

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

PVH is one of the largest global lifestyle companies in the world, driven by our iconic brands *Calvin Klein* and *TOMMY HILFIGER*.

In 2022, PVH had over 31,000 associates operating in more than 40 countries and generated \$9.0 billion in revenue.

As an industry leader and one of the largest fashion companies in the world, we recognize that we have a responsibility to address our social and environmental impacts. Corporate responsibility has always played a critical role within our broader business strategy. We are steadfast in our commitment to drive fashion forward – for good – by finding innovative and responsible solutions to protect our planet, cultivating an environment of inclusion, diversity and equity, and improving the lives of women and children where we live and work.

We use our *Forward Fashion* strategy as the guiding principle to make progress toward our environmental and social goals and targets. We have evolved our strategy framework to simplify with focus areas that clearly state what we stand for. Our commitments remain the same, with the exception of our newly-revised Circularity target that now includes a broader scope.

Our purpose of driving fashion forward for good is supported by three pillars:

- **Accelerating Climate Action** - *Transition to net zero, evolving our operations to preserve resources and nature*
- **Advancing Human Rights** - *Respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights to our supply chain*
- **Championing Inclusion and Diversity** - *Promote inclusion, equity, belonging and opportunity for the advancement of our associates and communities*

In 2022, amidst an increasingly volatile global landscape, we believe that it is more important than ever to drive continued progress against our sustainability commitments and increase transparency on our efforts to achieve those commitments. The fashion industry is changing, and at PVH, we recognize our responsibility and opportunity to drive fashion forward — for good.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

February 1, 2022

End date

January 31, 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Croatia
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Indonesia

Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	PVH

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy, which includes climate-related issues such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board, comprised of three Directors monitors and develops 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. The Committee meets quarterly with CR management and engages regularly on CR issues. Within our 2030 goal of achieving 100% renewable electricity in our Owned & Operated Facilities, PVH's CR Committee has been briefed and consulted as we pursue Virtual Power Purchase Agreements in our North America and European markets. These long-term, fixed-rate projects will enable PVH to offset our entire respective electricity loads for these two regions, eliminate the need to purchase RECs on an annual basis, and keep us at pace with industry leaders.</p> <p>Additionally, the Audit & Risk Management Committee is charged with providing assistance to the Board of Directors in fulfilling the Board's oversight functions relating to the quality and integrity of the Company's financial reports, monitoring the Company's financial reporting process and internal audit function, monitoring the independent public accounting firm's qualifications, independence and performance, reviewing and assessing the Company's significant business and financial risks and processes to manage the same and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and performing such other activities consistent with its charter and the Company's By-Laws as the Committee or the Board deems appropriate. 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 meets quarterly and is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent public accounting firm.</p>

<p>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</p>	<p>The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for embedding sustainability into company culture and operations across all brands, regions, and functions, as well as for working with internal and external stakeholders to integrate sustainable approaches into product design and product lifecycles across business operations. The CSO is supported by our Corporate Responsibility Leadership Team (CRLT), who manage the global CR team. The CR team works cross- functionally with key business partners, including Raw Materials, Sourcing, Supply, Design, Retail, Global Affairs, Legal, Risk, and Compliance teams, to monitor and reduce risk from climate- related issues and activities.</p> <p>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 the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This work included the definition of two climate scenarios informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) as well as the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 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.</p>
<p>Other C-Suite Officer</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Director on board</p>	<p>Three members of the PVH Board of Directors have competency in Climate initiatives, as outlined in the PVH Board Nominating, Governance & Management Governance Committee Skills Matrix. This includes one director on board, who sits on the Corporate Responsibility Committee having substantial experience with corporate responsibility initiatives, including having run Green Energy Investing at Google from 2007-2013. Within monitoring climate and environmental risk, the CR Committee engages on cross-sector collaboration on global solutions and relevant policies, and evolving business practices, such as reducing waste, prioritizing environmentally preferred raw materials and investing in renewable energy.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are	Governance mechanisms into which climate-	Please explain
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a scheduled agenda item	related issues are integrated	
<p>Scheduled – all meetings</p>	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the Audit & Risk Management Committee is charged with providing assistance to the Board of Directors. The 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. 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 meets quarterly and is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent public accounting firm.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
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Row 1	Yes	<p>Three members of the PVH Board of Directors have competency in Climate initiatives, as outlined in the PVH Board Nominating, Governance & Management Governance Committee Skills Matrix. This includes one director on board, who sits on the Corporate Responsibility Committee having substantial experience with corporate responsibility initiatives, including having run Green Energy Investing at Google from 2007-2013. Within monitoring climate and environmental risk, the CR Committee engages on cross-sector collaboration on global solutions and relevant policies, and evolving business practices, such as reducing waste, prioritizing environmentally preferred raw materials and investing in renewable energy.</p>
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C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
- Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Other, please specify
Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

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 the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This work included the definition of two climate scenarios informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) as well as the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 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. Within our commitment to the Ocean Conservancy's Arctic Shipping Corporate Pledge, we suspended all PVH products from being shipped on vessels via newly accessible Arctic shipping routes, acknowledging climate risks threatening these ecosystems. We have also supported associate-led programs to reduce emissions and meet our public commitments, such as PVH Europe's climate change-focused program, Climate Cool. Climate Cool's robust Steering Committee has supported the implementation of what is believed to currently be the world's most powerful operational solar rooftop at the PVH Europe Warehouse and Logistics Center in Venlo, the Netherlands

Position or committee

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

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

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.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

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 HILFIGER.

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.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	7	This time horizon applies to PVH’s risk, strategy, and financial planning.
Medium-term	7	17	This time horizon applies to PVH’s risk, strategy, and financial planning.
Long-term	17	27	This time horizon applies to PVH’s risk, strategy, and financial planning.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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 revenue or earnings per share by 0.5%.

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.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH engaged with a global sustainability consulting leader, to conduct an in-depth qualitative and quantitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. This work included defining two climate scenarios informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (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 because they are the most probable future climate conditions likely to materialize. Aligned with PVH's climate commitments and scenario analysis best practices, 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

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 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 were short-listed, and the potential financial impacts were estimated. Within the process, an external consulting firm benchmarked the top risks and opportunities identified by the company to determine if they were aligned with those identified by other companies and industry peers.

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 considers 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.

For example, supply chain (including sourcing and logistics) risks involving the potential for climate-related natural disasters (e.g., floods, droughts) and volatile commodity costs are incorporated in the ERM process. From a financial reporting perspective, the Company's independent auditors, are appointed by the Audit & Risk Management Committee. The reports of the independent auditors are contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K. Risks (including Climate risk) with the 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 company's enterprise level climate risks are managed cross-functionally with sustainability teams convening key business partners, including Raw Materials, Sourcing, Supply, Design, Retail, Global Affairs, Legal, Risk, and Compliance teams to monitor and reduce risk from climate-related issues and activities. Legal, Risk, and Compliance teams to monitor and reduce risk from climate-related issues and activities. Top climate risks with substantive financial impact are addressed in 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).

Our Global Sustainability teams work with other departments to conduct different initiatives on addressing climate risks by monitoring, preventing, and reducing the impact. For example, the increase in extreme weather patterns and climate disasters in the U.S. and abroad not only pose financial and inventory risks for the business, but also create uncertainty around stable sourcing practices and worker livelihood. To deal with the risk, PVH conducts periodic TCFD-aligned climate risk scenario analyses with an external consultancy to identify hotspots in the value chain that are susceptible to extreme weather and identify opportunities to design more sustainable products with reduced environmental inputs. This analysis is revisited annually to address changes in the business strategy, operations, or new available climate data or research. The final results are used to drive strategy changes within PVH operations, including within raw material procurement and supply change engagement.

The results from the TCFD-aligned climate scenario analysis are integrated into the risks identified by Enterprise Risk Management; this combined list is presented out to Senior Executives, and the list is voted on and prioritized by likelihood and impact. Further follow-up work is done with respective business divisions to mitigate the most significant risks. Short-, medium-, and long-term risks are included in the ERM process. At the regional level, risks are ranked and analyzed, to determine if they are globally material and need to be managed at an enterprise risk level. However, if such risks do not rise to an enterprise level, they are still tracked regionally. Then, both internal and external risk professionals, along with leaders from across PVH’s departments, rank risks based on the impact, likelihood, and control comfort.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Current regulations are evaluated as part of PVH’s climate risk assessment as we have facilities in over 40 countries globally that are subject to different climate-related regulations. We closely monitor any regulations relevant to our operations. There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on climate change 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. There are also efforts to pass legislation that would have the same effect and subject us to legal liability, including private rights of action, for violations. 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. We also may incur additional costs or require additional resources to monitor, report and comply with such stakeholder expectations and standards and legislation, and to meet our climate change targets and commitments.</p> <p>As embedded in our ERM process, our company regularly monitors all current regulations. For example, PVH office buildings and stores in New York City are subject to building codes, energy benchmarking and audits (for those that meet the minimum square footage requirement of LL84 and LL87), and programs that support energy efficiency (e.g., the</p>

		<p>city fines organizations for leaving doors/windows open when air conditioning is on). PVH is also a member of the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA), a 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 is \$400 billion in annual U.S. retail sales. 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.</p>
<p>Emerging regulation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>As regulations and disclosure requirements vary across jurisdictions and continue to evolve rapidly, PVH monitors emerging regulations and disclosure requirements related to climate change, which are constantly evolving as governments and regulatory bodies worldwide recognize the importance of addressing climate issues. This includes the focus, by regulators, legislators, consumers, investors, our associates and other stakeholders on ESG matters; as well as regulatory requirements to expand our disclosures, each exposing us to costs or risks. We have established focus areas and targets under our corporate responsibility strategy including diversity, greenhouse gas emissions, water usage and use of more sustainable materials & packaging.</p> <p>The EU Commission now requires all large companies to disclose information on risk and opportunity arising from social and environmental issues, and on the impact on people and the environment, as part of the European Green Deal. This legislation will impact how we report to investors and stakeholders, ensuring access to information needed to assess investment risks arising from climate change and other sustainability issues. PVH monitors developments with this legislation through formal consultations and participation in the SAC. We also anticipate additional country level legislation in the EU, which our Global Affairs teams continue to monitor and assess. In the US we continue to monitor upcoming regulatory disclosure requirements of the SEC and the individual climate policies of several states. PVH has expanded our efforts to increase transparency of our climate reporting and other policies around a net-zero transition. PVH's global operations will be affected by national and local legislation and possible future carbon taxes; resulting in likely increased internal costs, or costs passed from our supply chain partners. Our retail stores are heavily dependent on the ability and desire of consumers to travel and shop and our U.S. retail store operations are a material contributor to our revenue and earnings. Many of our US retail stores are located away from major residential centers or near vacation destinations, making travel a critical factor in their success. These retail businesses historically have had a significant portion of their revenue and earnings attributable to sales to</p>

		international tourists and have been significantly negatively affected by the lack of international tourism into the U.S. since 2020.
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technology plays a crucial role in achieving PVH's climate-related targets and driving greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions throughout our operations. We actively leverage technology to enhance energy efficiency in our owned and operated buildings, aiming to minimize our environmental impact.</p> <p>Improving our lighting systems through LED retrofits and new technology installs, reduces and optimizes energy consumption and helps to reduce heat in work locations, creating a more comfortable and sustainable work environment.</p> <p>In addition, we are exploring the implementation of more advanced HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment that is designed to operate with higher efficiency. By upgrading our HVAC systems, we can reduce energy waste and lower our carbon footprint. PVH is also committed to reducing our dependency on the traditional power grid by embracing renewable energy sources. We are currently assessing opportunities to expand our use of renewable energy, both through onsite generation and offsite procurement. By investing in renewable energy solutions, we can further decrease our reliance on fossil fuels and contribute to a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.</p> <p>Furthermore, PVH recognizes the importance of engaging our suppliers in our sustainability efforts. We encourage our suppliers to adopt new technologies and practices that drive GHG emissions reductions within their operations. By collaborating with suppliers and sharing best practices, we can collectively work towards a more sustainable and resilient supply chain.</p> <p>Through the strategic adoption of technology, PVH aims to enhance energy efficiency, reduce emissions, and promote the use of renewable energy sources. By embracing innovative solutions and collaborating with our suppliers, we can make significant progress in achieving our climate-related targets and advancing our commitment to sustainability.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk is included in our Climate related Risk assessment structure, but to date, PVH has not experienced any climate-related litigation claims.
Market	Relevant, always included	A small number of our customers account for significant portions of our revenue. Sales to our five largest customers were 14.1%, 15.0% and 16.3% of our revenue in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. A decision by any of our major customers, for any reason, to decrease significantly the amount of merchandise purchased from us or our licensing or other partners, or to change their manner of doing business with us or our licensing or other partners, could substantially reduce our revenue and materially adversely affect our profitability.

		<p>Traditional brick and mortar retailers have experienced significant business disruptions as a result of the pandemic, and several of our customers in North America filed for bankruptcy since the onset. The retail industry's recent history has seen a great deal of consolidation, particularly in the United States,. We expect that ownership & management changes, store closings, restructurings or other disruptions to be ongoing, particularly as consumers continue to transition from traditional B&M retail, to ecomm. In the future, retailers also may reposition their stores' target markets or marketing strategies. Any of these types of actions could result in a further decrease in the number of stores to which we can sell, to which we want to sell or which want to carry our products and there can be no assurance that these sales can be fully offset by sales into digital channels. Additionally, stores may purchase a smaller amount of our products and reduce the retail floor space designated for our brands. These changes could decrease our opportunities in the market, increase our reliance on a smaller number of customers or decrease our negotiating strength with our customers. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.</p> <p>Key PVH customers have begun establishing sourcing requirements related to sustainability, or have established integrated platforms to highlight sustainable products for our customers. As a result, we receive requests for sustainability related information about our products. In some cases, customers require that certain products include sustainable materials or packaging, that may result in higher raw material and production costs. Key customers who begin sourcing only products made from sustainable materials or only products sold with recyclable packaging, could affect demand for PVH products and increase competition for raw and packaging materials.</p>
<p>Reputation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>A significant portion of our PVH+ business strategy involves growing our Tommy Hilfiger and Calvin Klein businesses globally. Our ability to successfully carry out our growth strategy, now called the PVH+ plan, may be affected by, among other things, our ability to enhance our relationships with existing customers to obtain additional selling space or add additional product lines, our ability to develop new relationships with retailers, economic and competitive conditions, changes in consumer spending patterns and changes in consumer tastes and style trends.</p> <p>The growing consumer interest in corporate responsibility and PVH's environmental stewardship is monitored as a component of this risk. For example, brand value could diminish significantly due to a number of other factors, including changing consumer attitudes regarding social issues, or consumer perception that we have acted in an irresponsible manner. Negative claims or publicity regarding PVH, its products or licensed products, especially through the accelerated</p>

		<p>negative potential of social media, could adversely affect the reputation of the brands and sales, despite potential inaccuracy of claims or efforts of correction. PVH's corporate responsibility platform prioritizes these risks according to their positive or negative impact on the company. Furthermore, if the actions we are taking towards sustainability and social and environmental responsibility as part of our Forward Fashion strategy are not achieved or perceived to be disingenuous, consumer trust in our brand, as well as our brand value, may suffer.</p> <p>In recent years, climate change has influenced consumer preferences and behaviors. Rising awareness of sustainability and environmental concerns may lead to shifts in consumer demand for eco-friendly, ethically sourced and climate-resilient apparel. PVH recognizes that while we've made progress, there is more to be done across our organization, and our supply chain to address our social and environmental impacts. To this end, PVH assesses whether its current product offerings align with evolving consumer preferences, and adapt or develop new products to meet consumer demands; through two growth drivers of the PVH+ Plan: Win with Product and Win in the Digitally-Led Marketplace.</p> <p>We operate a thorough issues-management process, with a team dedicated to addressing and resolving high risk issues that are raised via various avenues, including by NGOs suppliers or issue-specific media campaigns.</p>
<p>Acute physical</p>	<p>Relevant, sometimes included</p>	<p>We operate retail stores and a limited number of distribution facilities around the world. These distribution facilities store and ship products to our customers and our own retail stores, and perform related logistics services. Our ability to meet the needs of our customers and stores depends on the operation of our primary facilities.</p> <p>The success of our brick & mortar & ecomm businesses depends in part on consumer satisfaction, including timely receipt of orders. If our primary facilities shut down or became inoperable for any reason including fire, labor shortage, natural disaster, we may experience disruption or delay in distributing our products to our consumers, resulting in dissatisfaction and lost sales.</p> <p>Through the period 2020-2022, we have experienced a significant increase in demand for shipping capacity, resulting in disruption of deliveries, incurring higher freight & logistics costs, and longer lead times. These disruptions have impacted our inventory levels, sales volumes, and are expected to negatively impact our gross margin. If we are unable to offset these costs with higher prices, reductions in product costs or operating expenses, our profitability will decline. The increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather and emerging diseases intensifies this risk.</p> <p>In addition to extreme weather related events, WWF has found that biodiversity loss from conversion of land for agriculture has fragmented</p>

		<p>natural ecosystems and increased interactions between humans, livestock and wildlife. This has been linked to the emergence of the most recent zoonotic diseases, including SARS, COVID-19, and Ebola, and could pose substantial risk to PVH.</p> <p>As the majority of our U.S. retail stores are located near vacation destinations, travel is a critical factor to their success. Reduced consumer traffic and purchasing, in our own channels or our wholesale customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Reductions could result from travel restrictions or other circumstances like natural disasters. Epidemics and other health-related concerns have resulted in closed stores, reduced consumer traffic and purchasing.</p> <p>Political or civil unrest and demonstrations could also affect consumer traffic and purchasing, prompting businesses to temporarily close stores. These disruptions in consumer traffic and purchasing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and will be monitored.</p>
<p>Chronic physical</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>PVH recognizes that long term, unpredictable changes in weather patterns and seasons due to climate change could present an impact to our business.</p> <p>AON's annual Global Catastrophe Report estimates that through Q3 2022, global natural disaster events caused total economic losses estimated at minimally \$227 billion. The United States experienced 18 separate billion-dollar disasters in 2022, including Hurricanes Fiona and Ian battering Florida, a southeastern Tornado outbreak, and Western Wildfires. The average number of billion-dollar disasters has surged over time, driven by a combination of increased exposure of people living in and moving to hazardous areas, vulnerability due to increasing hazards like wind speed and fire intensity, and a warming climate.</p> <p>Based on our 2022 strategic approach, we looked at forecasting of consumer demand relative to chronic weather pattern changes, which if done inaccurately, may lead to excess inventory levels or a shortage of product required to meet demand. Inventory levels in excess of consumer demand may result in inventory write-downs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which could have a material adverse effect on the reputation of our brands and profitability, as well as the environment and consumption of resources. If we underestimate consumer demand, we may not have sufficient inventory to meet consumer requirements in a timely manner. This could result in lost revenues as well as damage to our reputation and relationships.</p> <p>Additionally, Bloomberg found that the number of new people forced to move within their own countries due to climate disasters has risen to its highest level. Some of PVH's major sourcing regions, such as the</p>

		<p>Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, and China lead the ranking of countries with new people uprooted due to extreme weather.</p> <p>The increase in extreme weather patterns and climate disasters in key sourcing regions as well as the regions that we own and operate stores not only pose financial and inventory risks for the business, but also create uncertainty around stable sourcing practices and worker livelihood.</p>
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C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

With over 2,000 owned and operated (O&O) facilities globally, PVH operations are subject to physical risk from the changing climate, including fires, floods, and other extreme weather events. Increased frequency and severity can disrupt business operations and increase costs related to insurance premiums and damages.

From a business operations standpoint, potential impacts from adverse weather patterns include facility damages, technology infrastructure disruption, consumer shopping disruption, inventory loss, regional blackouts and compromised employee health / wellbeing. These impacts result in increased expenditures such as repair costs and insurance deductibles on PVH locations classified as flood or wind zones.

As part of our 2022 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, we analyzed the exposure of our assets to flooding, wildfires, severe storms, precipitation, and extreme wind 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 considered to be 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 in this analysis.

In 2022, PVH was impacted by the substantial weather event, Hurricane Ian, which resulted in the permanent closing of two of our retail locations. In previous years, PVH has been significantly impacted by: A) Typhoon Mangkhut in 2018, which struck Hong Kong. PVH’s commercial office in Hong Kong was damaged on numerous floors, and employees had to work from alternative locations while the damage was repaired; and B) Hurricane Maria in 2017 which struck Puerto Rico. PVH suffered damage and inventory loss in 6 of our retail locations.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

66,800,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

69,100,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Explanation of financial impact 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).

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

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.

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.

Comment

The risk is being monitored.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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 World Bank metrics assuming a cost per metric ton of between

\$2 and \$156; PVH estimates that the potential impact based on our calculated 2022 Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions to be \$100K - \$7.3M. ($\$2 \times 46,989 \text{ MTCO}_2 \rightarrow \$156 \times 46,989 \text{ MT CO}_2$)

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. However, in the interim, the imposition of carbon taxes could lead to higher costs for our energy procurement.

Though PVH is cognizant that carbon taxes can indirectly affect our suppliers' operational costs, our current range of potential financial impact does not account for these taxes. We continue to collaborate closely with our suppliers as an integral part of our supply chain management efforts. We work together to enhance sustainability practices and reduce emissions collectively. However, the implementation of carbon taxes could increase their costs, potentially leading to higher prices for goods and services provided to PVH.

To mitigate the potential financial impact of carbon taxes, PVH is actively exploring various strategies. We invest in renewable energy procurement to reduce our reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources and mitigate exposure to price fluctuations in the electricity market. By accelerating the transition to renewable energy, we can minimize the potential cost increases associated with carbon taxes.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

100,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7,300,000

Explanation of financial impact 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 World Bank's Carbon Pricing Dashboard, carbon taxes in PVH markets range from \$2 - \$156 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. ($\$2 \times 46,989 \text{ MTCO}_2 \rightarrow \$156 \times 46,989 \text{ MT CO}_2$). 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.

Cost of response to risk

213,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate the impact of carbon taxes on PVH, our primary response is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions throughout our value chain. In 2019, we established 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, 2, and 3 emissions by 30% by 2030, based on a 2017 baseline. Additionally, we aim to increase our annual sourcing of renewable energy for owned and operated facilities from 22% in 2018 to 100% by 2030. These targets reflect our commitment to transitioning to more sustainable energy sources and reducing our overall carbon footprint.

In 2023, we are in the process of revising our existing science-based targets to align with the SBTi's Net-Zero Standard. This aligns with our longer-term commitment to achieve net-zero emissions. 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.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-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 71% from a

2017 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 2022, PVH has achieved a 69% reduction in Scope 1 & 2, and 60% 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. In our efforts to assess and mitigate climate-related risks, PVH has conducted a comprehensive Climate Risk Scenario Analysis. This analysis has allowed us to evaluate both high carbon and low carbon scenarios, considering the global dependence on fossil fuels. Under a high carbon scenario, where decarbonization efforts are insufficient, we anticipate higher REC costs due to increased demand and limited supply. Conversely, a low carbon scenario presents numerous opportunities and a greater ability to transition to renewable generation. These projections indicate that the shift to renewable electricity sources actually creates a financial opportunity for PVH. Furthermore, the regulatory landscape, various incentives and voluntary best practices, create favorable conditions for PVH to adopt renewable energy solutions. We are actively exploring opportunities to implement on-site renewables, and procure long-term renewable energy contracts. EU and North American markets offer high potential for PVH to expand its renewable usage through VPPAs and on-site projects. By seizing these opportunities and advancing our renewable energy transition, PVH strengthens its leadership, enhances its operational efficiency and overall resilience in a rapidly evolving landscape.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

50,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

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, we have 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.

Cost to realize opportunity

237,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and 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 1.5°C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Approved by SBTi, our targets also include a 71% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction from a 2017 base year.

PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 60% 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 \$213,000 for FY 2022 in NA and Europe.

By rapidly 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 are proud to be a key partner in the launch of The Fashion Pact Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA), which aims to expand renewable energy use in Europe by investing in new clean energy infrastructure. As the largest collective PPA in the fashion industry, the CVPPA seeks to add over 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity to the grid, accelerating the transition to clean energy while helping brands progress towards their sustainability targets. 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.

Comment

Cost FY 2022 total cost of Renewable Energy Credits + CVPPA costs incurred.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

PVH Annual Report: <https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/investor-relations/PVH-Year-in-Review-2022.pdf> PVH Forward Fashion Website: <https://pvh.com/responsibility>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		<p>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.</p> <p>The SSP1-2.6 scenario was utilized to model physical impacts in a lower-emission projection aligned with the</p>

		<p>Low Carbon scenario described above (e.g., paired with IEA SDS). A 2.0°C 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.</p> <p>The SSP1-2.6 is related to RCP 2.6 but also considers social and economic factors.</p> <p>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.).</p>
<p>Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5</p>	<p>Company-wide</p>	<p>The SSP2-4.5 scenario aligns with the High Carbon scenario described above (e.g., paired with IEA STEPS).</p> <p>In SSP2-4.5, progress toward sustainability is slow, with disparate development, income growth, and policies. Temperatures rise by 2.7°C by the end of the century, compared to 1.8°C in the low-carbon SSP1-2.6 scenario.</p> <p>SSP2-4.5 is related to RCP 4.5 but also considers economic factors.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

			emission reductions globally, which will result in differing financial and strategic implications for PVH.
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C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

- What are the top physical and transitional risks and opportunities that may impact PVH's facilities, operations, people, and overall business?
- What are the potential future financial and strategic implications for PVH if the future climate conditions described in the chosen scenarios came to fruition?
- What risk mitigation and response strategies are currently in place to address these potential impacts?
- What risk mitigation and response actions can PVH take to improve the resilience of short- and long-term enterprise planning?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

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.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	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

		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PVH has active working groups in place to increase ambitions and foster adoption of recycled, regenerative, organic and transitional cotton.</p>
<p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

		<p>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.</p> <p>With PVH's intent of eliminating single-use plastic packaging, 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.</p> <p>PVH worked further to reduce risk from climate related impacts of Arctic Shipping. In 2019, PVH committed to the Arctic Shipping Corporate Pledge spearheaded by the Ocean Conservancy and fellow Fashion Pact signatory Nike. Through this voluntary pledge, PVH agreed to suspend any current or future PVH products from being shipped on vessels via newly accessible arctic shipping routes, acknowledging the climate risks threatening these ecosystems and taking proactive steps to reduce these risks.</p>
<p>Investment in R&D</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>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. Our revised circularity target now states that All PVH products will contribute to the circular economy throughout the product lifecycle (design ,use and end of life) by 2030</p> <p>Our updated tools and resources support our internal teams in meeting our CR & FF targets. Sustainable Product and Packaging Guidelines enable improvements that reduce our overall environmental impact. Through key partnerships like Fashion For Good, we transform how clothes are made and consumed at all levels In 2022, this included the validation and seeding of:</p> <p>Textile to textile recycling technologies – recovering fiber, yarn or fabric and reprocessing the material into recycled yarn to be used in our supply chains:</p> <p>IFC: Seeding Infinted Fiber Company's innovative technology turning cellulose-rich materials into unique, circular fibers.</p>

		<p>IFC: First Commercial in Infinna Fiber (IFC) Tee sold on Tommy.com</p> <p>RENEWCELL: Partnership with Renewcell Seeding Textile to Textile recycling technology into PVH supply chains.</p> <p>RENEWCELL: First commercial products launched within Tommy Jeans And Hilfiger collections</p> <p>FASHION FOR GOOD: Full Circle Textiles project</p> <p>FASHION FOR GOOD: Part of FFG's Sorting for Circularity Project.</p> <p>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 SBT of 100% renewably sourced energy.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>Specific to mitigating the negative impacts of climate change to our operations, PVH is focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating and mitigating the risks to our business created by climate change

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Science Based Targets. <p>While continuing to work around operational challenges following the pandemic, PVH made notable progress in 2022 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 69% from our 2017 baseline. • Achieving a total of 60% of energy used in our offices, warehouses and stores to be derived from renewable sources in 2022; an increase of 7% from last year, and meeting our interim 2025 renewable energy target ahead of schedule.
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C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Access to capital Liabilities	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Liabilities - Climate risk is integrated into PVH's risk assessment and</p>

		financial planning processes.
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C3.5

(C3.5) 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
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32,689

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

119,758

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

152,447

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

71

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

44,209.63

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15,363

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31,627

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

46,989.2

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

97.4319682749

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year. PVH also commits to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030, which translates to an absolute emissions reduction for scope 1 and 2 of 71% by 2030 from a 2017 base year. This target was initially approved by the Science Based

Targets initiative in September of 2019. Subsequently, PVH revised its baseline information for scope 3 emissions, and our target was re-validated by the Science Based Targets initiative in July of 2020.

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 2022, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 69% against the fiscal year 2017 baseline and by 27% from fiscal year 2021. 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 FY 2022, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 60% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 3 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 6: Business travel

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 14: Franchises

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1,741,980

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

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)

24,534

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

194,714

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

33,706

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

139,497

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

557,562

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

74,967

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

195,001

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,961,960

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2,961,960

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

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)

59

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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)

0.8

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)

7

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)

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)

1.1

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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)

5

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

18.8

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)

2.5

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

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)

6.6

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

2,073,372

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1,156,986

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

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)

14,506

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

89,607

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1,216

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

10,669

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

258,736

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30,922

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11,666

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,574,308

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1,574,308

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

156.1637114163

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year. This target was initially approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in September of 2019. Subsequently, PVH revised its baseline information for scope 3 emissions, and our target was re-validated by the Science Based Targets initiative in July of 2020. Of note, PVH is going above and beyond the requirements of the Science Based Targets initiative for scope 3 emissions and including indirect use-phase emissions in the baseline emissions calculation (i.e., use of sold products) included in our disclosure.

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 completed for 2022. These updates align with industry best practices and the GHG Protocol. These methodology changes materially impact the total results, and because of that, prior year footprints are not comparable. To support an update to PVH's Science-based Target (SBT) and for internal / external reporting, tracking, and abatement efforts, PVH will recalculate the appropriate baseline year to understand historical changes in emissions and develop strategies for updates to PVH's SBT target.

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. 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 completed for 2022. These updates align with industry best practices and the GHG Protocol. These methodology changes materially impact the total results, and because of that, prior year footprints are not comparable. To support an update to PVH's Science-based Target (SBT) and for internal / external reporting, tracking, and abatement efforts, PVH will recalculate the appropriate baseline year to understand historical changes in emissions and develop strategies for updates to PVH's SBT target.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

- Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2017

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

119,758

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

22

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

60

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

48.7179487179

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At PVH, we aim to eliminate carbon emissions to protect our global climate. In 2018, we declared our continued support to combat climate change through public pledges and actions, which included joining the RE100 initiative, committing to the Science Based Targets initiative (“SBTi”) and proudly signing the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. In 2018, joined by RE100, and approved by the Science Based Targets initiative, PVH committed to source 100% renewable electricity for our facilities by 2030, with an interim target of 50% by 2025. Our joining signifies our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity for our facilities by 2030, with an interim target of 50% by 2025.

Our renewable electricity target is part of our larger 2030 Science Based Target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 71% from a 2017 baseline, and to reduce our Scope 3 emissions by 30%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At PVH, we aim to eliminate carbon emissions to protect our global climate. In 2018, we declared our continued support to combat climate change through public pledges and actions, which included joining the RE100 initiative, committing to the Science Based Targets initiative (“SBTi”) and proudly signing the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. In 2018, joined by RE100, and approved by the Science Based Targets initiative, PVH committed to source 100% renewable electricity for our facilities by 2030, with an interim target of 50% by 2025. Our joining signifies our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity for our facilities by 2030, with an interim target of 50% by 2025. By investing in renewable electricity, we increase the demand for – and delivery of – renewable energy globally, signalling our prioritization of this initiative and willingness to reciprocate the commitments that we are asking of our supply chain partners. In our current reporting, PVH has increased our renewable energy usage to 60%, surpassing our 2025 interim target. Our reductions are due to, in large part, our increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18 Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. PVH commits to a continued effort, through both onsite and offsite renewables offsets, to achieving our overarching 2030 targets.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of waste

Base year

2022

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

58

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

58

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target is part of PVH's Forward Fashion Strategy. Target is for All PVH offices, distribution centers and stores will achieve zero waste and eliminate single-use plastics by 2030.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

PVH Forward Fashion Strategy

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As a global apparel company that manufactures, distributes, and sells physical products, we are conscious that conventional industry operations generate waste - ranging from textile waste from manufacturing processes to polybags and hangtags that are discarded after consumers purchase new garments. We have committed to change that. In our direct operations, we have a target of achieving zero waste and eliminating single-use plastics by 2030. It is essential to take a data-driven approach to identify waste composition and volumes across our operations and set pathways to reduce, manage and ultimately eliminate waste. In 2023 we plan to conduct an updated global waste audit of our owned and operated waste data. these insights will continue to inform our waste reduction and recycling strategies, bringing us closer to achieving our Forward Fashion goal.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022, we conducted an operational waste audit in Europe. We found that our largest source of waste was at our distribution centers. 95% of this was paper waste. The remaining 5% was plastic waste, 50.4% of which was recycled. In our European offices and stores, 94% and 97% of paper waste was recycled, respectively. PVH reports that for global 2022, 58% of our owned & operated waster is diverted from landfills. In 2023 we plan to conduct an updated global waste audit of our owned and operated waste data. these insights will continue to inform our waste reduction and recycling strategies, bringing us closer to achieving our Forward Fashion goal.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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	13	
To be implemented*	3	0
Implementation commenced*	2	39,756
Implemented*	8	56,672

Not to be implemented		
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C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
Business travel policy

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6,636

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7,498

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Reducing emissions from our associate's business travel is one of our focus areas in order to achieve our target of 30% emission reduction by 2030. In particular, we have an overarching ambition to reduce business travel emissions by 6,636 tCO2e by 2030. To this extent we've rolled out several awareness raising and emission reduction initiatives, with several others in the pipeline:

1. A Business Travel Taskforce has been established to implement a guiding philosophy and principles to enable associates to reduce their business travel, with a particular focus on reducing air travel, for example by promoting rail over air in our online travel platform, and our business travel policy will be updated to allow for improved enforcement of such initiatives.
2. PVHE associates can opt to search for more sustainable hotels. PVH identifies and highlights preferred Green Leaf hotels in our associates' Travel Management Tool. Hotels that are ranked green leaf are based on various hotel sustainability labels (such as Green-UNESCO Sustainability, Green Key, Green Key Eco-Rating Program, Green-Travellife, Green Tourism Program, Green-Qualmark, Green-EarthCheck, GreenGlobe,

Green-Biosphere, Green-Audubon, Green-Rainforest Alliance, Green-Fair Trade Tourism and Green-Malta Eco-Certified).

3. In Q4 2022, PVHE had the possibility to use loyalty points with Lufthansa to purchase 2,232 kg of Sustainable Aviation Fuel, resulting in an emission mitigation of at least 6,672 kgCO₂e.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Other, please specify

Biofuel Use in Upstream Logistics

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

9,902

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Comment

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are a significant part of our carbon footprint, and a priority when it comes to achieving our 30% emission reduction target by 2030. In 2022, we've worked with Maersk to set up an ECO Delivery contract, which entailed the use of 3,271 tons of biofuel to fulfil the transportation of our products between January 1 and December 31, 2022. This resulted in a Well to Wheel emissions saving of 9,902 tCO₂e.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Other, please specify

Upstream Logistics Airfreight

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In 2020, the EMT committed to a target of 10% airfreight per season, per division. To ensure that we are accurately and transparently tracking the progress made towards the achievement of this progress it was prioritized to create an airfreight dashboard. Following a collaborative project across the ABI, Inbound Logistics and Environmental Sustainability functions, Greenhouse Gas emissions have in Q1 2023 been integrated into the airfreight dashboard. This latest update creates transparency for teams to look back at their airfreight emissions footprints per season and per division, to identify improvement areas in terms of airfreight reduction opportunities, all the while moving closer to our Forward Fashion target 30% reduction in its supply chain emissions by 2030.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Vendor engagement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,892

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

19,400

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

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 30% emissions reduction target by 2030.

We're working 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, and tracking vendor score card. We're also asking our suppliers to complete the Higg FEM annually to be able to track progress on targets and to have informed conversations.

Furthermore, we are also rolling 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. In 2022, two factories in Tunisia were selected to participate in The Carbon Leadership Program, a wet process facility and a cut and sew. The Tunisian factories completed the program after 12 months and created an action plan to reduce between 22-28% of their GHG and a total reduction of 3,892 tCO₂e by 2030.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify

Energy efficient building design

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

72

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

50,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In line with our 30% emission reduction target, to achieve a considerable emissions reduction in our European owned & operated properties a 25% GHG reduction target has been set which applies to all PVH buildings, except for retail stores in mall, which are to achieve GHG reduction target of 13%. To this end a set of guidelines helping properties align themselves with the desired emissions reduction has been put in place and each year we monitor how many new stores align themselves to these guidelines. During FY2022, 21 new retail stores employed the rulebook to reduce their GHG emissions from design phases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

36,132

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200,000

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In line with our target of 100% renewable energy for all of our properties by 2030, in 2022 60% of our electricity consumption came from renewable sources, equivalent to 36,132 tCO2 less in Scope 2 emissions (location vs. market-based). This represented an increase from last year's benchmark of 53% electricity from renewable sources. We had several sources of renewable electricity, including on-site generation, supplier contracts and unbundled contracts.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify
 Other, please specify
 Paperless E-commerce

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

37.3

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Comment

In November 2022, the PVHE ecommerce team embarked on a project regarding the removal of paper included in PVHE O&O* ecommerce shipments (excluding partners) to our consumers for both brands. This amounts to a reduction of 2 A4 sheets of paper per transaction, and around 20.6 tons of avoided paper per year and the embodied carbon of 37.3 tCO2e based on 2021-2022 figure.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	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.
Marginal abatement cost curve	PVH’s CR 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.

	<p>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.</p> <p>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. To support an update to PVH's Science-based Target (SBT) and for internal / external reporting, tracking, and abatement efforts, PVH will recalculate the appropriate baseline year to understand historical changes in emissions and develop strategies for updates to PVH's SBT target in line with 1.5°C emissions scenarios and the criteria and recommendations of the SBTi and achieve net zero emissions no later than 2050.</p>
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C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Apparel

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 several initiatives:

- PVH's pilot global circular design framework, launched in 2021. TH has also applied EMF's Jean Redesign Guidelines in producing over 43k pieces of denim in 2022.

- 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. With the Fashion Pact we also committed that 25% of our key raw materials are lower impact by 2025. In 2022, 69% of PVH cotton is environmentally preferred. 38% of PVH's polyester and 32% of our nylon is from recycled sources,
- In 2021 we achieved our Canopy's Pack4Good commitment ahead of schedule. 65% of TH paper packaging is from recycled paper, the remaining being FSC certified. TH's public target is to eliminate single use plastics and ensure all packaging handed to our customers is fully recyclable and or biodegradable.
- TH has set a public target to achieve 50% of denim in lower impact finishes by 2025. In 2022, TH a continued their work with denim suppliers on the Lower Impact Denim program measured via EIM software/Jeanologia. In 2022, over 4.8 million TH denim pieces were finished in lower impact globally and 1.1 million CK denim pieces in Europe (62%) were finished in lower impact. This is a key initiative for PVH to reduce the climate impact of denim products.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule, and EU regulations), 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. For example, for Scopes 1 and 2, estimation methodologies from previous years included Building Energy Modeling Regression Analysis, but switched to CBECs Intensity Modeling this year for estimating consumption for facilities without primary data. These methodology changes materially impact the total results in our Scope 3 reporting, and because of that, prior year footprints are not comparable. To support an update to PVH's Science-based Target (SBT) and for internal / external reporting, tracking, and abatement efforts, PVH will recalculate the appropriate baseline year to understand historical changes in emissions and develop strategies for updates to PVH's SBT target.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years’ recalculation
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	Methodology changes in 2022 materially impacted the total results in our Scope 3 reporting, and because of that, prior year footprints are not comparable. To support an update to PVH’s Science-based Target (SBT) and for internal / external reporting, tracking, and abatement efforts, PVH will recalculate the appropriate baseline year to understand historical changes in emissions and develop strategies for updates to PVH’s SBT target. We expect this work to be complete in Q4 2023, to resubmit our SBT target, alongside our updated Net-Zero target by Q1 2024.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32,689

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107,792

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

119,758

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,741,980

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

not included in calculation

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

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

24,534

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194,714

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not included in calculation

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33,706

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not included in calculation

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Not included in calculation

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

139,497

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

not included in calculation

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

557,562

Comment

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

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74,967

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

not included in calculation

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

February 1, 2017

Base year end

January 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195,001

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

not included in calculation

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

not included in calculation

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

not included in calculation

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

15,363

Start date

February 1, 2022

End date

January 31, 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

25,132

Start date

February 1, 2021

End date

January 31, 2022

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

67,758

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

31,627

Start date

February 1, 2022

End date

January 31, 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

67,871

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

38,721

Start date

February 1, 2021

End date

January 31, 2022

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,156,986

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

73.5

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 being purchased by PVH. The PVH energy usage per factory was then converted to GHG emissions using the fuel- and country-specific emission factors described below. The Higg Factory Emission calculation uses the energy consumptions and emissions from Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) with updated emission factors from International Energy agency (IEA) for calculations. The raw FEM data was first analysed, processed and organized into usable datasets in Higg-specific spreadsheets. The organized information contains the type of energy use for each factory and the total emissions of each factory. The factory list is then mapped with PVH supplier data to calculation factory emission attributable for PVH. Raw material emissions are then calculated by multiplying the quantity purchased in metric tons by the Higg MSI material emission factor. Lastly, packaging emission calculation is based on multiplying the weight of each raw material to appropriate emission factors for packaging emissions result. The emission factors are taken from the Higg's emission database and France ADEME using the best approximation possible. Each material's emission factor multiplies with material weight for the total emissions in kilograms form and is then converted into metric ton form. The same process is repeated using factory processing emissions factors, multiplied with material weight and then converted to metric tons.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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 PVH's capital goods represent such a small percentage of our purchases that the category does not contribute significantly to total Scope 3 emissions.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

14,506

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0.9

Please explain

PVH calculates these emissions by multiplying the total fuel consumed and total electricity consumed with appropriate emission factors for total GHG emissions. This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels and energy. Emissions from this category are calculated by multiplying the total fuel consumed and total electricity consumed with appropriate emission factor for total GHG emissions. 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 and converted to the appropriate units. 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 brand data, it is assumed that GHG emissions are split equally between the three brands by region. 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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

89,607

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

5.7

Please explain

PVH operates all over the world and supplies from many countries. Therefore, our products are shipped long distances, mostly in third party fleets. 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 emission factor depending on its mode of transport. The calculation is divided in Americas, Europe, and Asia emissions for regional reporting.

As needed, gap-filling was completed to estimate the approximate weight and mileage by using a mixing of estimations based on the latitude / longitude points, manual lookups, and Google API. Locations without any destination / origin information use regional averages across all data sets. For all entries labelled as "N/A" for brand are allocated equally among the three brands (e.g., Heritage, Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger). For more information, review the Scope 3 footprint file.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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 does not contribute significantly to total Scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,216

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Distance-based method

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

0.1

Please explain

PVH operates all over the world and supplies from many countries. 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 can be 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. Emission factors are derived from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission database and determined by the categorization of flight types. The emission value is understandably affected by the distance of air flights. So, in terms of the categorization of flight types, for flights under 300 miles, it is considered a short flight, 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. The emissions are first calculated in kilograms of carbon dioxide emitted and converted to metric tons. Hotel emissions are calculated based on nights of stay multiplied by the emission factor that is determined by the location of stay. The hotel emission factor is from DEFRA hotel emissions which is determined by the country of stay. Rental Car emission calculations are based on the total miles a car is rented multiplying with the emission factors from EPA emission source. An assumption was included of each car drove 50 miles per rental day following the same assumptions made in prior years due to only rental days for each car being available.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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 PVH's control is limited and the category does not contribute significantly to total Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10,669

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0.7

Please explain

The transportation and distribution of products sold in vehicles not owned, controlled, or paid for by PVH is a relevant source of emissions in PVH's supply chain. Downstream T&D emissions were calculated by categorizing the transportation method multiplying with corresponding emission factors from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission database. This category includes all downstream emissions of activity-specific energy use or emissions data from third-party transportation and consumers. Downstream T&D is calculated by categorizing the transportation method and multiplying with the corresponding emission factors from the EPA. The emissions are calculated by converting the total weight along each shipment route to tonne-mileage and multiplying it by the appropriate emission factor depending on the mode of transport. The calculation is divided in Americas, Europe, and Asia emissions for regional reporting.

Locations without any destination / origin information use regional mileage averages. Assumptions on mode of transport were made based on information provided by PVH. For the European data file, a Google API was used to gap-fill for some of the missing mileages. The calculation was then divided into Americas, Europe, and Asia emissions for regional reporting.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

258,736

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

16.4

Please explain

PVH calculated emissions from the indirect energy usage associated with its garments due to washing, drying, and ironing. Emissions were calculated 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. The total sold product amount by category is multiplied by the energy intensity values, and this value is multiplied by a regional specific IEA emission factor. This value is then converted to metric tons.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30,922

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

2

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. This value is then converted to metric tons.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

PVH does not have significant assets that are leased by other parties, therefore this category is not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11,666

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0.7

Please explain

Franchise emissions are calculated by multiplying the building count by square footage amount. This value is multiplied by the energy unit intensity values (EUIs) and emission factors of electricity, natural gas, and refrigerants. The total emission values are then totalled and converted into metric tons.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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 (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

February 1, 2021

End date

January 31, 2022

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

1,580,636

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13,580

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

64,831

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4,583

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

51,653

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

0

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

347,353

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

53,556

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

24,755

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.000052

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

46,989.2

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

9,024,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

42

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in revenue

Change in methodology

Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our Scope 1&2 emissions decreased 26.4% from the previous year, and our support of renewable energy increased by 7%. While PVH Revenue decreased slightly to \$9B in 2022, updates to our Scope 1 & 2 calculation methodology resulted in 42% lower emissions per unit revenue between 2021 and 2022.

Intensity figure

0.0027

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

46,989.2

Metric denominator

square foot

Metric denominator: Unit total

17,383,083

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

33

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Other emissions reduction activities
- Change in methodology

Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our Scope 1&2 emissions decreased 26.4% from the previous year and square footage decreased 12.8%. Due to reductions in emissions, improved reporting data, and methodology metrics, this resulted in 33% lower emissions per unit revenue between 2021 and 2022.

Intensity figure

1.527

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

46,989.2

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

30,780

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

21

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Other emissions reduction activities
- Change in methodology

Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our Scope 1&2 emissions decreased 26.4% from the previous year, while the number of associates globally decreased slightly, resulting in 21% lower emissions per FTE between 2021 and 2022.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	14,310	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	6	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	5	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

HFCs	622	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify R-410A	420	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	255
Bangladesh	3
Belgium	17
Brazil	97
Canada	830
China	741
Croatia	0
Czechia	0
Denmark	2
Egypt	0
Ethiopia	5
Finland	2
France	8
Germany	2,002
Hong Kong SAR, China	261
India	60
Indonesia	1
Ireland	1
Italy	29
Japan	840
Kenya	1
Luxembourg	72
Malaysia	39
Netherlands	3,062
Norway	2
Poland	1
Portugal	0

Russian Federation	1
Singapore	129
Republic of Korea	3
Spain	0
Sri Lanka	2
Sweden	3
Switzerland	3
Taiwan, China	162
Thailand	0
Turkey	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6
United States of America	6,508
Viet Nam	8
Australia	112
New Zealand	13

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Calvin Klein	2,450.13
Tommy Hilfiger	3,394.23
PVH	9,518.08

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Office	614
Retail	5,596
Warehouse	6,286
Showroom	26

Factory	0
Vehicles	2,747
Mixed-use	94

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Austria	108	0
Bangladesh	656	656
Belgium	211	0
Brazil	420	420
Canada	1,080	0
China	5,105	5,105
Croatia	29	0
Czechia	165	0
Denmark	27	0
Egypt	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0
Finland	20	0
France	131	0
Germany	2,077	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	3,160	3,160
India	388	388
Indonesia	29	29
Ireland	228	0
Italy	1,276	0
Japan	4,389	4,389
Kenya	77	77
Luxembourg	14	0
Malaysia	256	255
Netherlands	10,374	0
Norway	136	0
Poland	1,134	0
Portugal	97	0
Russian Federation	349	341

Singapore	1,121	1,208
Republic of Korea	92	92
Spain	459	0
Sri Lanka	229	426
Sweden	317	0
Switzerland	20	0
Taiwan, China	1,449	1,449
Thailand	0	0
Turkey	901	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,045	0
United States of America	25,617	9,098
Viet Nam	48	48
Australia	3,442	3,442
New Zealand	76	112

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) 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)
Calvin Klein	22,242.09	6,798.2
Tommy Hilfiger	20,897.68	10,470.62
PVH	24,618.66	14,357.64

C7.6c

(C7.6c) 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)
Office	12,456	9,065
Retail	38,740	13,013

Warehouse	15,820	9,462
Showroom	163	82
Factory	0	0
Vehicles	5	0
Mixed-use	573	4

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	7,094	Decreased	26	PVH purchased renewable energy credits of 57,000 MWh in North America and 45,690 MWh in Europe in 2022; Renewable energy was comprised of a mix of onsite solar, direct renewable energy supplied with green contracts and from renewable energy credits. Through these measures, PVH Europe achieved 100% Renewable Energy and PVH NA achieved 78% Renewable Energy
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	
Divestment	0	No change	0	

Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output				
Change in methodology	9,769	Decreased	0	Change in methodology led to more accurate gap filling and an overall reduction for sites that did not have primary data. Store closure information was more abundantly reported. Data collection was more robust. HVAC methodology stayed the same
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Weather influences PVH's energy usage for heating and cooling each year. With operations in over 40 countries, this impact is recognized but not quantified.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	59,505	59,505
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		102,690	63,328	171,019
Total energy consumption		102,690	120,588	228,279

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

Not calculated / reported

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

Not calculated / reported

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

Not calculated / reported

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

Not calculated / reported

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

59,505.49

Comment

Natural Gas was used to heat many of PVH's facilities in 2022. Total Natural Gas

Consumption: 57,258MWh;

Petrol was used to drive most of PVH's personal vehicle fleet. Total Petrol Consumption

1327.48 MWh

Diesel was used for PVH's Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands and Germany Vehicles.

Total Diesel consumption: 919.66MWh

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

59,505.49

Comment

Natural Gas was used to heat many of PVH's facilities in 2022. Total Natural Gas

Consumption: 57,258MWh;

Petrol was used to drive most of PVH's personal vehicle fleet. Total Petrol Consumption

1327.48 MWh

Diesel was used for PVH's Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands and Germany Vehicles.

Total Diesel consumption: 919.66MWh

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,232

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

258.48

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,490.48

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

900

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

900

Country/area

Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,407

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,407

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,298

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68.71

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,366.71

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,418

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

331.53

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4,749.53

Country/area

Cambodia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

241

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9,402

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4,030.56

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13,432.56

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,269

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3,471.36

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11,740.36

Country/area

Croatia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

177

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

177

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

408

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

408

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

307

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

307

Country/area

Ethiopia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20.15

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

64.15

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

268

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

268

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,573

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.44

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,587.44

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6,472

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6,472

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,724

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,089.31

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,813.31

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

536

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

245.81

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

781.81

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

37

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

855

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

855

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,785

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

83.01

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4,868.01

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,971

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4,057.25

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13,028.25

Country/area

Kenya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

719

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.99

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

723.99

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

353.98

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

479.98

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

433

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

190.92

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

623.92

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,152

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

269.52

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,421.52

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

247

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

61.86

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

308.86

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15,903

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13,424.73

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

29,327.73

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

216

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,679

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,679

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

152

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

152

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,286

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,286

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,489

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

630.16

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,119.16

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

179

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

179

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

490

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

490

Country/area

Sri Lanka

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,484

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.73

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,484.73

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

601

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

601

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

948

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

948

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,188

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

786.65

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,974.65

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,144

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59.14

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,203.14

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,388

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,388

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72,796

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

27,770.87

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

100,566.87

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34.12

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

108.12

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57,000

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

PVH Bundled 57,000 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.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Austria

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

900.42

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,298

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Croatia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

176

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

408

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

306

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Denmark

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

267

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,572

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6,471

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Energy is entirely hydropower

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

855

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by separate business units

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4,785

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

125

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15,888

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco .

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Norway

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

216

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,679

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

151

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

490

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2023 from EDP Clientes.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

600

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

947

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH 2022 from Eneco.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,144

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Turkey

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased by PVH in 2023.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Low-carbon energy mix

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5,388

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Purchased separately by business units.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

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.

Country/area of generation

Netherlands

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

18

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate

I-REC

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>

C8.2k

(C8.2k) 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. PVH is currently exploring Virtual Power Purchase agreements for EU and North America, anticipating these projects may come online in 2025.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Russian Federation	Other, please specify Conflict in Ukraine / Suspension of business in Russia	PVH has faced one outstanding challenge in sourcing renewable electricity this year. The conflict in Ukraine and consequent suspension of I-RECs in Russia, caused an inability to purchase unbundled certificates for this market. The RE100 and CDP guidance indicated that any renewable electricity generated in Russia should be used for consumption in Russia, therefore EU GOs or other types of certificates are not accepted.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

48

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

73.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2022, PVH utilized the Sustainable Apparel Coalition'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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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. For example, 2020 verified FEM data showed that more than 93% of facilities have established a complete energy tracking system, 74% have an energy baseline and energy reduction targets.

Comment

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. In time, we hope that it will become a fully embedded feature of the apparel system and benefit the whole industry.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your downstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

73.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

PVH became a founding member of the SAC Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) in 2017. Aii is designed to work with brands and manufacturers to select, fund and scale projects that dramatically improve the sustainability impact of the apparel and footwear industry. Aii's first project focused on mill improvement, one of the most environmentally impactful segments of clothing production. Specifically, Aii selected the Natural Resources Defense Council's Clean by Design (CBD) program, which reduces energy, water and chemical use to scale mill improvement across the industry and across geographies. PVH began sponsoring mills to join CBD in 2019.

PVH continues to implement Aii's CBD program, engaging strategic facilities to make and scale significant environmental impacts. This allows for both PVH and its' supply partners to drive positive impact and maintain responsible business practices. In 2020, we began scaling facility engagement through recommending CBD programming to key factories in India, where teams planned and completed several projects with the goal to decrease their energy and water footprints. This investment drives industry-wide progress in the fight against climate change and reinforces our collective environmental commitment to our suppliers. This work continued to expand in 2021 and 2022 with more strategic facilities engaged in Aii programming. Since then, PVH has continued its partnership with Aii by engaging facilities in their Carbon Leadership Program (CLP),

which focuses on setting and implementing carbon reduction plans. CLP results will help inform industry efforts for carbon reductions in the supply chain. Facilities participating in CLP are expected to achieve a 45% average reduction in carbon emissions potential by 2030.

In 2022 PVH Foundation joined Aii's Fashion Climate Fund with a \$10 million contribution over 8 years. The fund unites apparel industry leaders to collaboratively scale supply chain modernizations and reduce carbon emissions. The PVH Foundation's contribution to the Fashion Climate Fund will support supply chain improvements such as transitioning to renewable electricity, improving energy efficiency, eliminating coal in manufacturing and scaling sustainable materials and practices. Collaborative efforts such as the Fashion Climate Fund will help to significantly drive and accelerate industry climate action.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Since 2019, PVH has sponsored several mills to join the Clean by Design program, resulting in significant factory efficiency improvements across our global supply chain. Programmatic success is measured through quantifiable key performance indicators and agreed upon project goals. This includes, for example, setting targets for reductions in water & energy consumption or improvements in wastewater and chemical management. Results of each project are reported on periodically and help to identify scalable activities and future opportunities.

PVH began engaging mills in Aii's Carbon Leadership Program in 2020 and has since worked to accelerate availability of this programming across our supply chain. Through nominating facilities in the program, we worked to tackle supply chain emissions by using a standardized industry approach to test, calculate baselines, set appropriate targets and develop action plans for improvement to achieve our collective carbon goals. In the first year of program rollout:

- Six global supplier facilities developed carbon reduction action plans
- Six additional facilities confirmed 2025 carbon reduction targets
- Four facilities completed on-site or online assessments
- Eighteen facilities conducted one-on-one capacity-building workshops

In 2022, PVH continued to nominate facilities for carbon target assessments and evaluating eligibility for participation in the Carbon Leadership Program. Aii's Carbon Leadership Program is implemented with the goal of achieving long-term success, as it engages facilities to set carbon targets and manage action plans for improvements. Engaging strategic facilities in the Carbon Leadership Program is beneficial as it helps to maintain long-term business relationships and is built to create sustained impact through carbon reductions, directly aligning with PVH's Forward Fashion goals.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify
Low Impact Denim

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

73.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2020, Tommy Hilfiger and Calvin Klein brands continued to closely engage with strategic suppliers on the Lower Impact Denim (LID) program to increase adoption of denim finishes with lower environmental impacts . Low Impact Denim (LID) is included in Tommy Hilfiger’s sustainable denim roadmap, which defines KPIs/targets and is shared with strategic suppliers to enable them to align internal strategy with Tommy Hilfiger’s denim ambitions and confidently invest in best-available technologies, which ultimately fosters sustainable innovation.

Suppliers use the EIM software from Jeanologia to assess the environmental impact of various garment finishing processes. The methodology encourages the use of renewable energy, recycled water and more sustainable technologies (e.g., laser and ozone, which are water and chemical free), which results in GHG emissions reductions, which are then verified.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The LID results are monitored every season, and performance is discussed with each supplier at least twice a year. Over the last few years, TH and CK significantly engaged with suppliers to expand the use of the EIM software across their European and Asian vendors and drive sustainability performance . As a result, in 2022, 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, i.e. using processes requiring less chemicals/energy. This is a key initiative for PVH to reduce the climate impact of denim products

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify
 Environmentally Preferred Materials

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

29

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

73.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

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 .

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2022, 69% of PVH's cotton was more sustainably sourced (Better Cotton, Organic, Recycled, Transitional Organic Cotton).

Comment

Please note, the % spend number is an estimate based on cost parity for all cotton (BCI, organics, etc.).

Type of engagement

Other, please specify
 Compliance and Onboarding

Details of engagement

Other, please specify
 Climate Change metrics integration into supplier evaluation process

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

78

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

73.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

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. In our CDP Water questionnaire (question W1.4a), we share that 76-100% of total procurement spend is represented by the suppliers participating in the Factory Assessment Program. Here, we state 76% as the lower end of that range, in an effort to maintain consistency.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Overall, we demonstrated strong results with supplier performance in 2022, with over 96% of our direct and licensee factories either meeting or exceeding our supplier performance expectations. This level of achievement is beneficial as it allows for PVH to drive continuous performance towards social and environmental targets, while also mitigating business risk in the supply chain. Year over year improvements are monitored to drive future engagement opportunities for long-term success

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Our corporate and regional teams collaborate to manage our social and environmental assessment programs. We partner very closely with the PVH Supply team to design and implement all components of our program. Together, the CR and Supply teams' partner with suppliers to ensure adherence to the human rights, labor rights and environmental standards in our code of conduct – a requirement of all of our business partners. We also partner with third parties to assess supplier performance. Through partnership with multi-stakeholder initiatives (“MSIs”) and our suppliers, the team implements capability building and remediation programs,

such as Better Work and P.A.C.E. They are also responsible for the ongoing fulfilment of our Forward Fashion strategy and targets through on-the-ground partnerships and tools, such as our partnership with ACT, focused on living wages in our supply chain. Our corporate and regional teams collaborate to manage our social and environmental assessment programs. We partner very closely with the PVH Supply team to design and implement all components of our program. Together, the CR and Supply teams' partner with suppliers to ensure adherence to the human rights, labor rights and environmental standards in our code of conduct – a requirement of all of our business partners. We also partner with third parties to assess supplier performance. Through partnership with multi-stakeholder initiatives (“MSIs”) and our suppliers, the team implements capability building and remediation programs, such as Better Work and P.A.C.E. They are also responsible for the ongoing fulfilment of our Forward Fashion strategy and targets through on-the-ground partnerships and tools, such as our partnership with ACT, focused on living wages in our supply chain.

Our Primary Stakeholders Are:

SUPPLIERS: We aim to move beyond compliance by expanding our assessment program to focus on capacity building and supporting effective industrial relations between workers and management. **WORKERS IN OUR SUPPLY CHAIN:** We engage with workers in our supply chain through in-depth worker interviews through our assessment process, and offer a global grievance hotline available to all workers. We seek opportunities to engage with workers through our capacity- building activities in factories, as well as through MSIs.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (“NGOS”): We undertake projects in partnership with inter-governmental organizations and NGOs to address specific social and environmental issues. We also respond to inquiries from NGOs regarding CR policies and practices, as well as significant events in the industry.

ASSOCIATIONS AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES (“MSIS”): We work closely with peer companies and other industry participants to address industry-wide issues and work toward long-term solutions. We also engage directly with multi- stakeholder working groups globally, and in key manufacturing countries to promote and strengthen compliance and broaden CR focus areas across the industry. **LABOR UNIONS:** We partner with labor unions through direct engagement, bi-partite relationships and multi-stakeholder forums on initiatives that impact workers in our supply chain.

INVESTORS: 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.

GOVERNMENTS: We engage with governments, both directly and through industry associations, and MSIs on specific issues such as freedom of association, fair compensation and building, fire and structural safety. We also look to engage with governments on their national Sustainable Development Goal (“SDG”) implementation plans in order to align our efforts.

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS AND CONSUMERS: 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.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

PVH is introducing climate-related obligations for suppliers in 2022; including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan
 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.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

0

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

0

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

- Supplier self-assessment
- On-site third-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

No response

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/CR-Governance-and-Stakeholder-Engagement.pdf>

<https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Forward-Fashion-Targets.pdf>

<https://www.pvh.com/news/unga-75-anniversary>

<https://www.pvh.com/news/climate-week-2021>

<https://www.pvh.com/news/cr-more-than-words>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate 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.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify
Sustainable Apparel Coalition

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) is the apparel, footwear and home textile industry's foremost alliance for sustainable production. The SAC's main focus is on building the Higg Index FEM, a standardized measurement tool for all industry participants to understand the environmental, social and labor impacts of making and selling their products and services. By measuring sustainability performance, the industry can address inefficiencies, resolve damaging practices and achieve the environmental and social transparency that consumers are starting to demand. By joining forces in the Coalition, we can address the urgent, systemic challenges that are impossible to change alone.

More than 200 global members from across multiple sectors belong to the SAC. Their combined annual apparel and footwear revenues exceed \$500 billion

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 part of other task teams, including the European Policy working group.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

United Nations Global Compact

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The objective of this non-binding United Nations pact is to encourage businesses worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies, and to report on their implementation, including:

1. Do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations with Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption; and
2. Take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

In 2019, PVH's CEO was appointed to the United Nations Global Compact Board of Directors. Comprising 24 representatives of business, civil society and other stakeholders from around the globe, the UN Global Compact Board plays an important role in shaping the strategy and policy of the initiative, which acts as the United Nations flagship for responsible business action.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Apparel Impact Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) is a collaboration of brands, manufacturers and industry stakeholders founded in 2018. 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
The Better Cotton Initiative

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) was established to help farmers grow cotton in a way that reduces impact on the local environment. Farming practices as they relate to fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation all have potential to influence climate change.

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. One component of our global sustainable cotton program is sourcing Better Cotton, which is produced by farmers in a way that is measurably better for the environment and farming communities.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
The Fashion Pact

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Formed in 2019, The Fashion Pact is a global coalition of companies in the fashion and textile industry (ready-to-wear, sport, lifestyle and luxury) including their suppliers and distributors, all committed to a common core of key environmental goals in three areas: stopping global warming, restoring biodiversity and protecting the oceans. Launched as a mission given to Kering Chairman and CEO, by the French President, Emmanuel Macron, the Fashion Pact was presented to Heads of State at the G7 Summit in Biarritz.

The Fashion Pact acts collectively in order to achieve impact at the scale and speed needed to protect our planet, ultimately transforming our industry on a systemic level. They do so by acting across one common agenda focused on greatest-collective-impact.

PVH was the first U.S.-based company to commit to the Fashion Pact, recognizing that partnership with our peers will begin to mitigate, at scale, the effects our industry has on the environment. PVH's CSO sits on the Operations Committee of the Pact, and PVH is involved in several of The Fashion Pact's working groups.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

American Apparel and Footwear Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the trade association’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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization’s funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
Ellen MacArthur Foundation

Is your organization’s position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the trade association’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Ellen MacArthur 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.

The goal of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) is to establish a new fashion system based on three circular economy principles: (i) business models that keep clothes in use, (ii) materials that are renewable and safe, and (iii) 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. These guidelines were developed to ensure longevity, recyclability, and low impact production with a focus on the health and well-being of the environment and people involved in denim production.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
Fashion for Good

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

FFG is a global platform for sustainable innovation, providing promising start-ups needed access to the funding and expertise required to drive a scalable shift to more sustainable production methods. The FFG Innovation Hub works both to accelerate early stage companies as well as to provide bespoke support to companies further

along the path toward sustainability who are looking to achieve scale. FFG also acts as an advocate for change, creating open-source resources, such as a co-working space and the Fashion for Good Experience, to join the collective movement to make fashion a force for good

We believe that the fashion industry can change only if innovations are brought to scale, and our partnership with Fashion for Good will help catalyze these efforts. We share a commitment to cross-industry collaboration and disruptive innovation in the most impactful areas in the fashion supply chain, from raw materials to end-of-use. PVH will play a strategic role in setting Fashion for Good's innovation agenda, defining focus areas, participating in the selection of new innovators, providing expertise and mentorship to circular apparel start-ups and piloting innovations with the end goal of bringing them to scale.

PVH joined Fashion for Good as a principal partner, which will include helping to drive systemic change in the fashion industry, access to the Fashion for Good Experience and a board seat. PVH will play a leading role in setting FFG's innovation agenda, defining focus areas, participating in the selection of new innovators and providing expertise and mentorship to circular apparel start-ups. We are engaged in numerous pilots, such as RPET Chemical Recycling and Full Circle Textile Project. RPET Chemical Recycling tests chemically recycled textile to textile polyester to find scalable solutions to Polyester recycling, specifically tackling PVH Polyester and polycotton blend textile waste streams. The Full Circle Textile Project tests chemical recycling innovators, like Infinited Fiber, to identify strategic opportunities for alternative textiles. We sit on the Brand Steering Committee, were a founding member of the South Asia Innovation Programme, and our Chief Supply Chain Officer sits as a Board Member for Fashion For Good.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
Global Fashion Agenda

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

GFA is a non-profit initiative founded in 2016 with the goal of setting a common agenda for focused industry efforts on sustainability in fashion.

PVH is part of the Strategic Partners Steering Committee of the Global Fashion Agenda, and as such, helps drive strategic direction for thought leadership and programs.

PVH signed onto Global Fashion Agenda's 2020 Circular Fashion System Commitment, a pledge to accelerate the transition to a circular fashion system by committing to set targets for 2020. The pledge addresses four areas: designing for circularity, increasing the volume of used garments collected, increasing the volume of used garments resold and increasing garments made from recycled post-consumer textile fibers.

Additionally, as a signatory, PVH and its businesses are making a pledge to set specific targets to be accomplished by 2020 and to report on progress annually.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
Lesotho Working Group

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The objective of this multi-stakeholder group is to develop and maintain a protocol that assesses the environmental compliance and performance capabilities of tanners and promote sustainable and appropriate environmental business practices within the leather industry. The group seeks to improve the tanning industry by creating alignment on environmental priorities, bringing visibility to best practices and providing suggested guidelines for continual improvement. It is the group's objective to work transparently, involving brands, suppliers, retailers, leading technical experts within the leather industry, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholder organizations.

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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
Textile Exchange

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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. Additionally, PVH works with TE to identify opportunities to influence sustainable cotton growing regions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization’s funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

 PVH CR Report 2021 (1).pdf

Page/Section reference

<https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Report-2021.pdf>

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment

PVH plans to release its 2022 CR Report on or after August 10,2023. Our updated CR Report, including TCFD framework and content, will be available on www.pvh.com/responsibility following this release.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization’s role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Fashion Charter for Climate Action RE100 Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	<p>THE FASHION PACT: PVH was the first U.S.-based company to commit to the Fashion Pact, recognizing that partnership with our peers will begin to mitigate, at scale, the effects our industry has on the environment. Additionally, PVH's CSO Sits on the Operations Committee of the Pact, and PVH is involved in several of The Fashion Pact's working groups.</p> <p>UNFCCC: As a signatory, PVH is committed to fulfilling the tenants of the charter. PVH actively participates in the finance, policy and manufacturing working groups.</p> <p>SBTN: PVH has current Scope 1 ,2 and 3 Science Based 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.</p> <p>Our 2022 CR report aligns with the recommendations of the TCFD Framework, and we align our CDP reporting to TCFD as well. Our TCFD responses, including an updated framework, will be released in our 2022 CR Report, after August 1st 2023.</p>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
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Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board, comprised of three Directors 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. The Committee meets quarterly with CR management and engages regularly on CR issues. Biodiversity-related issues and overall strategy, once finalized, will be included in board oversight.
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C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Education & awareness Law & policy

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Please refer to our Annual Corporate Responsibility Report, at https://pvh.com/responsibility

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

Job title	Corresponding job category
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Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
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SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below



I have read and accept the applicable Terms