2017. If a similar-magnitude weather related event occurred at any of our global warehouses, distribution centers, or one of our larger retail markets, it could cause a wide-scale shutdown of the facility(ies).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

PVH strives to maintain strong governance around our corporate responsibility strategy and climate action work. Insurance companies use these as proxy measures to assess a company's stability and set insurance premium and deductible rates. Therefore, with an increasing number of facilities subject to larger deductibles, (in which PVH retains more of the risk) there will be periodic financial impacts as extreme climate-related weather events impact infrastructure and operations. PVH can mitigate some of these financial impacts by ensuring we have governance mechanisms in place around our climate action strategy.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

PVH recognizes the cost of response is a combination of different factors including examples identified below: ASSESSING AND MONITORING OUR RISK In 2022, PVH conducted an in-depth climate risk assessment and scenario analysis under the leadership of our CSO, aligned to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The total cost for this assessment and analysis was 115,000. In addition to this analysis, PVH has an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that also includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks on an annual basis. The assessment process considered the inherent nature of risks (impact, likelihood and velocity), as well as management's capabilities/controls to manage and mitigate such risks to an acceptable level. Based on the identified risks, the PVH Risk, Legal and Corporate Responsibility teams work together to monitor the risks and consider mitigation approaches through Corporate Strategy and global Corporate Responsibility strategy. INVESTING IN ECOMMERCE AND STORE PREPAREDNESS We continue to grow our online shopping experience and boost our eCommerce sales in order to mitigate potential store closures caused by physical acute risks or events like the COVID-19 pandemic. The expected result of our acute physical risk response method is to ensure store preparations for extreme weather events and increasing business durability through unexpected store closures.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6309398

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

69100000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

These figures reference the maximum range of the financial climate risks disclosed in 3.1.1.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We currently do not have any financial risks quantified for water.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Jordan

☒ Dead Sea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

WWF's Water risk assessment identified this basin as highest water scarcity related risk.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☒ Nile

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

WWF's water risk assessment identified this basin as highest water scarcity related risk.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

WWF's water risk assessment identified this basin as highest water scarcity risk.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Morocco

☒ Other, please specify :North Atlantic

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

WWF's water risk assessment identified this basin as highest water scarcity risk.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Sutlej

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

WWF's water risk assessment identified this basin as highest water scarcity risk.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	PVH is not aware of any water related regulatory violations. We will continue to monitor the regulatory landscape to ensure compliance

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

Climate change and biodiversity are directly correlated. This rate of climate change influences the degree of biodiversity loss our world could experience. PVH recognizes our responsibility to the ecosystems in which we operate. We are in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis in line with the Science Based Targets for Nature approach and plan to disclose against the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. By

identifying our most material impacts and dependencies on nature across our key geographic regions, we will have better visibility to define measurable targets in line with science.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Renewable energy sourcing presents a significant and strategic opportunity for PVH in our direct operations as we continue to drive towards our sustainability commitments, reduce emissions and follow the global adoption of renewable technology. Increased sourcing of renewable energy can reduce direct costs linked to energy procurement and exposure to energy costs variations. As we rely more on renewable sources, we can mitigate risks associated with fluctuating energy prices. This cost stability ensures that our operations remain resilient and financially sustainable in the long run. PVH's Forward Fashion Strategy includes approved SBTi targets in line with a 1.5 degree scenario: an absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction by 70% from a 2021 base year, and a commitment to sourcing 100% electricity in our owned & operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. We are proud to report that we are making significant progress. In 2023, PVH has achieved a 22% reduction in Scope 1 & 2, and 64% of our own operations are powered by renewable electricity. These achievements demonstrate our ability to drive meaningful change within our operations and bring us closer to our ultimate objective.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate this opportunity will impact the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization as a result of the reduced cost of purchasing Renewable Electricity Certificates (RECs) directly from the grid via our facility in the Netherlands.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

50000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

50000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2020, PVH announced the installation of what is believed to be the world's most powerful (*18 Megawatt peak) currently operational solar roof at its state-of-the-art Warehouse and Logistics Center in Venlo, the Netherlands. This solar roof, comprising over 48,000 solar panels, has a peak capacity of 18 megawatts and covers the entire electricity footprint of the center. Moreover, it indirectly provides 100% of the energy required for PVH Europe's warehouses, offices, and stores in the Netherlands through the Dutch public power network. Currently, we are able to purchase the renewable power generated by the Venlo Distribution Center's solar panels as Renewable Electricity Certificates (RECs) at a reduced cost directly from the grid. This approach has resulted in significant savings for PVH. By procuring the RECs under a long-term contract in the EU, In 2022, we realized a savings of 50,000 compared to the market price of these certificates, which would have amounted to 84,000. Instead, we were able to purchase them for only 34,000 from our building energy supplier. Although this savings calculation reflects the impact of a single facility, we anticipate that the financial benefits will substantially increase in the coming years. PVH is actively exploring the potential for additional on-site solar projects and the utilization of Virtual Power Purchase agreements. These initiatives hold the promise of significantly reducing our dependence on external energy sources and further decreasing our energy costs. As a result, we expect to achieve a considerably higher financial impact in the future. By leveraging our solar infrastructure and exploring innovative renewable energy procurement methods, PVH is well-positioned to unlock substantial financial savings. These initiatives not only contribute to our sustainability goals but also enhance our bottom line. As we continue to expand our renewable energy capabilities and pursue opportunities for energy self-sufficiency, PVH remains committed to maximizing the financial benefits derived from our clean energy investments.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

134906

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As part of our Forward Fashion strategy, PVH is committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity in our Owned and Operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. This goal aligns with the reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Our SBTi-approved targets also include a 70% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction by 2030 from a 2021 base year. PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 64% renewable electricity. This achievement surpasses our interim target of 50% by 2025, demonstrating our commitment to driving change ahead of schedule. This progress has been facilitated through our purchase of RECs, which totaled 134,906 for FY 2023 in NA and Europe.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

By procuring renewables, PVH is not only reducing its environmental impact but also positioning itself to benefit from reduced long-term operational costs. Although generating on-site renewable energy requires upfront capital investment, the lower price per kWh of renewable energy and decreased dependency on volatile grid prices offer significant cost savings in the long run. In markets such as the US and EU, where PVH consumes the majority of its direct energy, renewable energy generation is on track to become cost competitive or cheaper than conventional fuel power, despite falling oil prices. To achieve our 100% renewable energy target, PVH has developed a comprehensive roadmap and is actively pursuing opportunities to increase energy efficiency and invest in renewable energy, both onsite and offsite. We signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) in partnership with 11 other fashion companies to procure renewable electricity, with the aim of adding more than 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity generation to the grid in Europe. PVH's investment in this project to date has amounted to approximately 25,000. By actively pursuing renewables procurement and reducing our exposure to electricity price fluctuations, PVH is driving sustainability and unlocking long-term financial benefits, building confidence in our ability to achieve our emissions reduction goals while simultaneously improving our operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bangladesh
☒ Egypt
☒ India
☒ Pakistan
☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Several basins across our supply chain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2022, we continued to evolve our efforts as we measured our Level 1 and 2 suppliers' water use in greater depth, through the Cascale's Higg Index Facility Environmental Module. Improving water efficiency in our supplier's facilities will be a key focus, guided by a structured water remediation and capacity building plan. Our new water footprint analysis allows us to report on water discharge and consumption attributable to the full life cycle emission factors of our raw materials, as well as water consumption from the manufacturing of on-product packaging. PVH continues to expand programs to reduce water usage in the denim finishing process of all its denim products. Internal targets, operating procedures and verification schemes have been established. The program drives internal product design as well as the production process and production efficiency at the wash facilities of our denim vendors.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This initiative is not driven out of financial benefit but has the potential for cost savings for suppliers who will be reducing their water use.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We did not incur additional costs for this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As a founding member of the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii), PVH - along with peer brands, works to drive mill improvement programs, including Clean by Design and the Carbon Leadership Program. In 2022, PVH planned to engage more strategic wet processing facilities to participate in the Aii programs to improve operational

efficiency and support a shift to safer chemicals and effective wastewater treatment. In 2023, We increased wastewater compliance at our key wet processors to reach 99%, 82% of our suppliers were Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MSRL) compliant, and 48 more facilities tested their wastewater in 2023 than in 2022. Countries listed represent the top 5 locations of water withdrawal from our Level 1 suppliers.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Bangladesh

☒ Egypt

☒ India

☒ Pakistan

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Several basins across our supply chain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

When designing our products, we prioritize the use of environmentally preferred materials which have a lower environmental impact than conventional materials. Sourcing cotton more sustainably for the environment and farming communities is a particular global focus for PVH. Cotton comprises the majority of the materials used in our garments and 83% of the cotton used was from environmentally preferred sources in 2023.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate this opportunity will impact the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization as a result of initial increase in cost of environmentally-preferred (sustainable) materials, however given market fluctuations we anticipate this will mitigate risk over time.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

There will be an initial upfront investment in sustainably sourced cotton options, but as cotton prices fluctuate due to availability and changing weather patterns, securing sustainably produced raw material mitigates risk for the company. However, this has not yet been calculated.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

There will be an initial upfront investment in sustainably sourced cotton options, but as cotton prices fluctuate due to availability and changing weather patterns, securing sustainably produced raw material mitigates risk for the company. As evidenced by the 2022 completion of PVH's TCFD-Aligned Climate Risk Scenario Analysis, rising mean temperatures can either positively or negatively impact the productivity and quality of agricultural / livestock goods, such as cotton, leather, and wool, depending on sourcing regions. This can cause indirect impacts such as an increased freshwater demand and shifting or unpredictable commodity costs. Other key commodities, such as nylon and polyester, are heavily influenced by global usage and cost of fossil fuels. Under both High and Low Carbon scenarios, all regions will experience rising mean temperatures. Due to lack of visibility into country-specific raw material purchases, the unmitigated financial risk of increases in nylon and polyester prices were calculated due to the impact of global fossil fuel usage, prices, and regulations. Countries listed represent the top 5 locations of water withdrawal from our Level 1 suppliers.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :n/a

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Organizations can avoid or mitigate the impact of carbon taxes by investing in renewable energy sources. By procuring renewable energy, companies can lower their carbon footprint, potentially earning tax credits and financial incentives while reducing their exposure to carbon taxes. Our 100% renewable energy by 2030 goal and SBTi-approved greenhouse gas reduction targets are part of our proactive approach to reduce risk and reframe as an opportunity.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate this opportunity will impact the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization as a result of mitigation of carbon tax when procuring and utilizing renewable energy.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

15602

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

5664103

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As of 2024, carbon prices vary significantly across different regions and instruments, with rates ranging from 0.46 to 167 per metric ton of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) according to the World Bank. PVH procured more renewable energy in FY2023, resulting in a total of over 105,233 MWh of renewable energy in EU and North America. This was converted to CO2e savings using the IEA OECD emission factor to calculate a potential savings of 15,602 - 5,664,103.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

134906

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As part of our Forward Fashion strategy, PVH is committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity in our Owned and Operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. This goal aligns with the reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Our SBTi-approved targets also include a 90% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction by 2030 from a 2021 base year. PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 64% renewable electricity. This achievement surpasses our interim target of 50% by 2025, demonstrating our commitment to driving change ahead of schedule. This progress has been facilitated through our purchase of RECs, which totaled 134,906 for FY2023 in NA and Europe.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

By procuring renewables, PVH is not only reducing its environmental impact but also positioning itself to benefit from reduced long-term operational costs. Although generating on-site renewable energy requires upfront capital investment, the lower price per kWh of renewable energy and decreased dependency on volatile grid prices offer significant cost savings in the long run. In markets such as the US and EU, where PVH consumes the majority of its direct energy, renewable energy generation is on track to become cost competitive or cheaper than conventional fuel power, despite falling oil prices. To achieve our 100% renewable energy target, PVH has developed a comprehensive roadmap and is actively pursuing opportunities to increase energy efficiency and invest in renewable energy, both onsite and offsite. We signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) in partnership with 11 other fashion companies to procure renewable electricity, with the aim of adding more than 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity generation to the grid in Europe. PVH's investment in this project to date has amounted to approximately 25,000. By actively pursuing renewables procurement and reducing our exposure to electricity price fluctuations, PVH is driving sustainability and unlocking long-term financial benefits, building confidence in our ability to achieve our emissions reduction goals while simultaneously improving our operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

	Financial metric	Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)	Explanation of financial figures
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEX	6714103	These figures reference the maximum range of the financial climate opportunities disclosed in 3.6.1.
Water	Select from:	Numeric input [must be between [0 - 999999999999999]]	We currently do not have any financial opportunities quantified for water.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

While PVH does not have a specific policy in place, per our 2024 Proxy Statement, the Nominating, Governance & Management Development Committee considers the diversity of the Board and potential candidates in selecting new directors. In connection with the current Board refreshment program, the Committee has instructed search and recruiting firms to include female and diverse candidates in all pools of prospective directors that they present but does not have a specific diversity policy. In practice, the Committee reviews whether a candidate would contribute to the diversity of skills, abilities, and experience represented in our skills matrix, as well as the candidate's race, ethnicity, gender identity and sexual orientation. We are proud of the diversity of backgrounds that characterizes our current Board of Directors, including that over half of our nominees for director are women or members of underrepresented minorities, and we believe the Board's diversity provides significant benefits to PVH.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

PVH Proxy Statement 2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :PVH Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy - which includes monitoring and developing management's social, employment, and environmental policies and performance relating to corporate responsibility - starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our Corporate

Responsibility Committee of the Board is comprised of three Directors who engage directly with our Executive Leadership team and CR Leadership team. Quarterly meetings are held where a report from each Business Head regarding performance against climate targets is reviewed. Within monitoring climate and environmental risk, the Committee engages on cross-sector collaboration on global solutions and relevant policies, and evolving business practices, such as reducing waste, prioritizing climate-friendly raw materials and investing in renewable energy. As part of this engagement, the Committee is consistently briefed on the achievement of our Forward Fashion 'Accelerate Climate Action' targets, including those focused on emissions reductions, adoption of environmentally-preferred materials, innovation in circularity, and waste and plastic reductions. Additionally, the Audit & Risk Management Committee provides assistance to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee receives an annual enterprise risk management report, in which management identifies our most significant operating risks and the mitigating factors that control those risks, based on the results of an annual, in-depth exercise in which a broad spectrum of associates and executives from key areas and all regions work with an outside expert to identify relevant areas of risks and mitigating factors, which covers areas such as climate and water. The Committee will also have such additional functions as are required by the New York Stock Exchange, the SEC and federal securities law. The Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent public accounting firm.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :PVH Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy - which includes monitoring and developing management's social, employment, and environmental policies and performance relating to corporate responsibility - starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board is comprised of three Directors who engage directly with our Executive Leadership team and CR Leadership team. Quarterly meetings are held where a report from each Business Head regarding performance against climate targets is reviewed. Within monitoring climate and environmental risk, the Committee engages on cross-sector collaboration on global solutions and relevant policies, and evolving business practices, such as reducing waste, prioritizing climate-friendly raw materials and investing in renewable energy. As part of this engagement, the Committee is consistently briefed on the achievement of our Forward Fashion 'Accelerate Climate Action' targets, including any potential future plans related to a forest strategy. Additionally, the Audit & Risk Management Committee provides assistance by receiving an annual enterprise risk management report. The Audit Committee receives an annual enterprise risk management report, in which management identifies our most significant operating risks and the mitigating factors that control those risks, based on the results of an annual, in-depth exercise in which a broad spectrum of associates and executives from key areas and all regions work with an outside expert to identify relevant areas of risks and mitigating factors, which covers areas such as climate and water. The Committee will also have such additional functions as are required by the New York Stock Exchange, the SEC and federal securities law. The Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent public accounting firm.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy - which includes monitoring and developing management's social, employment, and environmental policies and performance relating to corporate responsibility - starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our CR Committee of the Board is comprised of three Directors who engage directly with our Executive Leadership team and CR Leadership team. Quarterly meetings are held where a report from each Business Head regarding performance against water targets is reviewed. As part of the water targets briefing, the Committee has been briefed on the achievement of our Forward Fashion 'Provide Access to Water' target of establishing five collective action projects in our most water-stressed sourcing communities by 2025, and as we have achieved this goal, we have communicated to them our intention to evolve our water strategy to better address water consumption in our supply chain. Additionally, the Audit & Risk Management Committee provides assistance to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee receives an annual enterprise risk management report, in which management identifies our most significant operating risks and the mitigating factors that control those risks, based on the results of an annual, in-depth exercise in which a broad spectrum of associates and executives from key areas and all regions work with an outside expert to identify relevant areas of risks and mitigating factors, which covers areas such as climate and water. The Committee will also have such additional functions

as are required by the New York Stock Exchange, the SEC and federal securities law. The Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent public accounting firm.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy - which includes monitoring and developing management's social, employment, and environmental policies and performance relating to corporate responsibility - starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board is comprised of three Directors who engage directly with our Executive Leadership team and CR Leadership team. Quarterly meetings are held where a report from each Business Head regarding performance against climate targets is reviewed. Within monitoring climate and environmental risk, the Committee engages on cross-sector collaboration on global solutions and relevant policies, and evolving business practices, such as reducing waste, prioritizing climate-friendly raw materials and investing in renewable energy. As part of this engagement, the Committee is consistently brief on the achievement of our Forward Fashion 'Accelerate Climate Action' targets, including our work to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment, a key step in our SBTN journey. Additionally, the Audit & Risk Management Committee provides assistance to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee receives an annual enterprise risk management report, in which management identifies our most significant operating risks and the mitigating factors that control those risks, based on the results of an annual, in-depth exercise in which a broad spectrum of associates and executives from key areas and all regions work with an outside expert to identify relevant areas of risks and mitigating factors, which covers areas such as climate and water. The Committee will also have such additional functions as are required by the New York Stock Exchange, the SEC and federal securities law. The Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent public accounting firm.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and leadership team. Our Board CR Committee is comprised of three Directors who regularly monitor and advise the Board and PVH leadership on sourcing, manufacturing and distribution policies and strategies critical to increasing our social and environmental impact. Our CSO directs the development and implementation of our global CR strategy that addresses environmental risks, including those related to climate change. The CSO is supported by our Corporate Responsibility Leadership Team, who are responsible for driving progress on PVH's environmental commitments, and many team members around PVH's global footprint. The CR team works cross functionally with key business partners, including Sourcing, Design, Retail and Raw Materials teams, to monitor and reduce risk from climate related issues and activities. In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned to TCFD. This work included the definition of two climate scenarios. Climate risk assessment explored both physical and transitional risks, including owned & operated facilities, factories, suppliers, sourcing regions and ports, as well as legal and policy, market, reputational and technology related risks. PVH engaged stakeholders across the organization for input and feedback regarding potential business impacts and risk response strategies via a combination of surveys and workshops. In addition to our public Forward Fashion Targets, PVH has also committed to a variety of climate-related initiatives through our value chain. As forests are key in mitigating climate change, PVH's Forest Protection Policy and packaging Canopy Commitments aims to protect forests and reduce risks of deforestation through sustainable sourcing practices in our supply chain and company operated facilities.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Final decision maker and responsible person for all forest related issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Clear lines of accountability for CR exist throughout our organization. Our CSO directs the development and implementation of our global CR strategy, which addresses environmental and sustainability risks. The CSO is responsible for embedding sustainability across all brands, regions, and functions within the organization, into the company culture, as well as working with external stakeholders to integrate sustainable approaches into product design and product lifestyles, across business operations. The CSO is supported by our global CR team. The CR team works cross-functionally with key business partners to monitor and address forest related issues and activities. As forests are key in mitigating climate change, PVH's Forest Protection Policy and packaging Canopy Commitments aims to protect forests and reduce risks of deforestation through sustainable sourcing practices in our supply chain and company operated facilities.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Final decision maker and responsible person for all water related issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Clear lines of accountability for CR exist throughout our organization. Our CSO directs the development and implementation of our global CR strategy, which addresses environmental and sustainability risks. The CSO is responsible for embedding sustainability across all brands, regions, and functions within the organization, into the company culture, as well as working with external stakeholders to integrate sustainable approaches into product design and product lifestyles, across business operations. The CSO is supported by our global CR team. The CR team works cross-functionally with key business partners to monitor and address water related issues and activities. In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and qualitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned to the TCFD, which includes evaluating water related risks. PVH also concluded a water risk assessment with WWF, the results of which will inform future water strategies.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Final decision maker and responsible person for all forest related issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Clear lines of accountability for CR exist throughout our organization. Our CSO directs the development and implementation of our global CR strategy, which addresses environmental and sustainability risks. The CSO is responsible for embedding sustainability across all brands, regions, and functions within the organization, into the company culture, as well as working with external stakeholders to integrate sustainable approaches into product design and product lifestyles, across business operations. The CSO is supported by our global CR team. The CR team works cross-functionally with key business partners to monitor and address biodiversity related issues and activities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Executive Vice President, Chief Supply Chain Officer. The Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO) is responsible for the company's global supply chain, corporate responsibility and logistics strategy, developing practices that maximize the power of PVH's brands to win with the consumer. The CSCO continues to move us forward with our efficiency and productivity goals that complement our simultaneous efforts to improve human rights and the environment across our value chain.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Executive Officer acts as a member of the Board of Directors, and reports directly to the board. With the launch of the PVH Plan, our CEO has set out the company's roadmap for accelerating brand, digital, and direct-to-consumer led sustainable, profitable growth, powered by leveraging the strength of PVH's two iconic global brands, Calvin Klein and TOMMY HILFGER. PVH is committed to principles of sound corporate governance. For over 100 years, our commitment has been to conduct all business in keeping with the highest moral, ethical and legal standards. In the area of corporate governance, this translates into not only implementing statutory and regulatory requirements but being transparent in how we operate as a corporation and are responsible and accountable to our stockholders and other stakeholders. As part of the reporting line of our CEO to the board of directors, the CEO shall ensure that the committee monitors management's policies (including the development of management's policies) and performance relating to corporate responsibility, including social, employment, environmental and other matters of significance to the Company's reputation as a global corporate citizen.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Supply Chain Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO) is responsible for the company's global supply chain, corporate responsibility and logistics strategy, developing practices that maximize the power of PVH's brands to win with the consumer. The CSCO continues to move us forward with our efficiency and productivity goals that complement our simultaneous efforts to improve human rights, water security and the environment across our value chain.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues or the attainment of targets at this time because we are currently conducting a double materiality assessment. This assessment is a crucial step in understanding both the financial impact of environmental factors on our business and the environmental impact of our operations. By focusing on this comprehensive evaluation, we aim to ensure that our sustainability efforts are aligned with the most significant material issues and are based on thorough, evidence-based insights. Once this assessment is complete, it will guide our approach to integrating environmental performance into our incentive structures more effectively and appropriately.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues or the attainment of targets at this time because we are currently conducting a double materiality assessment. This assessment is a crucial step in understanding both the financial impact of environmental factors on our business and the environmental impact of our operations. By focusing on this comprehensive evaluation, we aim to ensure that our sustainability efforts are aligned with the most significant material issues and are based on thorough, evidence-based insights. Once this assessment is complete, it will guide our approach to integrating environmental performance into our incentive structures more effectively and appropriately.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues or the attainment of targets at this time because we are currently conducting a double materiality assessment. This assessment is a crucial step in understanding both the financial impact of environmental factors on our business and the environmental impact of our operations. By focusing on this comprehensive evaluation, we aim to ensure that our sustainability efforts are aligned with the most significant material issues and are based on thorough, evidence-based insights. Once this assessment is complete, it will guide our approach to integrating environmental performance into our incentive structures more effectively and appropriately.

significant material issues and are based on thorough, evidence-based insights. Once this assessment is complete, it will guide our approach to integrating environmental performance into our incentive structures more effectively and appropriately.

[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At PVH Corp., we recognize that the protection of our planet's natural resources is one of the most important issues facing the world today. We are committed to incorporating environmentally responsible practices into all of our business activities and, over time, achieving environmental leadership in our industry, as well as playing our part in the global fight against climate change. We are taking steps to manage resources responsibly in the face of increasing resource scarcity. In particular, we aim to reduce our carbon footprint by cutting energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency – both within our business and across our value chain. We are also focused on reducing and phasing out hazardous chemicals, safeguarding water resources, innovating towards more sustainable packaging and sourcing raw materials in a way that respects people, animals and the environment. We address environmental and climate change impacts across our owned and operated facilities, products and packaging and supply chain as referenced below and our efforts, successes and specific targets are included in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report, which is available on our corporate website.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

PVH Environment Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

PVH's water policy is a part of the overall corporate responsibility strategy, Forward Fashion. Our strategy was informed by our annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process (including our global water risk analysis conducted by WWF), existing commitments (such as the U.N. CEO Water Mandate commitment to SDG 6), and insights into the life cycle impacts of our products. Our water policy is embedded in the following priorities laid out in our Forward Fashion strategy: • Providing Access to Water by ensuring access to clean water for communities in our key basins through collaborative action Target: Five collective action projects in our most water-stressed sourcing communities by 2025 • Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals by eliminating water pollution from our wet processors Target: Water leaving our wet processors will have zero hazardous chemicals and be filtered for harmful microfibers by 2025 • Sourcing Ethically by expanding the application of our social and

environmental standards to the manufacturing of all products and materials Target: 100% of PVH suppliers will meet or exceed all of our social and environmental standards by 2030.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

PVH CR Supply Guidelines.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In order to reduce the threat of climate change, we acknowledge the importance of preserving and protecting the planet's ecosystems, which are paramount to maintaining climate stability, building resiliency, and supporting us all. Forests play a crucial role in mitigating climate change by helping to remove and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, protecting watersheds, and reducing soil degradation and erosion. Forests provide habitats for many plants and animals, including 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. At PVH, we can better protect forests through sustainable sourcing practices, both in our supply chain and company operated facilities. We use materials derived from wood (including fabrics and packaging) and materials that could contribute to clearing of forests (such as for ranches to raise cattle for leather) throughout our value chain. We also use paper for printing in our offices and at our store for shopping bags and receipts. We took an initial step to address this issue through setting our Forward Fashion target to sustainably source all viscose by 2025. PVH is part of the Canopy Pack4Good initiative and partnering to reduce risks of sourcing from Ancient and Endangered Forests.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

PVH Forest Protection Policy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As part of PVH's approach to achieve our Forward Fashion priority to Eliminate Hazardous Chemicals and Microfibers, we are committed to using safer substances in the materials and processes required to manufacture our products and protect our consumers, workers, sourcing communities, and the natural environment. In order to achieve our chemical ambition, we ask our supplier to maintain responsible chemical management systems to mitigate chemical risks at the inputs, process, and outputs stages of production.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

PVH Restricted Substance List.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We aim to source materials of animal origin in a humane, ethical and responsible manner with respect to animal welfare, and species conservation. To do this we are reducing our reliance on virgin animal-derived materials by increasing the use of recycled materials and regenerative materials. We also support the development of innovative substitutions¹. Where we are unable to use recycled, regenerative or innovative materials, we strive to source certified materials and refer to the “Five Domains Model” as guidance for our animal welfare assessments of these standards/certifications. These standards/certifications ensure due diligence and traceability by being credibly verified with a trackable supply chain via audits and documentation for the entire lifecycle of the animal, to the point of sale of the finished product. PVH is committed to strictly complying with all applicable laws, conventions, and regulations, including guidance from the following: • The

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of commodities covered by the policy
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

PVH Animal Welfare Policy Statement.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ RE100
- ☒ Textile Exchange
- ☒ Leather Working Group
- ☒ Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Apparel Impact Institute**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Apparel Impact Institute (Aii): Aii is a collaboration of brands, manufacturers and industry stakeholders founded in 2017. These leadership organizations are working together through collective action to engage the fashion industry in restoring the health of our planet and all of its citizens. Aii will drive transformation improvements in the fashion industry through innovative funding mechanisms, deep partnerships with industry and other professional services. This collaboration will select, fund and scale high-impact projects that dramatically and measurably improve the sustainability outcomes of the apparel and footwear industry. PVH was a founding brand of Aii and we sit on its advisor roundtable to help drive strategy development and growth of the organization and its mission. Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) Global Commitment: EMF Foundation has been focused since its founding in 2010 on working with businesses, government and academia to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. The Foundation's Make Fashion Circular Initiative, which launched in 2017, brings together stakeholders in the fashion industry to adopt a circular vision that reimagines the current take-make-dispose model. The goal of the initiative is to establish a new fashion system based on three circular economy principles: business models that keep clothes in use, materials that are renewable and safe, and solutions that transform used clothes into new clothes. As a core partner and member of the Advisory Board, PVH worked with the Foundation to address the issues that lead to pollution and waste. Additionally, PVH's Tommy Hilfiger brand contributed to the development of EMF's "The Jeans Redesign Guidelines", which states the baseline requirements for garment durability, material health, recyclability, and traceability of jeans. Leather Working Group: Tommy Hilfiger is a member of the Leather Working Group, which focuses on responsible sourcing and management of leather as it relates to land-use and tanning, both of which influence climate change. SBTi & RE100: PVH has Scope 1,2 and 3 targets that are approved by SBTi and align with a 1.5 degree scenario. We are aligned with the Business Ambition for 1.5 through these targets, and the Renewable Electricity component of our Scope 1&2 target is aligned with our commitment to RE100 and through this submission to CDP. Cascale, formally known as Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC): Cascale is the apparel, footwear and home textile industry's foremost alliance for sustainable production. PVH has been recognized as one of the top five apparel companies / brand owners by scale of adoption of Higg FEM, and we remain committed to using our strong position to drive integration and adoption of this and other tools across the industry. PVH is rolling out the Higg Index FEM across our value chain and uses this data source for calculating its supply chain greenhouse gas emissions. PVH continues to attend member meetings and participate in working groups to help influence the apparel industry with regard to environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions. Members of PVH's CR team are on key working groups for the Brand and Retail Module, Product Transparency Module, Facility Social Labor Module as well as other parts of other task teams, including the European Policy working group. TCFD: Our 2023 CR report aligns with the recommendations of the TCFD Framework, and we align our CDP reporting to TCFD as well. Textile Exchange: Textile Exchange is a global non-profit that works closely with our members to drive industry transformation in preferred fibers, integrity and standards and responsible supply networks. PVH regularly meets with Textile Exchange to influence how the industry manages sustainability certifications and how we can collectively track certifications.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

PVH Environment Policy.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

European Union Transparency Register, REG Number: 725124143641-59 https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail_en?id725124143641-59

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

At PVH, Corporate Responsibility (“CR”) has always been central to how we conduct business and plays a critical role in our broader company strategy. As we continue to adapt to the evolving retail landscape and position ourselves for long-term success, we recognize we have both a responsibility – and an opportunity – to play a leading role in advancing sustainable development. Through our CR strategy, Forward Fashion, we have set a new level of ambition and transparency for sustainable business at PVH and across the industry. Forward Fashion is the evolution of our long-standing social and environmental efforts. It furthers our commitment to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other principles and programs. It is rooted in input and partnership from key stakeholders not only from across our company, but also from across the industry and multiple sectors. We manage our CR efforts and hold ourselves accountable to our human rights and environmental priorities through a robust governance structure, clearly established roles and responsibilities, and regular reporting against our 15 time-bound targets. Our Senior Management Team, led by our CEO establish and uphold our vision and has final accountability for the implementation of Forward Fashion and its 15 priorities areas, including our management of human rights and environmental practices across our value chain. The CR Committee of the PVH Board of Directors provides support and guidance to our Senior Management Team and reports to the broader Board of Directors with respect to our CR policies and strategies. The CR Committee, which consists of three independent directors, meets four times a year to monitor our CR performance and progress across social, environmental, human rights and community-focused key performance indicators (“KPIs”) that are established annually to advance the program’s commitments. Every meeting includes updates on current issues, program updates, and discussion and committee approvals of any strategy updates or new partnerships/initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Apparel and Footwear

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Representing more than 1,000 world famous name brands, the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA) is the trusted public policy and political voice of the apparel and footwear industry, its management and shareholders, and its four million U.S. workers. Its contribution of 384 billion in annual U.S. retail sales. The AAFA holds that the best way to reduce carbon emissions, and therefore climate change, is to pursue multilateral negotiations that would shape a post-Kyoto approach to global climate change policy. In terms of CR, PVH is a member of both the Social Responsibility Committee and the Environmental Committee, which includes traceability work. These Committees meet regularly to discuss issues (e.g., restricted substances, environmental auditing) and share best practices.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

22330

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA) contributes to its role in influencing environmental policy, law, and regulation. As an organization representing over 1,000 major brands, AAFA plays a key role in shaping industry standards and public policy, including efforts to address carbon emissions through global negotiations. Although our funding is minimal, it supports AAFA's initiatives to promote sustainable practices and advocate for effective environmental regulations. With members like PVH participating in AAFA's social responsibility and environmental committees, this funding helps advance best practices and drive discussions on industry standards related to environmental stewardship. It contributes to AAFA's efforts in developing policies that support sustainability and address climate change challenges. Our disclosed figure represents the financial amount that contributes directly to association lobbying activities.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Branded Clothing Alliance (EBCA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The European Branded Clothing Alliance (EBCA) is a coalition of leading global retail clothing brands, representing over 70 brands. It is the leading representative voice of the European branded clothing sector. EBCA envisions a Europe where the branded clothing sector contributes to shared prosperity and is supported by global standards that enhance sustainability and trade, creating a level playing field. EBCA drives thought leadership and collaboration for enabling regulation to support a more sustainable and competitive European policy environment that supports the EBCA vision. PVH is a member of the Sustainability Working Group and Trade Working Group. The Working Groups meet regularly to monitor regulatory developments and discuss policy engagement.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding the European Branded Clothing Alliance (EBCA) could contribute to shaping environmental policy and regulation by supporting its role as a key advocate for sustainability within the European clothing sector. Representing over 70 leading global brands, EBCA works to promote global standards that enhance sustainability and trade, creating a fair playing field for the industry. With PVH participating in EBCA's Sustainability and Trade Working Groups, funding EBCA helps bolster its efforts in monitoring regulatory developments and engaging in policy discussions. Our funding is minimal, but it supports EBCA's initiatives to advance sustainable practices and influence policy in ways that align with broader environmental goals. Note that our funding was 20,000 Euro and was converted to USD for reporting purposes.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commodity volumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please see sections "About, Accelerate Climate Action, Governance, and Data Appendix"

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

PVH CR Report 2022.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our 2024 CR Report, including TCFD framework and content, will be available on www.pvh.com/responsibility when published, including additional policies and past reports.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every two years

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Lack of available methodologies

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Climate change and biodiversity are directly correlated. This rate of climate change influences the degree of biodiversity loss our world could experience PVH recognizes our responsibility to the ecosystems in which we operate. We are in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis in line with the Science Based Targets for Nature approach and plan to disclose against the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. By

identifying our most material impacts and dependencies on nature across our key geographic regions we will have better visibility to define measurable targets in line with science.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every two years

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PVH identifies and evaluates transition climate-related risks and opportunities at the business using two IEA scenarios across three timeframes: 2025, 2030 and 2050. The Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) from the 2021 IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) report was used to assess transitional risks and opportunities in a higher-emissions or “business as usual” carbon policy scenario. The 2022 IEA WEO report was not released at the time of this analysis. IEA STEPS was paired with the IPCC SSP2-4.5 scenario to evaluate physical and transitional risks, respectively, and together called a “High Carbon” scenario. These were paired together based on similar rising mean temperature projections.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and qualitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD which includes an analysis of water related risks. This work included defining two climate scenarios informed by the IPCC, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks, and the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios for transition risks. Together, they represent High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, which were selected on the most probable future climate conditions to materialize.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenarios are derived from the Water Risk Filter regulatory risk categories (5. Enabling Environment; 6. Institutions & Governance; 7. Management Instruments; and 8. Infrastructure & Finance) in the year 2020 (baseline), added with assumptions (i.e. change in risk, individually for each risk category) based on the work from International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Water program: the hydro-economic classification, and on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways' extended narratives towards water availability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Water Risk Filter scenarios dataset builds on the framework of the tool's current basin risk assessment, but integrates 2030 and 2050 quantitative projections of water risks. In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations, the scenarios dataset is based on a combination of the most relevant climate scenarios (IPCC CMIP5 Representative Concentration Pathways – RCP) and socio-economic scenarios (IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways – SSP). More specifically, the risk scores of the year 2020 (baseline) are added with projected changes based on climate impact ensemble projections that account for climate (e.g., temperature, precipitation, wind) and socio-economic variables (e.g., population, GDP, technological developments), and represent the consequences and effects of climate and socio-economic changes on water resources.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) from the 2021 IEA WEO report was used to assess PVH's transitional risks and opportunities in the a lower-emission or sustainable scenario, where policies take a more ambitious approach to reach a low-carbon economy. IEA SDS was paired with the IPCC SSP1-2.6 scenario to evaluate physical and transitional risks, respectively, and together called a "Low Carbon" scenario. These were paired together based on similar rising mean temperature projections.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and qualitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD which includes an analysis of water related risks. This work included defining two climate scenarios informed by the IPCC, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks, and the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios for transition risks. Together, they represent High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, which were selected on the most probable future climate conditions to materialize.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- ☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acute physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chronic physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liability | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reputation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PVH identifies physical risks at both the company-wide and facility level to understand impacts to key PVH facilities and supply chain areas to both acute and chronic physical risks. As with the IEA scenarios, risks were analyzed across three timeframes: 2025, 2030 and 2050. The SSP1-2.6 scenario was utilized to model physical impacts in a lower-emission projection aligned with the Low Carbon scenario described above (e.g., paired with IEA SDS). A 2.0C scenario (SSP1-2.6 or lower) is widely seen as the global scientific community's limit on temperature increases needed to avoid large, potentially catastrophic warming impacts. The SSP1-2.6 is related to RCP 2.6 but also considers social and economic factors. An external consultancy assessed physical risks at over 500 sites under operational control (including retail, warehouse, and office locations), 35 strategic locations within the supply chain (including ports, water basins, and suppliers), and a country-wide analysis of critical sourcing regions. Climate scenario projection data was utilized to gauge the expected change in the severity and frequency of climate hazard indicators (e.g., flooding, drought, rising temperatures, etc.).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and qualitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD which includes an analysis of water related risks. This work included defining two climate scenarios informed by the IPCC, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks, and the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios for transition risks. Together, they represent High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, which were selected on the most probable future climate conditions to materialize.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP2-4.5 scenario aligns with the High Carbon scenario described above (e.g., paired with IEA STEPS). In SSP2-4.5, progress toward sustainability is slow, with disparate development, income growth, and policies. Temperatures rise by 2.7C by the end of the century, compared to 1.8C in the low-carbon SSP1-2.6 scenario. SSP2-4.5 is related to RCP 4.5 but also considers economic factors. PVH recognizes that that additional best-case and worst-case scenarios are possible albeit unlikely given current policy initiatives, which is the driving reason why PVH decided to utilize SSP1-2.6 and SSP2-4.5 to stress test the most likely situations to occur. These four scenarios were chosen because they are peer-reviewed, issued by a independent organization, and supported by publicly-available data sets. By looking at both lower-emission (Low Carbon) and higher-emission (High Carbon) scenarios, PVH was able to determine the breadth of potential impacts resulting from alternative rates of decarbonization and emission reductions globally, which will result in differing financial and strategic implications for PVH.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD which includes an analysis of water related risks. This work included defining two climate scenarios informed by the IPCC, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks, and the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios for transition risks. Together, they represent High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, which were selected on the most probable future climate conditions to materialize.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

PVH engaged a third-party consultancy to perform an exploratory climate-related scenario analysis aligned with TCFD guidance and selected two scenarios – High Carbon and Low Carbon – to analyze the potential impacts from climate-related risks and opportunities on the business. First, key stakeholders were identified across multiple business units and a longlist of over 50 risks and opportunities relevant to PVH. Internal stakeholder surveys and company and public-facing data was collected, analyzed, and evaluated as relevant to each risk or opportunity using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. High-resolution climate data was utilized to model the likely exposure of PVH's most critical operational (e.g., offices, stores, warehouses) and supply chain (e.g., suppliers, water basins, sourcing regions, ports) to ten physical climate hazards (e.g., precipitation, heat waves, rising mean temperatures, cold, flooding, extreme wind, severe storms, wildfires, drought, sea level rise). Each risk or opportunity was rated on a 1-5 scale using the above data for its exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, and its collective score was used to prioritize the top risks and opportunities, which are listed in Module 2. Using the scenarios, the top risks and opportunities were socialized among key internal stakeholders across key business areas within PVH, including an interactive workshop to assess mitigation measures, adaptation responses, and their

potential financial impact. As a result of the climate risk scenario analysis, PVH will increase engagement with key internal and external stakeholders to explore opportunities for additional mitigation measure to reduce the impact from the top risks and scale impact of the top opportunities. For example, PVH plans to: -Engage with the most energy intensive facilities in its supply chain to set targets and reduce GHG footprints, particularly through the Higg Facility Environmental Module - Develop products with lower environmental impacts in line with PVH's Forward Fashion commitments -Promoting energy efficiency through mill improvement programs, deployed by the Apparel Impact Institute -Collaborating with suppliers to drive renewable energy transitions We plan to leverage this analysis to identify additional opportunities for integration of climate-related risks and opportunities with existing PVH governance, risk management, and financial and strategic planning processes. PVH acknowledges the significant impact of climate change on our business and our integral role in addressing this crisis in ways that will generate tangible and scalable change. Understanding that we must build climate resiliency through climate change mitigation and adaptation, our strategy is focused on attainment of our emissions reduction targets while also taking action to manage risks related to the impacts of climate change.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

For the climate risk assessment, PVH engaged stakeholders across the organization for input and feedback regarding potential business impacts and risk response strategies via surveys and workshops. Utilizing this feedback, along with high-resolution climate data and PVH operational data, the top climate-related risks and opportunities, including water related were short-listed, and the financial impacts were calculated. Within the process, an external consulting firm benchmarked the top risks identified by the company to determine if such risks were aligned with those identified by other companies and industry peers. PVH considers the contextual issues found in the water risk assessment when evaluating and actioning on the results of our water risk assessments. PVH utilizes the results of the water risk assessment to inform future water stewardship and supply chain water strategies.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are currently developing our climate transition plan.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Please see our 2023 CR Report (pvh.com/responsibility/resources) for a directional mapping of our initial Climate Transition Plan. We will publish a more detailed Climate Transition Plan once complete.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainable products. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our inability to comply with these and other sustainability requirements in the future could adversely affect sales of and demand for our products. Further, certain online sellers of our products have begun to identify and help consumers limit purchases to products the sellers identify as being more sustainable. Our failure to offer products that meet these sustainability standards could result in decreased demand for our products and lost sales. These consumer insights demonstrate how a shift in consumer demand can provide PVH short and long term opportunities for sales and increased risk for products not made as and then marketed as sustainable. When designing our products, we prioritize the use of environmentally preferred materials which have a lower environmental impact than conventional materials. Cotton accounts for the majority of materials being used in our products, with 69% being environmentally preferred. Additionally, 38% of PVH's polyester was environmentally preferred. In 2022, TH and CK brands continued their work with strategic denim suppliers on the Lower Impact Denim program measured via EIM software/Jeanologia. Over 4.8 million TH denim pieces globally (89% for TH Europe) and 1.1 million CK denim pieces in Europe (62%) were finished in lower impact, using processes requiring less chemicals/energy. This is a key initiative for PVH to reduce the climate impact of denim products. PVH has active working groups in place to increase ambitions and foster adoption of recycled, regenerative, organic and transitional cotton.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

PVH anticipates that climate change will affect its supply chain, both in terms of long-term changes in prices (such as cotton yields and prices) as well as occasional short-term disruptions (such as disruptions to logistics, such as the 2018 floods in Sri Lanka). These effects of climate change have started to be observed and measured. For example, in 2019 the unprecedented increase of wildfires in the Amazon rainforest called attention to the possible links between the textile industry and deforestation. As forests play a key role in mitigating climate change, PVH CR engaged with Sourcing and Materials to understand key sourcing geographies for wood based raw materials and leather in the supply chain. This led to the creation of PVH's Forest Protection Policy, which was implemented to better protect forests and reduce risks of deforestation through sustainable sourcing practices, both in our supply chain and company operated facilities. PVH looks to achieve a target of 100% sustainably sourced viscose by joining Canopy's initiatives, CanopyStyle and Pack4Good. In 2022 the recycled content of our on-product packaging increased from 30% in 2021, to 53% in 2022, and we have decreased consumption of plastic content for on-product packaging by 29% from 2021. PVH's continues to reduce our reliance on sourcing from virgin forests and ensures we are not sourcing from ancient and endangered forests. PVH has banned the sourcing of leather from endangered species habitats and will continue working with the Leather Working Group and Textile Exchange to implement responsible leather sourcing practices. Calvin Klein piloted the transition from polymer-based polybags to recyclable paper transit bags for select women's underwear in North America. This initiative will now be scaled to other divisions and regions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

PVH has seen a moderate, positive influence on innovation, and with that, we strive to embed circular principles within our business and drive system-level change. From design to end-of-life, our goal is to eliminate waste and pollution, circulate products and materials, and regenerate nature. Informed by our learnings and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's vision of a circular economy for fashion, we have evolved our circularity strategy to focus on a more holistic transition to a circular system. We continued to expand our use of new technologies, including alternative fibers and materials, to reduce reliance on virgin fossil fuel-based fibers and dyes, as well as animal-derived materials. Our partnership with Fashion for Good facilitates connections with innovators in this space. Please see our Circularity and Environmentally Preferred Materials sections of our CR Report for more details. PVH's operations have already been impacted by the climate risks, including insurance requirements in facilities classified as located within flood or high-wind zones. Specific to mitigating the negative impacts of climate change to our operations, PVH is focused on evaluating and mitigating the risks to our business created by climate change; Developing and implementing GHG reductions and climate resiliency strategies for our own facilities, and within our supply chain; cutting energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency and working towards our 2030 SBTi-approved targets and 100% renewable electricity sourcing goal.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including potential disruptions to our supply chain and impacts on the availability and costs of raw materials. Increased frequency and severity of adverse weather events (such as storms and floods) due to climate change could also cause increased incidence of disruption to the production and distribution of our products, an adverse impact on consumer demand and spending, and/or more frequent store closures and/or lost sales as customers prioritize basic needs. PVH's operations have already been impacted by the climate risks identified in this questionnaire. PVH has seen its CR efforts and reputation have a moderate positive influence on talent recruitment and retention. PVH's Risk team has seen a moderate positive influence of its CR

efforts and reputation on insurance premiums. The Risk team has also seen insurers requiring PVH to maintain more of the risk at an increasing number of its facilities, since more are being classified as located within flood or high-wind zones due to the changing climate. Specific to mitigating the negative impacts of climate change to our operations, PVH is focused on:

- Evaluating and mitigating the risks to our business created by climate change
- Developing and implementing GHG reductions and climate resiliency strategies for our owned and operated facilities, and with our supply chain stakeholders
- Lowering our GHG footprint by cutting energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency and driving investment in renewables
- Working towards sourcing 100% of our facilities' electricity from renewable energy by 2030, in line with our SBTi-approved targets.

While continuing to work around operational challenges following the pandemic, PVH made notable progress in 2023 by:

- PVH has made progress towards its climate transition plan by achieving a 22% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions and a 2% reduction in our Scope 3 emissions from the FY2021 base year, with ongoing efforts to enhance sustainability and address challenges.
- Reduced overall global electricity consumption (Scope 2) due to the expansion of global energy efficiency initiatives in our facilities.
- Increased our use of global renewable electricity from 55% in FY2021 to 64% in FY2023 for our owned and operated facilities.

Our TOMMY HILFINGER stores in Singapore Raffles City, Hong Kong Times Square, and Kuala Lumpur The Exchange TRX were awarded the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification for enhanced sustainable design and construction. The company remains committed to reaching a 70% reduction in Scope 1 and 2, a 42% reduction in Scope 3 by 2030 and net zero by 2040 through continuous improvements and strategic initiatives.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Access to capital
- ☒ Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues - Climate risks and opportunities could potentially be impactful on net revenues, and these risks are integrated into PVH's risk assessment and financial planning processes. Positive or negative reputation of the company or its brands could potentially be impactful if influencing demand for goods/services. Capital Expenditures - As PVH looks to improve energy efficiency at its owned and operated buildings, (through efforts such as investments in LED lighting fixtures,) capital expenditures are used for these activities. The magnitude of this impact is low. Access to capital - Through investor relations, investor disclosure requests and the possibility of investor resolutions, PVH's corporate responsibility and climate risk mitigation efforts could have low to moderate potential impacts on PVH's access to capital, which is integrated into the risk assessment and financial planning processes. Liabilities - Climate risk is integrated into PVH's risk assessment and financial planning processes.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles 2021 (with June 2022 Appendix 1) and the LSTA Green Loan Principles 2023.

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

PVH finances or refinances new and/or existing projects that are intended to have environmental benefits, wherever possible. In 2024, PVH partnered with Bank of America to issue a Green Financing Framework that details which project types are eligible for financing or refinancing with the net proceeds of various types of financings PVH elects to use (e.g., bonds, convertible notes, term loans, commercial paper, among other options (each, a "Green Financing"). This Framework addresses the core components (i. Use of Proceeds, ii. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, iii. Management of Proceeds, & iv. Reporting) and key recommendations (i. Green Bond Framework, & ii. External Reviews) of the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles 2021 (with June 2022 Appendix 1) and the LSTA Green Loan Principles 2023. For each Green Financing under this Framework, PVH intends to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds to financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, existing or new Eligible Projects. "Eligible Projects" include investments and expenditures by PVH and its subsidiaries related to one or more of the criteria listed in the Framework. PVH notes that while it participates in a variety of Eligible Projects, the primary intended use of the proceeds of the Green Financing will be concentrated on the procurement of environmentally preferred materials. In FY2023, emissions from our raw materials usage, including FLAG emissions, amounted to 1,240,244 MTCO₂e or roughly 66% of our target Scope 3 GHG footprint. Scaling the use of environmentally preferred materials, particularly recycled materials and those produced using regenerative agricultural practices, is key to driving emissions reductions as part of our overall climate transition trajectory. PVH's ability to achieve our 2030 GHG emissions reduction targets is highly dependent on delivering on our 2025 and 2030 raw materials targets to source 100% sustainable cotton, wool, viscose, and polyester.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

(5.9.5) Please explain

We have negligible water-related capital expenditure because our business primarily rents real estate. As tenants, our water-related costs are limited to utility bills and operational expenses, not infrastructure or management. We expect water-related capital expenditure to remain negligible for the foreseeable future.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

PVH does not currently price environmental externalities. The company is focusing on other sustainability initiatives and may address externality pricing in the future. PVH is in the process of conducting a double materiality assessment to better understand the financial and environmental impacts of its operations. This assessment will guide the development of strategies for integrating externality pricing, aligning with regulations, and enhancing overall sustainability practices.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Smallholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i>
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

100% of our Level 1 suppliers are expected to complete a factory assessment as a core compliance and on-boarding requirement. This scope of assessment aids in maintaining responsible business practices where largest impacts are made. PVH CR requires that all Level 1 factories undergo this assessment and receive a written PVH CR Assessment Notification indicating factory approval prior to any sampling or placement of purchase orders. These requirements allow for PVH to monitor and identify supplier improvements over time and are detailed in our Corporate Responsibility Supplier Guidelines. We continually strive to work with best-in-class partners who share our Core Values and approach to CR from both a human rights and environmental perspective. Over the past few years, we have evolved our supplier program in a number of meaningful ways to take our program to the next level and respond to a new wave of pressing issues. We recognize the importance of the environmental impact of our suppliers. We conduct environmental assessments at all strategic and core tier 1 facilities as well as strategic tier 2 facilities. The assessments are implemented and managed by third party assessors and overseen by CR leadership through regular updates, supplier engagements and escalations when necessary. We evaluate assessments at the regional level, with controls at the brand liaison and report QA levels. The CR leadership is responsible for oversight.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Cotton represents nearly 70% of our raw material use, so we have a great need and opportunity to invest in sourcing more sustainable cotton. We are taking a portfolio approach to sustainable cotton by procuring and supporting the market growth for a variety of more sustainable cotton sources. As our program continues to

evolve, we are continuously addressing the need to move further into our materials supply chain due to the high level of impact at the growing/milling stage. In 2019, PVH set a target for 100% of the cotton we procure to be sustainably sourced by 2025. In 2023, 83% of PVH's cotton was more sustainably sourced (Better Cotton, Organic, Recycled, Transitional Organic Cotton).

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

PVH requires 100% of suppliers to evaluate water performance through SAC's HIGG FEM assessments. Additionally, we work with our water stewardship partners to ensure that water risks are evaluated and addressed in our key sourcing regions.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

PVH purchases plastic packaging and components via vendors and their suppliers but are not the producers of these materials. PVH requires all T1 Suppliers to provide information on packaging volumes, materials, and use. We use the data from our consumer packaging consumption baseline from FY23 for the numbers reported in the subsequent questions.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have defined our environmental rating to classify facilities into different risk categories. Those facilities categorized as high risk would be unauthorized for production. Facilities are required to carry out remediation for identified non-compliance within specified timeframes. Please see our full CR Supply Guidelines and policy for non-compliance here: <https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Supply-Guidelines.pdf>

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have defined our environmental rating to classify facilities into different risk categories. Those facilities categorized as high risk would be unauthorized for production. Facilities are required to carry out remediation for identified non-compliance within specified timeframes. Please see our full CR Supply Guidelines and policy for non-compliance here: <https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Supply-Guidelines.pdf>

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have defined our environmental rating to classify facilities into different risk categories. Those facilities categorized as high risk would be unauthorized for production. Facilities are required to carry out remediation for identified non-compliance within specified timeframes. Please see our full CR Supply Guidelines and policy for non-compliance here: <https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Supply-Guidelines.pdf>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2022, PVH introduced climate-related obligations for suppliers in 2022, including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan. In 2023, 72% of suppliers have now set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, set a GHG reduction target, and define an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Additionally, PVH is no longer onboarding facilities who use onsite coal for energy or heat generation. These requirements have been communicated to suppliers but have not yet been integrated into our supply chain guidelines (which we will update later this year) Metrics will be reported in future disclosures.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

PVH requires T1 Suppliers to provide information on packaging volumes, materials, and use.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

PVH requires suppliers to evaluate water performance through SAC's HIGG FEM assessments. Additionally, we work with our water stewardship partners to ensure that water risks are evaluated and addressed in our key sourcing regions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2022, PVH introduced climate-related obligations for suppliers in 2022, including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan. In 2023, 72% of suppliers have now set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, set a GHG reduction target, and define an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Additionally, PVH is no longer onboarding facilities who use onsite coal for energy or heat generation. These requirements have been communicated to suppliers but have not yet been integrated into our supply chain guidelines (which we will update later this year) Metrics will be reported in future disclosures.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2022, PVH introduced climate-related obligations for suppliers in 2022, including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan. In 2023, 72% of suppliers have now set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, set a GHG reduction target, and define an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Additionally, PVH is no longer onboarding facilities who use onsite coal for energy or heat generation. These requirements have been communicated to suppliers but have not yet been integrated into our supply chain guidelines (which we will update later this year) Metrics will be reported in future disclosures.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions
- ☒ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2023, PVH continued to use Cascale's Higg Facility Environmental Model (FEM) across our supply chain. Higg FEM is a foundational program and core compliance requirement for in-scope suppliers. The Higg FEM is a standardized tool for measuring apparel suppliers' environmental impacts and helping them drive improvements across seven impact areas. The tool enables us to manage the environmental impacts in our supply chain more effectively and improve the quality of our reporting. We request all our Level 1 (cut and sew/ready-made goods) and strategic Level 2 suppliers (fabric mills, spinners and dye houses) respond to the Higg Index. PVH has a responsibility to drive these tools in our Level 1 suppliers, but have also made it a requirement in our key Level 2 suppliers, as we know this is where we have the ability to make the largest environmental impacts. As of 2022 FEM performance has been integrated into business incentives & deterrents. In 2021, we rolled out the Higg FEM to 560 facilities in the PVH supply chain. All facilities have completed the data gathering process and 98% had this data verified. PVH has been recognized as one of the top five apparel companies / brand owners by scale of adoption of Higg FEM, and we remain committed to using our strong position to drive integration and adoption of this and other tools across the industry. In 2022, we anticipate that over 720 facilities in the PVH supply chain, including approximately 140 that involve wet processing (e.g., mills, laundries and dye houses), will complete the Higg FEM along with our core CR assessment. This data enables our teams to engage facilities on Performance Improvement Plans to ensure sustainable solutions are implemented to minimize the environmental impacts of manufacturing and drive progress toward our Forward Fashion goals. PVH tracks facility HIGG FEM data maturity and have seen year over year improvement in all areas of the assessment, with the highest levels of achievement in energy. In 2023, 72% of suppliers have now set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, set a GHG reduction target, and define an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Since we are utilizing a standardized tool within the wider apparel and footwear industry, suppliers can share their Higg FEM assessment and verification results with other participating apparel companies, thereby reducing audit fatigue and assessment costs.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Scope 3 Greenhouse gas reduction goals.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Require paper products that meet the following criteria: 1) Certified as being sourced from responsibly manage forests, 2) Made with a minimum of 50% post-consumer waste (PCW) or recycled content

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

As we work toward our Forward Fashion commitment to achieve zero waste, we have joined Canopy's Pack4Good initiative, with a 2022 target to eliminate the sourcing of wood-derived materials from ancient and endangered forests. As part of this commitment, PVH will endeavor to reduce overall paper and paper packaging material volumes. Additionally, we will purchase paper products that meet the following criteria: 1) Certified as being sourced from responsibly managed forests, with a preference for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification 2) Made with a minimum of 50% post-consumer waste (PCW) or recycled content

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Sourcing goal

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2022, we continued to evolve our efforts as we measured our Level 1 and 2 suppliers' water use in greater depth, through the Sustainable Apparel Coalition's Higg Index Facility Environmental Module. Improving water efficiency in our supplier's facilities will be a key focus, guided by a structured water remediation and capacity building plan. Our new water footprint analysis allows us to report on water discharge and consumption attributable to the full life cycle emission factors of our raw materials, as well as water consumption from the manufacturing of on-product packaging. PVH continues to expand programs to reduce water usage in the denim finishing process of all its denim products. Internal targets, operating procedures and verification schemes have been established. The program drives internal product design as well as the production process and production efficiency at the wash facilities of our denim vendors.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :PVH requires T1 Suppliers to provide information on packaging volumes, materials, and use.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

PVH purchases plastic packaging and components via vendors and their suppliers but are not the producers of these materials. PVH requires all T1 Suppliers to provide information on packaging volumes, materials, and use. We use the data from our consumer packaging consumption baseline from FY23 for the numbers reported in the subsequent questions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Cattle products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
- ☒ Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Tommy Hilfiger is a member of the Leather Working Group, which focuses on responsible sourcing and management of leather as it relates to land-use and tanning, both of which influence climate change. PVH has banned the sourcing of leather from endangered species habitats and will continue working with the Leather Working Group and Textile Exchange to implement responsible leather sourcing practices.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures, make and establish additional goals and take actions to meet them, which could expose us to market, operational and execution costs or risks. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand. Our failure to establish targets or failure to establish targets that are perceived to be appropriate, as well as to achieve progress on those targets on a timely basis, or at all, could adversely affect the reputation of our brands and sales of and demand for our products. Environmental stewardship has influenced both investor and consumer preferences and behaviors. Rising awareness of sustainability and environmental concerns may lead to shifts in investor and consumer demand for eco-friendly, ethically sourced and climate-resilient apparel.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We communicate our CR approach and performance to our wholesale customers and individual consumers through our PVH Corp. website, PVH CR web page, CR Report, Annual Report, customer surveys and third-party indices, and other communication vehicles, including social media. We also engage in direct discussions with wholesale customers to work toward our respective CR goals.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures, make and establish additional goals and take actions to meet them, which could expose us to market, operational and execution costs or risks. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand. Our failure to establish targets or failure to establish targets that are perceived to be appropriate, as well as to achieve progress on those targets on a timely basis, or at all, could adversely affect the reputation of our brands and sales of and demand for our products. Environmental stewardship has influenced both investor and consumer preferences and behaviors. Rising awareness of sustainability and environmental concerns may lead to shifts in investor and consumer demand for eco-friendly, ethically sourced and climate-resilient apparel.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We communicate our CR approach and performance to our wholesale customers and individual consumers through our PVH Corp. website, PVH CR web page, CR Report, Annual Report, customer surveys and third-party indices, and other communication vehicles, including social media. We also engage in direct discussions with wholesale customers to work toward our respective CR goals.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures, make and establish additional goals and take actions to meet them, which could expose us to market, operational and execution costs or risks. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand. Our failure to establish targets or failure to establish targets that are perceived to be appropriate, as well as to achieve progress on those targets on a timely basis, or at all, could adversely affect the reputation of our brands and sales of and demand for our products. Environmental stewardship has influenced both investor and consumer preferences and behaviors. Rising awareness of sustainability and environmental concerns may lead to shifts in investor and consumer demand for eco-friendly, ethically sourced and climate-resilient apparel.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We strive to communicate our CR efforts and how we manage social and environmental risks, specifically through our PVH Corp. website, Annual Report and CR Report. We also respond to CR-related queries from both traditional institutional investors and socially responsible investors.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures, make and establish additional goals and take actions to meet them, which could expose us to market, operational and execution costs or risks. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand. Our failure to establish targets or failure to establish targets that are perceived to be appropriate, as well as to achieve progress on those targets on a timely basis, or at all, could adversely affect the reputation of our brands and sales of and demand for our products. Environmental stewardship has influenced both investor and consumer preferences and behaviors. Rising awareness of sustainability and environmental concerns may lead to shifts in investor and consumer demand for eco-friendly, ethically sourced and climate-resilient apparel.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We strive to communicate our CR efforts and how we manage social and environmental risks, specifically through our PVH Corp. website, Annual Report and CR Report. We also respond to CR-related queries from both traditional institutional investors and socially responsible investors.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.</i>
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.</i>
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

To align with SBTi's recommendations and given our increasing maturity in data collection. PVH updated our Scope 3 calculation methodology. We have established FY2021 as our new base year as it most closely reflects our current operating model. It will also now include complete FLAG-based emissions and current updates around organizational scope.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In accordance with SBTi and GHG protocol guidance, our recalculation policy is a significance threshold of at least +/- 5% compared to the previously reported emissions baseline. A target recalculation should be triggered by significant changes in: Company structure (e.g. acquisition, divestiture, mergers, insourcing or outsourcing) Growth projections Data used in setting the target (e.g. discovery of significant errors or a number of cumulative errors that are collectively significant) Inventory processes (this will require a recalculation of the base year inventory)

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13011

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are calculated using on-site fuel usage, fuel consumed by company owned or leased vehicles, and estimated HFC leakage from cooling of buildings. Emission factors include EIA, IPCC, EPA and the Climate Registry for refrigerate GWP.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66779

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated from the purchased electricity from our owned and operated buildings. Emission factors include EPA eGRID, Canada National GHG inventory, and IEA for the calculation of both market- and location-based emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35399

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated from the purchased electricity from our owned and operated buildings. Emission factors include EPA eGRID, Canada National GHG inventory, and IEA for the calculation of both market- and location-based emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1745162

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from purchased goods and services are the majority of emissions in PVH's supply chain. This includes everything from raw material production through weaving, dyeing, cut and sew, and finishing. To calculate our emissions in this category, we collect supplier energy usage through the Higg Index FEM. Factories provided energy usage for over 30 types of fuels, including electricity, natural gas, coal, diesel, fuel oil, LPG, renewables, and several types of biomass. All verified fuel usage per fuel type was converted to a consistent set of units, after which an outlier review was conducted using intensity (fuel per production). Then PVH's portion of the energy usage from the factory was calculated using the percentage of the factory's production purchased by PVH. The PVH energy usage per factory was then converted to GHG emissions using the fuel- and country-specific emission factors from Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) with updated emission factors from International Energy agency (IEA). Raw material emissions are then calculated by multiplying the quantity purchased in metric tons by the Higg MSI material emission factor. FLAG emissions for cotton are calculated per the GHG Protocol's FLAG guidance. Packaging emission calculation is based on multiplying the weight of each raw material to appropriate material emission factors from Higg's emission database and France ADEME. Operating expenses and purchased services emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach using US EEIO emission factors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not included in our base year emissions as it is below the necessary threshold for SBTi. PVH's capital goods represent such a small percentage of our purchases that the category does not contribute significantly to total Scope 3 emissions. We also have a low level of impact in this category relative to other Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11566

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PVH calculates these emissions by multiplying the total fuel and electricity consumed with appropriate emission factors for total GHG emissions. This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels and energy. The total fuel consumption is provided by the reporting year's Scope 1 and 2 Footprint. Each fuel usage is then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors from the DEFRA database. The electricity consumption emissions are calculated using total non-renewable electricity consumption by country and the appropriate country-specific emission factor, provided by DEFRA, accounting for both the generation and T&D (transmission & distribution) factors. Due to lack of some country-specific transmission and distribution loss data, similar proxies are used to account for well to tank electricity emissions. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam is proxied by using Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia Average. Ethiopia and Kenya are proxied by using an average of Africa.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101525

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of activity-specific energy use or emissions data from third-party transportation and distribution suppliers. Upstream transport & distribution is calculated by categorizing the transportation method and multiplying by the corresponding emission factors from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The emissions are calculated by converting the total weight along each shipment route to tonne-mileage and multiplying it by the appropriate mode of transport emission factor. As needed, gap-filling was completed to estimate the approximate weight and mileage by using a mix of estimations based on the latitude / longitude points, manual lookups, Google API, and average distances to report complete emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2127

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste emissions are calculated by taking waste volumes for PVH offices, warehouses, and retail locations and multiplying these values by the EPA waste emission factor based on disposal route i.e. landfill, compost, recycled, etc. For locations where primary waste data is not available, a scaling methodology based on facility square footage is implemented to calculate complete emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee business travel are expected to be small in magnitude but more within PVH's ability to influence, so they are considered relevant. Business travel emissions are broken down into 4 different calculations including Air Travel, Rail, Hotel, and Cars. Air travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the emission factor of air traveling and the distance travelled using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission database for flight types. Flights under 300 miles are considered short flights, while flights between 300 to 2300 miles are considered medium hauls and flights that travel more than 2300 miles are considered long hauls. Rail travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the rail traveling distance with rail traveling emission factors from EPA. Hotel emissions are calculated based on nights of stay multiplied by the emission factor that is determined by the location of stay using DEFRA. Rental car emission calculations are based on the estimated total miles the rental car traveled (50 miles a day) multiplied with EPA emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not included in our base year emissions as it is below the necessary threshold for SBTi. PVH's employee commuting represent such a small percentage of our purchases that the category does not contribute significantly to total Scope 3 emissions. We also have a low level of impact in this category relative to other Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12519

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all downstream (cradle-to-gate, wheel-to-well) emissions of activity-specific energy use or emissions data from third-party transportation and distribution suppliers. Downstream stream transport & distribution is calculated by categorizing the transportation method and multiplying by the corresponding emission factors from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The emissions are calculated by converting the total weight along each shipment route to tonne-mileage and multiplying it by the appropriate mode of transport emission factor. As needed, gap-filling was completed to estimate the approximate weight and mileage by using a mix of estimations based on the latitude / longitude points, manual lookups, Google API, and average distances to report complete emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PVH's products (apparel) are not intermediate products and therefore do not require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use. According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is relevant and calculated but not included in our base year emissions as per SBTi recommendations.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34204

(7.5.3) Methodological details

End of life impact of clothing includes emissions associated with landfilling, incineration, recycling, upcycling, and re-use. End of Life Treatment of Sold Product emissions are calculated by multiplying the order quantity by the product weight assumptions. This value is multiplied by the clothing or plastic DEFRA landfill emission factor depending on product type.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11859

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Franchise emissions are calculated by multiplying the building count by square footage amount or an approximate size using averages. This value is multiplied by the energy unit intensity values (EUIs) from the EPA and emission factors of electricity, natural gas, and refrigerants.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, all emissions are included in the categories above.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, all emissions are included in the categories above.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9271

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are calculated using on-site fuel usage, fuel consumed by company owned or leased vehicles, and estimated HFC leakage from cooling of buildings. Emission factors include EIA, IPCC, EPA and the Climate Registry for refrigerate GWP.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14133

(7.6.2) End date

01/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13011

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Same as reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63885

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

28510

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated from the purchased electricity from our owned and operated buildings. Emission factors include EPA eGRID, Canada National GHG inventory, and IEA for the calculation of both market- and location-based emissions.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59972

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

28470

(7.7.3) End date

01/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66779

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

35399

(7.7.3) End date

01/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier-specific method
- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from purchased goods and services are the majority of emissions in PVH's supply chain. This includes everything from raw material production through weaving, dyeing, cut and sew, and finishing. To calculate our emissions in this category, we collect supplier energy usage through the Higg Index FEM. Factories provided energy usage for over 30 types of fuels, including electricity, natural gas, coal, diesel, fuel oil, LPG, renewables, and several types of biomass. All verified fuel usage per fuel type was converted to a consistent set of units, after which an outlier review was conducted using intensity (fuel per production). Then PVH's portion of the energy usage from the factory was calculated using the percentage of the factory's production purchased by PVH. The PVH energy usage per factory was then converted to GHG emissions using the fuel- and country-specific emission factors from Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) with updated emission factors from International Energy agency (IEA). Raw material emissions are then calculated by multiplying the quantity purchased in metric tons by the Higg MSI material emission factor. FLAG emissions for cotton are calculated per the GHG Protocol's FLAG guidance. Packaging emission calculation is based on multiplying the weight of each raw material to appropriate material emission factors from Higg's emission database and France ADEME. Operating expenses and purchased services emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach using US EEIO emission factors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

37992

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not included in our base year emissions as it is below the necessary threshold for SBTi. PVH's capital goods represent such a small percentage of our purchases that the category does not contribute significantly to total Scope 3 emissions. We also have a low level of impact in this category relative to other Scope 3 categories. Capital goods emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach using US EEIO emission factors based on capital expenditure in the reporting year.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19553

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

PVH calculates these emissions by multiplying the total fuel and electricity consumed with appropriate emission factors for total GHG emissions. This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels and energy. The total fuel consumption is provided by the reporting year's Scope 1 and 2 Footprint. Each fuel usage is then multiplied by the appropriate emission factors from the DEFRA database. The electricity consumption emissions are calculated using total non-renewable electricity consumption by country and the appropriate country-specific emission factor, provided by DEFRA, accounting for both the generation and T&D (transmission & distribution) factors. Due to lack of some country-specific transmission and distribution loss data, similar proxies are used to account for well to tank electricity emissions. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam is proxied by using Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia Average. Ethiopia and Kenya are proxied by using an average of Africa.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

67991

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate, wheel-to-well) emissions of activity-specific energy use or emissions data from third-party transportation and distribution suppliers. Upstream transport & distribution is calculated by categorizing the transportation method and multiplying by the corresponding emission factors from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The emissions are calculated by converting the total weight along each shipment route to tonne-mileage and

multiplying it by the appropriate mode of transport emission factor. As needed, gap-filling was completed to estimate the approximate weight and mileage by using a mix of estimations based on the latitude / longitude points, manual lookups, Google API, and average distances to report complete emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

185

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste emissions are calculated by taking waste volumes for PVH offices, warehouses, and retail locations and multiplying these values by the EPA waste emission factor based on disposal route i.e. landfill, compost, recycled, etc. For locations where primary waste data is not available, a scaling methodology based on facility square footage is implemented to calculate complete emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4915

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee business travel are expected to be small in magnitude but more within PVH's ability to influence, so they are considered relevant. Business travel emissions are broken down into 4 different calculations including Air Travel, Rail, Hotel, and Cars. Air travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the emission factor of air traveling and the distance travelled using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission database for flight types. Flights under 300 miles are considered short flights, while flights between 300 to 2300 miles are considered medium hauls and flights that travel more than 2300 miles are considered long hauls. Rail travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the rail traveling distance with rail traveling emission factors from EPA. Hotel emissions are calculated based on nights of stay multiplied by the emission factor that is determined by the location of stay using DEFRA. Rental car emission calculations are based on the estimated total miles the rental car traveled (50 miles a day) multiplied with EPA emission factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24994

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions are calculated using an estimation of the average part-time and full-time employee commuting pattern due to lack of primary data availability. Statista commute data is used to inform commuting types by country or region. Average percentages of the commute type are utilized due to the lack of country specific commute data. The commute type emission factors respective of the commute patterns by employee type are multiplied by the number of total employees and specific commute percentage, country and commute type.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All of PVH's significant leased assets emissions were included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions; therefore this category is not relevant as there are no sources to include.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22013

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes all downstream (cradle-to-gate, wheel-to-well) emissions of activity-specific energy use or emissions data from third-party transportation and distribution suppliers. Downstream stream transport & distribution is calculated by categorizing the transportation method and multiplying by the corresponding emission factors from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The emissions are calculated by converting the total weight along each shipment route to tonne-mileage and multiplying it by the appropriate mode of transport emission factor. As needed, gap-filling was completed to estimate the approximate weight and mileage by using a mix of estimations based on the latitude / longitude points, manual lookups, Google API, and average distances to report complete emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

PVH's products (apparel) are not intermediate products and therefore do not require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use. According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

313040

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not included in our base year target emissions as per SBTi recommendations. Emissions are calculated from the indirect energy usage associated with its garments due to washing, drying, and ironing using data on total sales amounts, estimates of wash, dry, and iron times per garment lifetime, energy use and capacity of typical washers, dryers, and irons by region, and region-specific emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA). Use of sold product emissions are calculated by categorizing the count of sold products by product category. The appropriate product categories are determined as washed and dried. An energy intensity value is determined based on the energy use and capacity of a washer and dryer as well as garment type and weight.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

34329

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

End of life impact of clothing includes emissions associated with landfilling, incineration, recycling, upcycling, and re-use. End of Life Treatment of Sold Product emissions are calculated by multiplying the order quantity by the product weight assumptions. This value is multiplied by the clothing or plastic DEFRA landfill emission factor depending on product type.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model. PVH does not have significant assets that are leased by other parties, therefore this category is not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

27200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Franchise emissions are calculated by multiplying the building count by square footage amount or an approximate size using averages. This value is multiplied by the energy unit intensity values (EUIs) from the EPA and emission factors of electricity, natural gas, and refrigerants.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the criteria from the GHG Protocol to identify relevant Scope 3 activities, we consider that this category is not relevant, as it is not applicable to PVH's business model

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable, all emissions are included in the categories above.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable, all emissions are included in the categories above.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

01/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1805522

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

50100

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

19871

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

72559

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

5307

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

38057

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

25818

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

419411

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

32313

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

31249

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

FY2022 emissions follow same methodology as reporting year.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

01/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1745162

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

53082

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

11566

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

101525

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2127

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1216

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

43449

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

12519

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

298271

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

34204

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

11859

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

FY2021 emissions follow same methodology as reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from:

	Verification/assurance status
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

993

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PVH procured more renewable energy in FY2023, resulting in an increase of 3,080 MWh of renewable energy in EU and North America. This was converted to CO2e savings using the IEA OECD emission factor

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Divestment

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4828

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

PVH announced in March 2021 plans to streamline its organization through reductions in its workforce, primarily in certain international markets, and to reduce its real estate footprint, including reductions in office space and select store closures. This decrease in building portfolio resulted in a decrease in fuel combustion, mobile combustion and refrigerant emissions. This was calculated using the delta of FY2022 and FY2023 Scope 1 emissions.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO₂.

(7.12.1.1) CO₂ emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO₂)

(7.12.1.2) Comment

We gather data on biogenic emissions from our Level 1 suppliers using the Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM). This process helps us accurately track and manage emissions related to the use of biogenic materials within our supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

8280

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

980

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

4017

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4017

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

103

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

174

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

331

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

331

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

120

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

120

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

828

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

582

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

248

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

882

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10060

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10060

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

130

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ethiopia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2140

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2142

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2142

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

280

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

280

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

226

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1164

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2057

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2057

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

502

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

502

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

460

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

460

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2055

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4752

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

947

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

55

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

55

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

209

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

209

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1661

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1661

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

771

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

65

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

923

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4322

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29547

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6154

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- Select all that apply
- ☒ By business division
 - ☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	PVH	4045
Row 2	Calvin Klein	2393
Row 3	Tommy Hilfiger	2832

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Mixed-use</i>	62
Row 2	<i>Showroom</i>	7
Row 3	<i>Office</i>	740
Row 4	<i>Retail</i>	4796
Row 5	<i>Vehicles</i>	629
Row 6	<i>Warehouse & Storage</i>	3037

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>PVH</i>	21943	4401
Row 2	<i>Calvin Klein</i>	21125	13575
Row 4	<i>Tommy Hilfiger</i>	20818	10533

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Showroom	77	7
Row 2	Retail	37637	22983
Row 3	Office	10737	3958
Row 4	Mixed-use	604	0
Row 5	Vehicles	6	0
Row 7	Warehouse & Storage	14823	1563

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9271

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63885

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions from our owned and operated footprint are included in our consolidated accounting.

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions from our owned and operated footprint are included in our consolidated accounting.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14087223

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel combustion, mobile combustion, refrigerant use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 2**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2289769

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel combustion, mobile combustion, refrigerant use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3258792

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel combustion, mobile combustion, refrigerant use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14087223

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased electricity***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference*n/a***Row 5****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:*☒ Scope 2: market-based**(7.26.4) Allocation level**

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2289769

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3258792

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

10

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 14: Franchises

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14087223

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2936

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Raw material and factory processing, transportation

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 14: Franchises

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2289769

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

477

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Raw material and factory processing, transportation

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 14: Franchises

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3258792

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

679

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Raw material and factory processing, transportation

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to our customers, we use sales data percentages, distributing total emissions based on each customer's share of total sales. This method, while practical for broad allocation, has limitations, including the inability to report emissions per product or specific brand. It assumes a proportional relationship between sales revenue and emissions, which may oversimplify the distribution and overlook variations in emissions intensity across products.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n/a

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To overcome the challenges of allocating emissions across diverse product lines, we are currently piloting product environmental footprinting. This initiative will help us more accurately account for the environmental impacts of each product line by assessing their specific emissions profiles. Implementing advanced tracking systems and leveraging lifecycle assessment (LCA) methodologies would provide more precise data and insights. Collaborating with suppliers to gather detailed emissions data and using more refined allocation methods based on production processes or material usage will also enhance accuracy. Together, these approaches will improve our ability to allocate emissions effectively despite the complexity of diverse product lines.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To overcome the challenge of allocating emissions to different customers without disclosing sensitive or proprietary business information, several strategies could be employed. Developing standardized reporting frameworks or industry benchmarks can provide insights into emissions allocation without exposing specific proprietary information. Collaborating with industry peers to establish common practices and data-sharing agreements can also help balance transparency with the protection of sensitive business information.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To address the challenge of allocating emissions across a large and diverse customer base, implementing a tiered approach could be effective. This involves grouping customers into segments based on factors like sales volume or product type, and allocating emissions at the segment level rather than individually. Quantifying product-level emissions and disclosing this information publicly will also enable customers to calculate their own emissions, offering greater transparency.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Capabilities to allocate emissions to customers already maximized

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We respond to customer requests on an as-needed basis.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

43955

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

43955

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

105234

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

60096

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

165309

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0.01

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0.01

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

105234

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

104051

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

209285

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1685

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel includes diesel and gasoline to power our mobile fleet.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This fuel includes natural gas and propane.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43955

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5898

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5898.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

858

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

858.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

138.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1057

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1057.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3546

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

433

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3979.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

241.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8101

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4502

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12603.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16286

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4827

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21113.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

177

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

177.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

317

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

317.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

414

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

414.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ethiopia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

215

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

215.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1948

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1948.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6832

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1595

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8427.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3468

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3468.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

404

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

404.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

849

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

849.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4379

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4379.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4302

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4302.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

126.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

768

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

768.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1152

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

290

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1442.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15705

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9339

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25044.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

168.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

216.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1513

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1513.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

126.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

117.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

542

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

542.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

461

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

461.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

473

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

473.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

692

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

692.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3030

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1361

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4391.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1836

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1836.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

183.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4729

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4729.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73988

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21522

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95510.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62311

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

PVH Bundled 62,311 RECs for our operations in US and Canada, through the purchase of Green-E Certified Wind Credits. We are not able to break this certificate out for US And Canada separately, as it was bundled at purchase.

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

858

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1057

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity*Select from:*☒ No additional, voluntary label**(7.30.17.12) Comment***Purchased by PVH 2024.***Row 4****(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ Croatia**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)**(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type***Select from:*☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix**(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

177

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

317

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

414

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

215

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1948

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2024.

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

849

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2024.

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ Italy**(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)***Select from:*☒ 2023**(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year**

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity*Select from:*☒ No additional, voluntary label**(7.30.17.12) Comment***Purchased by PVH 2024.*

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

126

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15705

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

216

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1513

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2024.

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

126

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

461

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from EDP Clientes.

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

473

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

692

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from Eneco.

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4729

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Purchased separately by business units.

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1836

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity*Select from:*☒ No additional, voluntary label**(7.30.17.12) Comment***Purchased separately by business units.***Row 21****(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ Germany**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)**(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type***Select from:*☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)**(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

6832

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*

☒ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Energy is entirely hydropower

[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method	Comment
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)	<i>We did not purchase low-carbon steam in 2023.</i>

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.15

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

PVH is currently generating renewable electricity at our Venlo, ND Warehouse / Distribution Center, and in our Bridgewater NJ Operations Office, both via onsite solar power. PVH does not currently quantify the solar capacity of our Bridgewater NJ facility, as reductions are realized directly in the reduction of our billing. We are looking into being able to quantify this capacity for future reporting.

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

18

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.19.8) Comment

PVH is currently generating renewable electricity at our Venlo, ND Warehouse / Distribution Center, and in our Bridgewater NJ Operations Office, both via onsite solar power. PVH does not currently realize the direct offset from the solar capacity of our Venlo facility, as reductions are realized directly by our Landlord. PVH then purchases reduced-costs I-REC's for our Netherlands operations directly from the landlord, for reductions in our operational capacity. We are looking into being able to quantify this capacity for future reporting. <https://www.pvh.com/news/press-releases/Installation-Completed-of-the-Worlds-Most-Powerful-Solar-Roof-Currently-Operating-at-PVH-Europes-Sta>
[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

PVH is not currently bringing additional or new capacity into the grid where it operates, other than at the Venlo, ND Warehouse / Distribution Center, and in our Bridgewater NJ Operations Office, both via onsite solar power noted above. We increased our renewable electricity percentage from 55% in RY2021 to 64% in FY2023. PVH signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase agreement in partnership with 11 other fashion companies to procure renewable electricity, with the aim of adding more than 100,000 MWh per year of renewable solar electricity to the grid in Europe. We anticipate that this project will come online in Q2 2026.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000004

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

37781

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9217000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our Scope 1&2 emissions decreased 22% from our 2021 base year and 11% from the previous year, and our support of renewable energy increased by 9% and 2.2% respectively. PVH Revenue increased to 9.2B in 2023. Our intensity metric resulted in 13% lower emissions per unit revenue between 2022 and 2023.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.23

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

37781

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

30780

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our Scope 1&2 emissions decreased 22% from our 2021 base year and 11% from the previous year, and our support of renewable energy increased by 9% and 2.2% respectively. Our intensity metric resulted in 11% lower emissions per full-time employee between 2022 and 2023.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00224

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

37781

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ square foot

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16838257

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our Scope 1&2 emissions decreased 22% from our 2021 base year and 11% from the previous year, and our support of renewable energy increased by 9% and 2.2% respectively. PVH square footage decreased by less than 1% in 2023. Our intensity metric resulted in 11% lower emissions per square foot between 2022 and 2023.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/26/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13011

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35399

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48410.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14523.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9271

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28510

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

37781.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

31.37

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 emissions by 70% and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in June 2024. This SBTi-approved target was a resubmission to our original targets that were approved in 2019. In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule), potential future audits, and due to a significant increase in data maturity and collection, PVH decided to update the emission calculation methodology for our Scope 3 footprint. These updates align with industry best practices, GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance. These methodology changes materially impact the total results, and because of that, previously reported footprint figures are considered not comparable. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions coverage does not have any exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH continues to look at investment opportunities for renewable electricity, as well as energy efficiency projects within our owned & operated facilities, to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We look to future opportunities in VPPA projects to offset at the country or regional level, onsite solar projects for our offices, continued initiatives with LED lighting, smart lighting in our stores and offices, and other projects. As of 2023, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 22% against the fiscal year 2021 base year. These emissions reductions are due mainly to increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18-Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. As of FY2023, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 64% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 2 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/26/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13011

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35399

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48410.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2041

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4841.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9271

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28510

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

37781.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

PVH commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions coverage does not have any exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH continues to look at investment opportunities for renewable electricity, as well as energy efficiency projects within our owned & operated facilities, to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We look to future opportunities in VPPA projects to offset at the country or regional level, onsite solar projects for our offices, continued initiatives with LED lighting, smart lighting in our stores and offices, and other projects. As of 2023, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 22% against the fiscal year 2021 base year. These emissions reductions are due mainly to increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18-Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. As of FY2023, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 64% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 2 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No**Row 5**

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/26/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1745162

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11566

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101525

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2127

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1216

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12519

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34204

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11859

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1920178.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1920178.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2041

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

192017.800

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1704450

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19553

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67991

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

185

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4915

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22013

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34329

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27200

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1880636.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1880636.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

2.29

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Our Scope 3 emissions coverage excludes Use of Sold Product per the direction of SBTi. It also excludes Capital Goods and Employee Commuting because these categories are immaterial contributors to our overall footprint and we have a low level of ability to influence these emissions impacts.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH continues to look to our Supply Chain partners, as well as internal and external stakeholders, to reduce our emissions at a category level. Internally, we are working across our business, CR, Brand and regional teams on Greenhouse Gas impact education, and reduction efforts, especially in Business Travel, Upstream and Downstream transportation, and through making our raw materials more sustainable.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/26/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1745162

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

11566

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101525

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2127

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1216

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12519

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34204

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11859

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1920178.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1920178.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1113703.240

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1704450

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19553

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67991

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

185

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4915

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22013

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34329

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27200

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1880636.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1880636.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

4.90

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 emissions by 70% and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in June 2024. This SBTi-approved target was a resubmission to our original targets that were approved in 2019. In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule), potential future audits, and due to a significant increase in data maturity and collection, PVH decided to update the emission calculation methodology for our Scope 3 footprint. These updates align with industry best practices, GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance. These methodology changes materially impact the total results, and because of that, previously reported footprint figures are considered not comparable. Our Scope 3 emissions coverage excludes Use of Sold Product per the direction of SBTi. It also excludes Capital Goods and Employee Commuting because these categories are immaterial contributors to our overall footprint and we have a low level of ability to influence these emissions impacts.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH continues to look to our Supply Chain partners, as well as internal and external stakeholders, to reduce our emissions at a category level. Internally, we are working across our business, CR, Brand and regional teams on Greenhouse Gas impact education, and reduction efforts, especially in Business Travel, Upstream and Downstream transportation, and through making our raw materials more sustainable.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

02/01/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

171854

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

55

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

01/31/2031

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

64

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

20.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

PVH commits to renewably source 100% of its electricity by 2030. This commitment was made in 2018 by joining RE100 and it reiterated our commitment to combat climate change in accordance with the Paris Agreement by signing the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. This commitment to renewable electricity is also a component of PVH's approved science-based target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ RE100

☒ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes electricity consumption in all offices, distribution centers and stores.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH continues to look at investment opportunities for renewable electricity, as well as energy efficiency projects within our owned & operated facilities, to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We look to future opportunities in VPPA projects to offset at the country or regional level, onsite solar projects for our offices, continued initiatives with LED lighting, smart lighting in our stores and offices, and other projects. As of 2023, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 22% against the fiscal year 2021 base year. These emissions reductions are due mainly to increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18-Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. As of FY2023, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 64% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 2 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/26/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Abs1
- ☒ Abs2
- ☒ Abs3
- ☒ Abs4
- ☒ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

01/31/2041

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH4) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N2O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO2) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Our Scope 3 emissions coverage excludes Use of Sold Product per the direction of SBTi. It also excludes Capital Goods and Employee Commuting because these categories are immaterial contributors to our overall footprint and we have a low level of ability to influence these emissions impacts.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

To achieve our net-zero greenhouse gas emission target, our strategy involves a two-phase approach. Initially, we will prioritize carbon reduction measures to minimize emissions as much as possible. Once we have maximized our reduction efforts, we will turn to carbon offsets to address any remaining emissions.

Importantly, we will ensure that the use of offsets does not exceed 10% of our total emissions. This approach balances direct emission reductions with offset strategies, maintaining our commitment to effective climate action.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

To ensure the effectiveness and accuracy of our net-zero greenhouse gas emission target, we will implement a rigorous review process. This process includes: 1. Regular Monitoring and Reporting: We will continuously track our emissions reductions and offset usage through regular reporting. This involves collecting data on our progress towards meeting our reduction targets and ensuring transparency in our offset utilization. 2. Stakeholder Engagement: We will engage with key stakeholders, including employees, investors, and environmental experts, to gather feedback and insights on our progress. Their input will be valuable for refining our strategies and addressing any challenges that arise. 3. Target Review and Adjustment: We will review our net-zero target annually or as needed based on changes in our operational scope, technological advancements, and regulatory developments. This review will help us adjust our strategies and targets to align with evolving best practices and emerging opportunities. 4. Transparency and Accountability: We will maintain transparency by publicly reporting our progress and any adjustments to our targets. This commitment to openness ensures accountability and builds trust with our stakeholders.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	175211
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	5	54752
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Other, please specify :Other, please specify (Biofuel Use in Upstream Logistics)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11244.73

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are a significant part of our carbon footprint, and a priority when it comes to achieving our greenhouse gas emission reduction target by 2030. In 2023, we've worked with Maersk to set up an ECO Delivery contract, which entailed the use of 3808 tons of biofuel to fulfill the transportation of our products between January 1 and December 31, 2023. This resulted in a Well to Wheel emissions saving of 11,245 tCO₂e.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7304

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

More than 90% of our carbon emissions are coming from our supply chain, and engaging our vendors to help them reduce their emissions is essential to achieving our emissions reduction target by 2030. We work with our suppliers regularly to encourage them to transparently report their environmental impacts and to set reduction targets. Since last year we have been encouraging vendors (level 1, tier 1) to set reduction targets. We also ask our suppliers to complete the Higg FEM annually to be able to track progress on targets and to have informed conversations. Furthermore, we are rolled out the Carbon Leadership Program to encourage tangible reduction among our vendors. The Carbon Leadership Program was developed in 2020 by the Apparel Impact Institute with RESET collaboration and it aims to reduce the carbon footprint of the brand's Supply Chain. As part of the program, each year PVH nominates L1 and L2 factories to participate in the program. We scaled up our program in 2023 by nominating 8 facilities, including 3 fabric mills, 2 laundries and 3 cut and sew facilities to participate in the program. From the baseline assessments, we identified 3 mature facilities which already have the ability internally to set their targets and plans. We focused on the rest and subsidized the consulting services to help them set their target and actionable reduction plans. We assume an average savings of 913 MT CO2e per factory.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

791

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continue to introduce pilot programs that can be scaled efficiently for Scope 1 and 2 reductions. PVH Europe piloted a program to reduce energy waste where participating stores were asked to set the thermostat temperature to 19C, keep lights on only during operating hours, and make a conscious effort to keep doors closed. The pilot saw stores successfully reduce their energy consumption by 18-54%, and we are looking to formally scale this initiative to all stores in the region.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35375

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

230000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In line with our target of 100% renewable energy for all of our properties by 2030, in 2023 64% of our electricity consumption came from renewable sources, equivalent to 35,375 tCO2 less in Scope 2 emissions (location vs. market-based). This represented an increase from last year's benchmark of 61% electricity from renewable sources. We had several sources of renewable electricity, including on-site generation, supplier contracts and unbundled contracts.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

37

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, the PVHE ecommerce team embarked on a project regarding the removal of paper we stopped printing for all Zalando orders. This corresponds to an annual reduction of approximately 5.1 tons of avoided paper per year and the annual embodied carbon of 7 MT CO₂e.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

PVH's Corporate Responsibility team refined its scope 1 & 2 abatement strategy with the development of a marginal abatement cost curve. The curve prioritizes both energy efficiency and renewable energy options by their financial implications and GHG savings potential. This will be utilized as PVH works toward its 2030 target. In 2019, PVH's CR team created an in-depth action plan for meeting its scope 3 reduction target. We quantified GHG reduction potential from over a dozen measures (both underway and new) and prioritized them based on abatement potential, difficulty of implementation and cost. In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule), potential future audits, and due to a significant increase in data maturity and collection, PVH decided to update the emission calculation methodology for both the Scope 1&2 and Scope 3 footprints completed in 2022. These updates align with industry best practices and the GHG Protocol. Our baseline and greenhouse gas reduction goals were approved by SBTi in 2024.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Functions that have the potential to affect PVH's climate impacts and implement emission reduction activities - such as Innovation, Technology, Supply Chain and Corporate Responsibility - have annual budgets. Additional funds are also deployed for emission reduction activities on an ad hoc basis.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Apparel

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

PVH prioritizes the use of environmentally preferred materials, and encourages the design, development, production and distribution of low-carbon products through PVH's Environmentally Preferred Materials target to sustainably source 100% of PVH's cotton wool and viscose by 2025, and 100% of polyester by 2030. In 2023, 83% of PVH cotton is environmentally preferred. PVH uses Textile Exchange's Preferred Fiber and Materials Matrix methodology, the Cascale's Material Sustainability Index data, and Fashion for Good's technical insight and third-party verified data to inform how we categorize materials and fibers into a global framework for preferred material sourcing.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tons of cotton purchased in 2023

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

tons of cotton purchased in 2021

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

22263

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We used emission factors from the Higg Materials Sustainability Index (MSI) for various types of cotton procured. We took the total greenhouse gas emissions per cotton weight in tons in 2021, when we used 54% of environmentally preferred cotton and in 2023, when we used 83% of environmentally preferred cotton. We calculated the percent difference in emissions per ton between 2021 and 2023 and multiplied the percent difference by the total cotton emissions used in our base year. We chose this method so we could isolate avoided emissions from changes to our raw material volume. We used a 2021 base year to align with our SBTi greenhouse gas emission targets.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☒ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Logistics packaging for upstream supply chain

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

While we are able to assess our packaging footprint within our direct operations, we lack data on the logistics packaging used within our upstream supply chain (e.g. the cardboard boxes and pallets needed to transport our raw fiber to our material processor, our processor to our weavers, our weavers to our garment manufacturers). We only have direct insight into the packaging used when we are directly purchasing goods from our garment manufacturers, in addition to the packaging we procure for further internal distribution and for protection and identification of the product itself. Therefore, we are unable to disclose any volumes outside of our sphere of control further upstream.

Cattle products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

PVH material footprint is based on main materials and excludes trims and components.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

PVH material footprint is based on main materials and excludes trims and components.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Licensee businesses

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Data is not in our organizational scope

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is confidential

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

PVH material footprint excludes licensee products.

Cattle products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Specific product lines

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Licensee businesses

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Data is not within our organizational scope

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is confidential

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

PVH material footprint excludes licensee products.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Procured paper products for offices, retail, warehouses, DCs

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

PVH is currently unable to gather full data on paper-based products purchased regionally at owned and operated facilities such as offices, distribution centers, and stores. Products in this excluded category include printing paper, paper-based shipping stickers and thermal paper rolls for printing receipts. Paper-based packaging such as retail shopping bags and retail giftboxes, are being accounted for in PVH's annual packaging data analysis.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Ecommerce packaging

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

PVH was unable to gather sufficient data for its ecommerce packaging channel in the fiscal year 2023 but plans on completing this assessment for upcoming years.
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	58853	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	58853
Cattle products	5905	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	5905

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

58853

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

PVH Suppliers Disclosure.xlsx

(8.5.7) Please explain

<https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx> Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5905

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

PVH Suppliers Disclosure.xlsx

(8.5.7) Please explain

<https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx> Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

In addition to joining the Science Based Targets Network Corporate Engagement Program, we are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis in alignment with Step 1 of SBTN. Upon completion of these assessments, we will analyze and prioritize key locations to enable us to set SBTN Land targets within V1 or V2 of the SBTN methodology. These will include targets around both landscape engagement and no conversion of natural ecosystems. As deemed unnecessary by SBTN, due to the scope and activities of our organization, we will not need to set land footprint reduction targets.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

In addition to joining the Science Based Targets Network Corporate Engagement Program, we are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis in alignment with Step 1 of SBTN. Upon completion of these assessments, we will analyze and prioritize key locations to enable us to set SBTN Land targets within V1 or V2 of the SBTN methodology. These will include targets around both landscape engagement and no conversion of natural ecosystems. As deemed unnecessary by SBTN, due to the scope and activities of our organization, we will not need to set land footprint reduction targets.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are investigating setting a target in this area in the coming years

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

As we receive the results of our materiality assessment and value chain analysis for setting Science Based Targets for Nature, we will be better positioned to understand the impacts of our leather sourcing on land and forests and what targets would be needed. In setting our Forward Fashion Environmentally Preferred Materials targets to date, priority has been given to materials with higher consumption volumes. Currently, leather sourcing represents only 5% of our total material footprint.

[Fixed row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Other volume, please specify :All viscose and manmade cellulosic fibers

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

08/01/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

01/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

4

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/31/2026

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

35

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

32.29

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SDG 12/SDG 13/SDG 15: PVH's target aligns with these SDGs through producing product that adheres to Textile Exchange's preferred fiber and materials matrix. TE defines preferred fibers and raw materials as ones that deliver "reduced impacts and increased benefits for climate, nature, and people against conventional equivalents, through a holistic approach to transforming production systems" Through following this matrix and sourcing only PEFC/FSC certified timber products, PVH's target is directly aligned with responsible consumption and production, protecting life on land and sustainably managed forests as well as leading climate action through using reduced impact products.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH has created a multi-year roadmap outlining the increased uptake of sustainable viscose types to hit our Forward Fashion Target to Sustainably Source 100% of our viscose by 2025. PVH uses Textile Exchange's Preferred Fiber and Materials Matrix methodology, the Cascale's Material Sustainability Index data, and Fashion for Good's technical insight and third-party verified data to inform how we categorize materials and fibers into a global framework for preferred material sourcing. For viscose, this requires that all viscose is sourced from a Green Shirt Canopy supplier and has an FSC or PEFC certification.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

PVH has a Forward Fashion Target to Sustainably Source 100% of our viscose by 2025. PVH uses Textile Exchange's Preferred Fiber and Materials Matrix methodology, the Cascale's Material Sustainability Index data, and Fashion for Good's technical insight and third-party verified data to inform how we categorize materials and fibers into a global framework for preferred material sourcing. For viscose, this requires that all viscose is sourced from a Green Shirt Canopy supplier and has an FSC or PEFC certification. We are utilizing a SMART target and do not have a reduction target.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Resource use and efficiency

☒ % of recycled content used in paper and packaging products

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

09/09/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

01/31/2024

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

68

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

75

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

68

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SDG 12/13: Increasing recycled content in our packaging, especially post-consumer, not only decreases the amount of packaging that goes to landfill but also reduces the reliance on virgin materials.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH is committed to increasing its average recycled content to a minimum of 75% by 2030 across all packaging channels. Our most recent data analysis shows that PVH's average recycled content for all paper-based packaging is trending at 68%. As a next step we will focus on increasing the recycled content of our most consumed paper-based packaging to the highest possible content, which will include testing the strength and durability of 100% recycled content cartons for our transit and ecommerce channels.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

PVH is introducing a Forward Fashion target related to our direct operations packaging: “Minimum 75% of our packaging weight will be made with recycled content, with a preference for post-consumer recycled material, by 2030”

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Resource use and efficiency

☒ % decrease in average weight of packaging per product unit (grams)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

09/09/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

01/31/2024

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

55182

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/31/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

44145

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

55182

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SDG 13: Lower weight packaging requires less energy for transportation and fulfillment resulting in decreased climate impacts from our scope 3 emissions.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PVH is committed to reducing its average packaging weight by 20% by 2030 across all packaging channels. As a next step PVH will evaluate its repacking practices at distribution centers, and develop a standardized process that focuses on reducing packaging consumption, which will include the standardization of carton sizes.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

PVH is introducing a Forward Fashion target to reduce our average packaging weight by 20% by 2030 (from a 2023 baseline)

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

PVH is currently in the process of designing a Traceability ecosystem that leverages a number of different services providers and processes. This work will drive end-to-end visibility of our supply chain, including our details about our material and product footprints and the environmental and social impact of our partners upstream. For man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCF) that are derived from wood pulp, PVH has completed a pilot with Textile Genesis. TG uses its proprietary block-chain based fibercoin technology that ensures all transactions are validated. After successfully tracing back to producer sites for generic and branded fibers like Lenzing and Birla during the pilot phase, PVH has recently launched the scale-up to trace all MMCF related Purchase Orders through Textile Genesis. Chain of custody documentation such as purchase orders, invoices, transport documents, and relevant certifications are also collected. In addition to leveraging this tool, PVH also has a policy against sourcing MMCF from any suppliers that are not Canopy certified green shirt suppliers.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

PVH is currently in the process of designing a Traceability ecosystem that leverages a number of different services providers and processes. This work will drive end-to-end visibility of our supply chain, including details about our material and product footprints and the environmental and social impact of our partners upstream. To trace footwear related components, including leather, PVH leverages The ID Factory to trace purchase orders made to over 250 material suppliers that work with over 300 of our factory partners. In 2023, this tool was used to determine the country of origins of over 13 million square feet of leather hides and also collected related Leather Working Group certifications. Chain of custody documentation such as purchase orders, invoices, and transport documents are also collected.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

69.5

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

30.5

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

100

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Viscose makes up a small percentage of our overall material usage. Viscose represents only 2% of our total material footprint. PVH has a Forward Fashion Target to Sustainably Source 100% of our viscose by 2025. PVH uses Textile Exchange's Preferred Fiber and Materials Matrix methodology, the Cascale's Material Sustainability Index data, and Fashion for Good's technical insight and third-party verified data to inform how we categorize materials and fibers into a global

framework for preferred material sourcing. For viscose, this requires that all viscose is sourced from a Green Shirt Canopy supplier and has an FSC or PEFC certification. Our Forest Protection Police calls out our commitment to the CanopyStyle Initiative and shows how we are addressing deforestation by working internally and externally to pursue design and material innovation, address risk and opportunity, implement scalable solutions, and communicate transparently through our Forward Fashion annual reporting. Canopy works to eliminate sourcing from: companies that are logging forests illegally; areas that have been deforested, and natural forests that have been converted after 1994; or areas being logged in contravention of First Nations/tribal/indigenous peoples' and community rights or from other controversial suppliers.

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We do have certifications related to DF/DCF but do not yet have the data relative to our volume. We collect LWG certifications however do not have a global process to assess.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We are currently in the process of assessing our land footprint through a value chain analysis, which includes contributions to deforestation and conversion. We were awaiting the latest guidance from SBTN before initiating this process.

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We are currently in the process of assessing our land footprint through a value chain analysis, which includes contributions to deforestation and conversion. We were awaiting the latest guidance from SBTN before initiating this process.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years
Cattle products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Cattle products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

PVH does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change primarily from these commodities because timber and cattle products do not constitute a material part of our procured materials. Additionally, our FLAG (Forest, Land Use, and Agriculture) emissions are well below 20% of our total emissions, which is below the threshold set by SBTi. Since land use management and land use change associated with timber and cattle products have a minimal impact on our footprint, we focus our resources on managing and reducing emissions in other areas where we have a more substantial impact. This approach ensures that our efforts are effectively aligned with our core operations and procurement practices.

Cattle products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

PVH does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change primarily from these commodities because timber and cattle products do not constitute a material part of our procured materials. Additionally, our FLAG (Forest, Land Use, and Agriculture) emissions are well below 20% of our total emissions, which is below the threshold set by SBTi. Since land use management and land use change associated with timber and cattle products have a minimal impact on our footprint, we focus our resources on managing and reducing emissions in other areas where we have a more substantial impact. This approach ensures that our efforts are effectively aligned with our core operations and procurement practices.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☒ Environmental protection

☒ Labor rights

☒ Human rights protected under international law

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Third party tools

☒ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

PVH conducts pre-sourcing assessments at all Level 1 factories before they are allowed to produce any products for us. We also conduct pre-sourcing assessments at certain key Level 2 factories. PVH has adopted Social and Labor Convergence Program (SLCP) self-assessment and verification as an industry tool in lieu of the PVH Corporate Responsibility (CR) Assessment to assess human rights. In-scope suppliers are also required to undergo Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) self-assessment and verification annually. HIGG FEM is an industry-wide self-assessment sustainability tool designed to evaluate the environmental and social impacts of apparel and footwear product.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Lack of knowledge or information on how to engage in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

We do not currently engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, as we are still in the process of evaluating our impacts and dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate to reach this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years, however there are many dependencies that first must be evaluated before engaging in these.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to implement a project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Owned and operated sites are measured through our utility bill management software or estimated based on square footage.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We quantify 100% of our owned and operated sites and report it annually through our Corporate Responsibility report and CDP.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric. We assume we discharge 100% of the water we withdrawal because our business does not consume any material volume of water.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Operational standards

(9.2.4) Please explain

All owned and operated sites have access to WASH services.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower**(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology**(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast**

Select from:

☒ Higher**(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast**

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.2.6) Please explain**

PVH's total water withdrawal decreased due to improved access to primary utility data, which increased by 37% and allowed us to estimate less. Additionally, a slight reduction in our owned and operated square footage contributed to the overall decrease in water withdrawal, further reflecting our commitment to more sustainable practices. However, we anticipate that our water withdrawal will increase over the next five years as we expect our business to grow.

Total discharges**(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)****(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

PVH's total water discharges decreased in line with withdrawal due to improved access to primary utility data, which increased by 37% and allowed us to estimate less. Additionally, a slight reduction in our owned and operated square footage contributed to the overall decrease in water withdrawal, further reflecting our commitment to more sustainable practices. However, we anticipate that our water withdrawal will increase over the next five years as we expect our business to grow.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As retailers, our water consumption is relatively low compared to other industries, due to the nature of our operations, which does not require water-intensive processes. We expect this to be the same five years from now.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

PVH does not currently conduct water stress analyses within our own operations, as our facilities account for only a minimal portion of our total water use. However, we are committed to monitoring and addressing water stress in our upstream supply chain, where the majority of our water consumption takes place.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We aim to continue to build on our risk, strategic and financial planning process to include dependencies and impacts in the future – We are still in the process of evaluating our impacts and dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate to reach this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We aim to continue to build on our risk, strategic and financial planning process to include dependencies and impacts in the future – We are still in the process of evaluating our impacts and dependencies on nature. We need to conduct and finalize our biodiversity risk assessment to focus our engagement and ensure any initiatives are targeted to areas of impact. We are looking into this and anticipate to reach this step in our SBTN journey in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

9218000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

21627.84

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate an improvement in our water efficiency, as measured by revenue, over time. This expectation is based on our projected revenue growth, which we foresee outpacing the rate of our water withdrawal.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

PVH asks our supplier to maintain responsible chemical management systems to mitigate chemical risks at the inputs, process, and outputs stages of production. This includes requiring wet processing facilities to adhere to the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Wastewater Guidelines, the industry standard for wastewater compliance. More information available in our Restricted Substance List page (<https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Restricted-Substance-List.pdf>) and Supplier Guidelines (<https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Supply-Guidelines.pdf>).
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

By using more sustainable materials or processes, our products classified as 'sustainable' aim to have a lower environmental impact, notably on water. - Sustainable materials: Products using a min. content of more sustainable materials are classified as 'sustainable'. Materials considered as 'more sustainable' are carefully selected by our internal teams, based on industry benchmarks and experts' recommendations, due to their lower environmental impact on climate and water. - Lower Impact Denim: Denim processed with lower impact finishes according to the Environmental Impact Measurement software are classified as 'sustainable'. Typically, these denim products are finished using lower impact washes, consuming less energy and water and reducing water pollution. This includes for example technologies such as laser, nebulization, ozone, but also the use of green chemicals and water recycling systems.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Sustainable Materials examples: recycled/organic/regenerative cotton, recycled polyester, Lenzing, Birla, etc. For instance, according to the Higg MSI, organic cotton and recycled cotton consume significantly less water than conventional cotton. In 2021 collections, 52% of TH products were made with more sustainable materials. This percentage increased to 77% in 2022. Lower Impact Denim: In 2022, 90% of our TH EU denim products were processed with lower impact, therefore having a reduced impact on water. To minimize our environmental impact, we're fostering denim both made with more sustainable materials and processed with lower impact finishes. In 2022, this already represents 84% of TH EU denim.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We performed a Water Risk Assessment with WWF to analyze our impact and identify our top priority basins. We are using this assessment to develop a water withdrawals target driven by science.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

WASH services are included in our water stewardship programs but we have not set a target yet. PVH will consider setting WASH related targets when evolving our water strategy.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

02/01/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

01/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

01/31/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

82

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

82

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers facilities with water-based processes on site. It does not include facilities with no water processing on site. It covers garment suppliers we directly purchase from and strategic textile mills. It does not include licensees, non-strategic textile mills and raw materials producers or processors.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have already achieved a high percentage of target. We engage with the outstanding facilities which haven't met the requirement, and require them to carry out the remediation within a short period of time.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This is our publicly reported target language: "ELIMINATE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS & MICROFIBERS Water leaving our wet processors will have zero hazardous chemicals and be filtered for harmful microfibers by 2025."

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

☒ Increase in watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation activities

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

02/01/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

01/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

01/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is limited to the five key areas we have identified to be the most at risk: China, Ethiopia, India, Turkey, and Vietnam.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Collaboration with WWF to gain the needed water specific expertise, resources, and deep engagement with the local communities, government, academics, and water related NGOs.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

At PVH we honor the fundamental role our collective workforce has on the success of our business. We are committed to continually improving the lives of our associates, workers, their families, and their communities. Our ambition is for our business to positively affect over 1 million lives across our value chain focusing on education and opportunities for women and children and ensuring access to clean water for all. Provide Access to Water is a priority of our CR mission Forward Fashion ensuring access to clean water for communities in our key collaborative action basins. We purposefully identified strategic sourcing regions China, Ethiopia, India, Turkey, and Vietnam that were also deemed as high risk based on the WWF Water Risk Filter to land our collective action programs. PVH is continuing these efforts through performing a refreshed water risk assessment with WWF in the future which will help to identify regions where further action is needed to protect and preserve water.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable

End-of-life management

- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- ☒ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

(10.1.3) Please explain

PVH has four targets that pertain to and include plastic packaging and waste: Reduce our average packaging weight by 20% by 2030, Minimum 25% of our ecommerce mailers will be reusable by 2030, Minimum 75% of our packaging weight will be made with recycled content, with a preference for post-consumer recycled material, by 2030, and All PVH offices, distribution centers and stores will achieve zero waste by 2030.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

PVH purchases plastic packaging and components via vendors and their suppliers but are not the producers of these materials. We have used the data from our consumer packaging consumption baseline from FY23 for the numbers reported in the subsequent questions.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

PVH does not consume polycarbonate or other polymers or plastic packaging that can be considered durable.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

PVH does not consume polycarbonate or other polymers or plastic packaging that can be considered durable.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within on-product, transit, operational, and retail packaging, such as polybags and plastic hangers.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within on-product, transit, operational, and retail packaging, such as polybags and plastic hangers.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within on-product, transit, operational, and retail packaging, such as polybags and plastic hangers.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

TBD

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to PVH.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

None
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

PVH currently does not track sold packaging data.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

10343

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

66

(10.5.7) Please explain

Total weight of used plastic packaging refers to our on-product, transit, retail and operational packaging channels. Included in this metric are all packaging types that had more than 50% plastic in their composition. Excluded in this data set is our ecommerce data, which has not been collected this year, but is planned to be collected going forward. Percentages were calculated based on weighted averages.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

PVH currently does not track sold packaging data.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % technically recyclable

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

83.47

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

5.05

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Total weight of used plastic packaging refers to our on-product, transit, retail and operational packaging channels. Included in this metric are all packaging types that had more than 50% plastic in their composition. Excluded in this data set is our ecommerce data, which has not been collected this year, but is planned to be collected going forward. PVH considers that PETE, HDPE, LDPE, PP and PS are technically recyclable. Percentages were calculated based on weighted averages.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Materiality assessment and value chain analysis to inform SBTN target setting

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	<div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years</div>

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis to understand the impacts of our direct operations and upstream supply chain on biodiversity. Upon completion of these analyses, we will better understand the exact locations of our impacts in relation to these areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis to understand the impacts of our direct operations and upstream supply chain on biodiversity. Upon completion of these analyses, we will better understand the exact locations of our impacts in relation to these areas.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis to understand the impacts of our direct operations and upstream supply chain on biodiversity. Upon completion of these analyses, we will better understand the exact locations of our impacts in relation to these areas.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis to understand the impacts of our direct operations and upstream supply chain on biodiversity. Upon completion of these analyses, we will better understand the exact locations of our impacts in relation to these areas.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis to understand the impacts of our direct operations and upstream supply chain on biodiversity. Upon completion of these analyses, we will better understand the exact locations of our impacts in relation to these areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently in the process of conducting our materiality assessment and value chain analysis to understand the impacts of our direct operations and upstream supply chain on biodiversity. Upon completion of these analyses, we will better understand the exact locations of our impacts in relation to these areas.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	Once we finalize our double materiality assessment, we will seek third-party verification for material issues to ensure accuracy and credibility.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

