



Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of 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 HILFINGER*. In 2022, we had approximately 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 accelerating climate action, advancing human rights and championing inclusion and diversity.

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-evolved 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.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

Start date	End date
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Reporting year	February 1, 2022	January 31, 2023
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W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- 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

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) 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

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Not very important	Vital	Direct use: PVH primarily uses municipal water in our stores, offices, warehouses and distribution centers (DC)s worldwide. The use of these facilities are not water-intensive, as it is limited to cleaning, maintenance activities and personal consumption by employees, in comparison to other stages across the value chain . Our facilities have access to enough quality freshwater for cleaning, maintenance activities and personal

			<p>consumption through public utilities; as such, they do not pose a risk to the business.</p> <p>Indirect use: Freshwater availability is vital to PVH because it is critical for the growth of cotton, and the wet processing of our products and the health and hygiene of communities in which we operate. Fresh water is critical for the growth and production of cotton and other raw material inputs in the value chain. Water consumption by material type is tracked through our water footprint process. In 2022, we found that cotton accounts for 97% of our total materials water consumption, making freshwater availability vital for our business. Additionally, freshwater is essential for the health and hygiene of communities in which we operate.</p> <p>It is also vital for the wet processing portion of the value chain (dyeing, washing, finishing) of a garment. PVH tracks performance and water consumption of facilities through the Higg FEM, including facilities that have wet processing on site.</p> <p>Future use: Future depletion of water and impacts to quality could potentially disrupt indirect use, through business operations in PVH's strategic sourcing regions. Throughout 2021 and 2022, PVH partnered with WWF to perform an updated Water Risk Assessment to determine water risk in our sourcing regions. The results from this assessment, will inform future water stewardship and supply chain water reduction strategies. This work supports PVH's Forward Fashion target to Provide Access to Water, ensuring the protection and preservation of water in our sourcing communities.</p>
<p>Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use</p>	<p>Not very important</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Direct use: PVH's direct operations are not water-intensive, but recycled water could potentially be used in our owned & operated facilities (e.g., if PVH were to implement rainwater harvesting as a best practice). PVH tracks water consumption in our owned and operated facilities through our updated water footprint process.</p> <p>Indirect use: Water availability is important in the wet processing portion of the value chain (dyeing, washing, finishing) of a garment. To date we have seen facilities in our supply chain implement</p>

		<p>processes that reduce and recycle their water, including the implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) treatment facilities. PVH tracks annual water performance data through requirement of supplier participation in Higg FEM assessments. Additionally, in 2022, PVH updated our water footprint methodology to be more in line with industry standard, based on factory percentage attributable to PVH production. We are now able to also report on water consumption attributable to the full life cycle emission factors of our raw materials, as well as water consumption from the manufacture of our on-product packaging. Suppliers are engaged through PVH's collective action programs, partnering with WWF to participate in water efficiency training.</p> <p>Future use: Due to the lack of physical office space use during the pandemic, and a focus on the accuracy of our reporting metrics, PVH's direct water use decreased across our O&O facilities. We have the potential to engage in water recycling activities, though our current focus is water recycling in our value chain. As water recycling becomes a more common practice in the future, it will prevent further ground and surface water extraction, and will benefit our indirect use.</p>
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W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes		
Water withdrawals – volumes by source		
Water withdrawals quality		
Water discharges – total volumes		
Water discharges – volumes by destination		
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method		
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters		
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)		

Water discharge quality – temperature		
Water consumption – total volume		
Water recycled/reused		
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers		

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals						
Total discharges						
Total consumption	1,555,080.95					In 2022 we updated our methodology to be more in line with industry standard, based on factory percentage attributable to PVH production. We are now able to report on the water discharge and consumption of both the full life cycle of our raw materials and the manufacture of our on-product packaging, which resulted in

						reporting an increased water consumption that more fully represents usage across PVH's value chain.
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W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes							

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1				

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement
Suppliers	Yes



Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes
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W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Please explain

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

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

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

Comment

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Details of engagement

% of suppliers by number

Rationale for your engagement

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Type of engagement

Details of engagement

Rationale for your engagement

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
Row 1	No	PVH is not aware of any water related regulatory violations. We will continue to monitor the regulatory landscape to ensure compliance.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	PVH asks our supplier to maintain responsible chemical management systems to mitigate chemical risks at the inputs, process, and outputs stages of production. This includes requiring wet processing facilities to adhere to the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Wastewater Guidelines, the industry standard for wastewater compliance. More information available in our Restricted Substance List page (https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Restricted-Substance-List.pdf) and Supplier Guidelines (https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Supply-Guidelines.pdf).

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Other

Tools and methods used

WWF Water Risk Filter
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
Internal company methods
External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level
Other, please specify
Suppliers, Special Interest Groups at a Local Level, River Basin Management Authorities

Comment

The risk assessment focused on the stages of the garment production up to point of sale. We understand that water related risks for the industry are increasingly becoming a concern for our business and our investors.

Customers, Employees and Investors were not included in the risk assessment. To promote positive action in the work and personal environments for our associates, we raise awareness of our water strategy and the importance of water for PVH through newsletters and other forms of communication. As a global brand, we strive to create an inclusive environment where every individual is valued, which then drives growth, performance, creativity, and success.

PVH informs investors and customers of our water strategy through our public-facing Corporate Responsibility Report, our website – PVH.com, the HIGG BRM, and other media activity around our water strategy and initiatives. We are cognizant that the customer's use of a garment is often one of the most water intensive stages of the article of clothing's life cycle. As consumer and investor demands regarding climate change and water increase, we will work to incorporate this into our water-related risk assessments.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Other

Tools and methods used

WWF Water Risk Filter
Internal company methods
Other, please specify
Higg FEM, PVH Facility Assessment, Apparel Impact Institute Clean by Design
internal methods

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level
Other, please specify
Suppliers, Special Interest Groups at a Local Level, River Basin Management
Authorities

Comment

The risk assessment focused on the stages of the garment production up to point of sale. We understand that water related risks for the industry are increasingly becoming a concern for our business and our investors.
Customers, Employees and Investors were not included in the risk assessment. To promote positive action in the work and personal environments for our associates, we raise awareness of our water strategy and the importance of water for PVH through newsletters and other forms of communication. As a global brand, we strive to create an inclusive environment where every individual is valued, which then drives growth, performance, creativity, and success.

PVH informs investors and customers of our water strategy through our public-facing Corporate Responsibility Report, our website – PVH.com, the HIGG BRM, and other media activity around our water strategy and initiatives. We are cognizant that the customer’s use of a garment is often one of the most water intensive stages of the article of clothing’s life cycle. As consumer and investor demands regarding climate change and water increase, we will work to incorporate this into our water-related risk assessments.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	PVH partners with WWF to perform water risk assessments of our supply chain to determine water risk in our sourcing regions. Per the WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter tool, three types of risks are identified: physical risk, reputational risk and regulatory risk.	The water risk assessment framework evaluates water availability and scarcity, water quality, stakeholder conflicts, WASH services and regulatory frameworks. PVH considers these contextual issues when evaluating and actioning on the results of our water risk assessments.	The water risk assessment process considers operational water risk of suppliers and surrounding basins, engagement with regulators and NGOs and the impact of water risk on local communities.	PVH utilizes the results of the water risk assessment to inform future water stewardship and supply chain water strategies.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) 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%.

PVH's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process identifies risks most material to the business in both direct operations and our value chain. Risks are ranked based on likelihood and control comfort. Sourcing risk, identified as a top risk through the ERM process, includes the potential for natural disasters (e.g., floods, droughts), and volatile commodity costs, particularly in key sourcing countries.

In 2021, following Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) due diligence guidance, we further improved our process to identify and assess actual and potential adverse impacts associated with the enterprise's operations, products and services. We piloted the Sustainable Business Risk Assessment (SBRA) process, which assesses the actual and potential adverse impacts of PVH's business on rights holders and the environment. Our SBRA analytical framework covers both PVH's owned and operated facilities, as well as the supply chain from raw materials to finished products. For our analysis, we used both qualitative and quantitative data, including, but not limited to, PVH CR assessment data, third-party risk indices and other data sources related to stakeholder engagement. Through the SBRA analysis, risks of adverse impacts are prioritized from a salient issue list based on a scorecard. The criteria for prioritization are developed following the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, and focus on the severity and likelihood of the adverse impacts.

Beginning in 2021 and concluding in 2022, PVH partnered with WWF to perform an updated water risk assessment to determine water risk in our sourcing regions. Per the WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter tool, three types of risks are identified: physical risk, reputational risk and regulatory risk. Physical risk represents both environmental and human-induced conditions of river basins including: water scarcity, flooding, water quality and Ecosystem Services status. Updated water risk assessment results showed that water quantity (scarcity and flooding) and water quality within the river basin were the highest physical risks. Regulatory water risk is heavily tied to the concept of good governance and that businesses thrive in a stable, effective and properly implemented regulatory environment. Regulatory risks found in our most recent water risk assessment showed that the regulatory risk categories of Institutions and Governance, Policy & Laws within the river basin were the highest risks. Reputational risk represent stakeholders' and local communities' perceptions on whether companies conduct business sustainably or responsibly with respect to water. As identified from the updated water risk assessment results, the highest reputational risks within the river basin were the categories of Media Scrutiny and Community Conflict. PVH will utilize the results of the risk assessment to inform future water strategies, addressing areas of water risk as defined by the assessment.

Additionally, the water risk assessment results confirmed that PVH's collective action programs are still operating in regions of high-water risk, including India and Vietnam, which are key sourcing regions for our business. With these results, PVH will work to address ongoing water challenges in high-risk regions of our supply chain.

A total of 1871 supplier sites were assessed in the water basins where our suppliers operate. Our

work with WWF found that 2% (seven sites) of the assessed sites are currently exposed to a very high overall level of basin water risk, and around a quarter are currently exposed to a high overall level of basin water risk.

In the analysis of the operational water risk assessment results of 567 facilities, PVH found that the sites were distributed across the following water challenges – flooding, freshwater biodiversity, water scarcity and water quality. These challenges are where we have the most opportunity to influence and impact risk. Distribution rates as follows:

- Water Scarcity – 398 sites exposed = 70.3%
- Freshwater Biodiversity – 97 sites exposed = 17.2%
- Flooding – 33 sites exposed = 5.9%
- Water Quality – 20 sites exposed = 3.6%
- Miscellaneous risks – 19 sites exposed = 3%

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	1,000	76-99	To determine which PVH supplier facilities were exposed to water risks, we utilized the water risk assessment data provided by the WWF Water Risk Filter Tool.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

% company-wide facilities this represents

% company’s total global revenue that could be affected

Comment

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Ethiopia

Other, please specify

Lake Hawassa

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory

Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

PVH's apparel manufacturing facility began production in Ethiopia in 2017. Conscious of the water scarcity risks in other parts of Ethiopia, we engaged a respected independent geo-hydrologist to assess the Hawassa Industrial Park (HIP) for potential water impacts. Initial findings revealed that running fabric production operations on site would impact groundwater around the park and that measures should be taken to prevent contamination of water supplies with chemicals, which would otherwise reach groundwater level. In November 2021, PVH closed its manufacturing facility in Hawassa Industrial Park.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Primary response to risk

Improve alignment of our public policy influencing activity with our water stewardship commitments

Description of response

PVH became a founding member of the Protecting Lake Hawassa Initiative in 2018, as part of our overall commitment to ensuring access to clean water for local communities in key basins around the world. We prioritized efforts to address environmental and infrastructure needs and continue to safeguard the finite and critical resource of water by focusing on waste management, afforestation, and community engagement. Although PVH closed its manufacturing facility in the Hawassa Industrial Park in 2021, we remain committed to progressing water stewardship through the Protecting Lake Hawassa initiative.

Cost of response

75,000

Explanation of cost of response

In 2022, alongside our key partners and technical advisors, GIZ- Natural Resources Stewardship (NatuReS) Programme, and the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Development Office, we continued to advance water stewardship efforts in Ethiopia and within our sourcing communities. Specifically, we continued to address the lack of solid waste infrastructure, threat of land degradation and the need to increase community engagement to protect Lake Hawassa through the following key activities:

- Trainings were held on the operation and maintenance of the Amora Gedel constructed wetland with the goal of improving water quality of Lake Hawassa. Additionally, trainees were also instructed on WASH behavioral changes.

*Access to water was increased through the establishment of 19 water points frequenting water from the submersible pump provided to Tula Gemeto Water supply project in Hawassa city

*Afforestation was addressed through the planting of 376 hectares of land with trees, procurement of 500,000 seedlings provided to Hawassa Zuriya wereda with 1.5 million seedlings raised for 2023 plantation.

* 40 households have been supported with trainings and equipment to start apiculture as an alternative source of livelihood to compensate for the land set aside for conservation measures.

*Over 150 hectares of degraded land was rehabilitated through soil and water conservation measures

*75 hectares of land owned by local households are now implementing ecohydrology practices as a means of controlling soil erosion and increasing productivity on their farms

* 410 meters of Lake Hawassa buffer zone have been protected from pollution through the construction of gabion dykes and planting of water friendly tree species

*Engagement through trainings and audits continued with Hawassa city municipality, Environmental Protection Services, Water Supply and Sewerage Enterprise, as well as

local city design and construction services.

* GIZ- NatuReS published a case study on progress in the Protecting Lake Hawassa program here (https://nature-stewardship.org/wp-content/uploads/NatuReS_Protecting-Lake-Hawassa-Case-Study-1.pdf)

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

India

Cauvery River

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Ecosystem vulnerability

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

The Cauvery Delta has experienced weather extremes from the effects of climate change. The increase in droughts and monsoons are destroying the local communities and aggravating local territorial disputes. The Cauvery Delta in India, a location known globally for textile production, has been identified through the WWF Water Risk Assessment as a high-water risk sourcing community for PVH. Both, basin-related water risks and issues with water quantity and quality, directly impact supply chain performance.

Specifically, the Noyyal Bhavani sub-basin faces several threats from agricultural runoff, untreated wastewater, and the over-abstraction of groundwater resources. In 2022 WWF continued its efforts in the basin to include engagement with local stakeholders to address pollution in the region and implement continued conservation opportunities including:

- 1) Performing river and environmental health assessments, the results of which will contribute to maintaining and improving water quality.
- 2) Local biodiversity was addressed through the study of the impact of invasive river species in the region.
- 3) Wetland rehabilitation and conservation activities were enacted including tree plantings. Conservation plans were developed for five wetlands in the region and will begin in 2023.

4) Continuing multi-stakeholder consultations and meetings with local government bodies, conservation groups and technical partners to engage them on project research findings and conservation plans.

5) Additionally, the program engaged suppliers through water and energy efficiency trainings and assessments to resulting in improved water quality, wastewater treatment and safe water reuse.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

The Cauvery Delta in India, a location known globally for textile production, has been identified through the WWF Water Risk Assessment as a high-water risk sourcing community for PVH.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Other, please specify

River basin restoration

Description of response

WWF's water risk assessment identified priority regions in which to focus our collective action water stewardship initiatives. This was based on the level of risk defined by the WWF's Water Risk Filter tool and PVH's sourcing communities, with India's Cauvery Basin being one of those key locations. In 2018, PVH and WWF initiated collective action work in the Cauvery's Noyyal Bhavani sub-basin with an aim to address shared basin challenges and make a strong foundation for science-based actions, inform policy making and set clear key performance indicators to measure the impact on the landscape.

We turned our efforts to water efficiency, piloting both water-efficient dyeing and water

recycling to reduce facility-level water consumption. The program also initiated studies around the impacts of invasive forest species.

Cost of response

145,000

Explanation of cost of response

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

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam
Mekong

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
Inadequate infrastructure

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

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

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Promote investment in infrastructure and technologies for water saving, re-use and recycling among suppliers

Description of response

WWF's water risk assessment identified priority regions for PVH to focus our collective action water stewardship initiatives based on the level of risk defined by the WWF's Water Risk Filter tool and PVH's sourcing communities. One of those key locations was Vietnam's Mekong Basin.

PVH is working collectively to reduce water risks for businesses, ecosystems and communities, through actions at the facility, basin, regional, national and transnational levels to: (1) improve water management within factories; (2) develop financing mechanisms; (3) enhance trans-boundary collaboration; (4) encourage local/national political support.

A) In 2022, the team continued to organize water, chemicals and energy management trainings. 19 factories committed to the trainings and made investments to improve water & energy efficiency. The accumulated annual impacts led to savings of 2 million m³ water and 133 million megajoule energy.

B) In order to mitigate water scarcity and quality problems in two villages most affected, water quality testing is regularly conducted and filters are placed to improve the quality of the water.

C) In addition, the team prepared expansion of the scope of the project to other sectors which influence the water quality and availability in the region. As such a baseline and scoping study for the coffee and pangasius sector was prepared and conducted. The feasibility study reports for 2 bankable projects and organized ESG trainings for 9 leasing companies to encourage the investment in water efficiency solutions.

D) Moreover, the team managed to get a joint statement on Textile Water Stewardship and ESG goals signed by 6 Mekong countries' Textile & Garment Associations to ensure water risk is addressed across the Mekong region.

E) Finally, the team managed to set up a green credit line with BIDV Sumi Trust. The

credit line can be used by SMEs in the sector to get access to capital needed to make investments in equipment leading to higher water and energy efficiency. Two other credit lines with separate institutions are being prepared.

Cost of response

75,000

Explanation of cost of response

TOMMY HILFIGER (TH) began working with WWF in 2015 and will continue with this partnership, focusing on Vietnam’s Mekong River and Turkey’s Büyük Menderes basins, key locations where TH has production. These areas were identified as high-risk in a global water-risk assessment conducted by WWF and strong progress has already been made. In 2022, the investment for the project in Vietnam was \$75,000. Previously, TH had been engaged in a collective action program in the Taihu Basin in China. In 2022, the work in this basin concluded.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
 Other, please specify
 Büyük Menderes

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
 Water stress

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

The Büyük Menderes river basin is located in southwest Turkey, covering about 25,000 km². The basin has a high ecological and socio-economic importance. It has a population of 2.5 million inhabitants and contributes to 3% of Turkey’s GDP. It is also a dense cotton, leather and textile production area, which represents 60% of Turkey’s textile export.

Moreover, the basin is a key biodiversity area, spreading across 2 globally important wetlands and protected areas. The conversion of saltmarshes into cotton fields, intense water consumption (e.g., high use of conventional irrigation in cotton production) and diffuse pollution are major threats to biodiversity (6 endangered species are at risk) and water. This region is expected to be a key TH textile sourcing area. The water stress can translate into a business risk for the TH supply chain.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Increased importance of the region in sourcing strategy.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement

Promote greater due diligence among suppliers

Description of response

WWF's water risk assessment identified priority regions for PVH to focus our collective action water stewardship initiatives based on the level of risk defined by the WWF's Water Risk Filter tool and PVH's sourcing communities. One of those key locations was Turkey's Büyük Menderes River.

The team is working collectively to reduce water risks for business, ecosystems and communities through actions at the supply chain, landscape, regional and national levels. The particularity of this project is that it goes beyond just water stewardship, and also addresses ecosystems, covering both textile and cotton production, aiming to: (1) enhance textile factories water management; (2) improve cotton production water management; (3) restore habitats and preserve species; and (4) strengthen basin's water governance and management.

(1) In 2022, the team released a toolkit which viewed 120 cleaner production interventions and prepared a report for bankable water solutions for the textile sector in Turkey, describing 20 economically viable options.

(2) The team also launched water stewardship and regenerative agriculture guidelines based on the regenerative cotton pilot which was launched in 2021. The guidelines contain 34 training videos and a toolbox for farmers in both Turkish and English.;

(3) In addition, the team completed cleaner production feasibility studies at 10 textile dye-houses. Investments in 6 of the participating textile dye-houses resulted in increased water recycling (75% of water is now recycled), 15% of water savings and energy savings up to 90% and in total 15% water savings.

(4) Finally, WWF continued to lead the Secretariat for the Soke Cotton Water Stewardship Committee. The committee advocates for the adoption of modern irrigation

in cotton farming. The committee developed a stepwise to address the gaps in the legislations that frame the agricultural irrigation in Turkey and aims to enhance the use of public incentives for modern irrigation. The committee also aims to ask government to support the modern irrigation pilot project that they have designed in 95 ha of cotton farms of 17 farmers.

Throughout the year, the team actively engaged with stakeholders by organizing meetings with financial institutions, public authorities, or industry representatives to foster the implementation of best available techniques for water management and promote the adoption of a landscape approach by River Basin Governance institutions.

Cost of response

80,000

Explanation of cost of response

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

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In 2022, we continued to evolve our efforts as we measured our Level 1 and 2 suppliers’ water use in greater depth, through the Sustainable Apparel Coalition’s (SAC) Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM). Improving water efficiency and using less water in our supplier’s facilities will be a key focus, guided by a structured water remediation and capacity building plan.

Additionally, we performed a revised water footprint analysis of our supply chain factories and owned and operated facilities. We updated our methodology to be more in line with industry standards, based on factory percentage attributable to PVH production. With the methodology change, we’re able to report on water discharge and

consumption attributable to the full life cycle emission factors of our raw materials, as well as water consumption from the manufacture of our on-product packaging. Improving water efficiency and using less water in our supplier's facilities will be a key focus, guided by a structured water remediation and capacity building plan. TOMMY HILFIGER and Calvin Klein's international business (the European and Asian markets) continue to expand programs to reduce water usage in the denim finishing process of all its denim products. Internal targets, operating procedures and verification schemes have been established. The program drives internal product design as well as the production process and production efficiency at the wash facilities of our denim vendors.

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

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

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

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased supply chain resilience

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

When designing our products, we prioritize the use of environmentally preferred materials which have a lower environmental impact than conventional materials. Sourcing cotton more sustainably for the environment and farming communities is a

particular global focus for PVH. Cotton accounts for the majority of materials being used in our products, with 69% being environmentally preferred.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

There will be an initial upfront investment in sustainably sourced cotton options, but as cotton prices fluctuate due to availability and changing weather patterns, securing sustainably produced raw material mitigates risk for the company.

As evidenced by the 2022 completion of PVH's TCFD – Aligned Climate Risk Scenario Analysis, rising mean temperatures can either positively or negatively impact the productivity and quality of agricultural / livestock goods, such as cotton, leather, and wool, depending on sourcing regions. This can cause indirect impacts such as an increased freshwater demand and shifting or unpredictable commodity costs. Other key commodities, such as nylon and polyester, are heavily influenced by global usage and cost of fossil fuels. Under both High and Low Carbon scenarios, all regions will experience rising mean temperatures. Due to lack of visibility into country-specific raw material purchases, the unmitigated financial risk of increases in nylon and polyester prices were calculated due to the impact of global fossil fuel usage, prices, and regulations.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide		<p>PVH’s water policy is a part of the overall corporate responsibility strategy, Forward Fashion.</p> <p>Our strategy was informed by our annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process (including our global water risk analysis conducted by WWF), existing commitments (such as the U.N. CEO Water Mandate commitment to SDG 6), , and insights into the life cycle impacts of our products.</p> <p>Our water policy is embedded in the following priorities laid out in our Forward Fashion strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Access to Water by ensuring access to clean water for communities in our key basins through collaborative action Target: Five collective action projects in our most water-stressed sourcing communities by 2025 • Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals by eliminating water pollution from our wet processors Target: Water leaving our wet processors will have zero hazardous chemicals and be filtered for harmful microfibers by 2025 • Sourcing Ethically by expanding the application of our social and environmental standards to the manufacturing of all products and materials Target: 100% of PVH suppliers will meet or exceed all of our social and environmental standards by 2030.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	Oversight of water related Forward Fashion target progress, policies and strategies.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Provides strategic direction and action plans on water-related commitments, strategies and programming.
Other C-Suite Officer	

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	<p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities</p>	<p>Oversight of the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Strategy, includes a commitment to safeguard and preserve water that starts at the top with the PVH Board of Directors and the PVH leadership team. Our Corporate Responsibility Committee is, comprised of three Directors, that advises the PVH leadership on policies and strategies that affect our role as a socially and environmentally responsible organization. The Committee monitors our policies and performance on social and environmental issues and meets quarterly with CR leadership to engages on CR issues.</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>PVH's CR Committee has been briefed on our water goals, including the achievement of our</p>

			Forward Fashion 'Provide Access to Water' target of establishing five collective action projects in our most water-stressed sourcing communities by 2025. As we have achieved this goal, we have communicated with the board our intention to evolve our water strategy to better address water consumption in our supply chain.
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W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	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, water 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 and water-friendly raw materials and investing in renewable energy.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Other, please specify

Final decision maker and responsible person for all water related issues.

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain



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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

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

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

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

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

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

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

- Yes, trade associations
- Yes, funding research organizations
- Yes, other

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Our global water initiatives seek to protect water resources and preserve the quality of water in communities where we work. We aim to ensure continuity and quality of the water supply for community members and our business. Our initiatives are informed by a WWF global water risk analysis, our alignment to SDG 6 through the UN CEO Water Mandate and the WRC (Water Resiliency Coalition) and research into lifecycle impacts of our products. We aim to be inclusive with our partnerships in locations where we work and live. With WWF and Natural Resources Stewardship Programme, we are co-initiating a multi-stakeholder collaboration at our basins work and identifying opportunities with the WRC to work with cross sector companies in new strategic sourcing communities. Through partnerships with GIZ, WWF, the WRC and the Apparel Impact Institute we can determine if the activities PVH engages in are consistent with our water commitments and hold ourselves accountable. Efforts that are not consistent with the holistic vision of these partnerships would be redirected to maintain alignment with long-term strategies and goals. The Corporate Responsibility team routinely meets with critical stakeholders to monitor progress and opportunities for engagement. The team has quarterly meetings with the Corporate Responsibility Committee that advises PVH leadership on policies and strategies that affect our role as a socially and environmentally responsible organization.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	To reduce water use and contribute to water conservation, PVH has created a program that focuses on tracking and reducing use at our own facilities (stores, offices, warehouses, distribution) as well as within our supply chain. Our long-term business efforts, are defined by the

			<p>business as occurring between 5-10 years. PVH, in partnership with GIZ’s Natural Resources Stewardship Programme, launched Protecting Lake Hawassa, a multi-stakeholder collective action initiative that aims to improve water security for the residents, businesses and the environment surrounding Lake Hawassa. In 2021, PVH closed its manufacturing facility in Hawassa Industrial Park, but maintains strategic collective action partnerships in the region through the Protecting Lake Hawassa Initiative. Additionally, PVH continues to work with WWF on global water stewardship programs in key sourcing regions.</p> <p>Sourcing cotton more sustainably to reduce the impact on the environment and farming communities is a particular global focus for PVH, especially as this crop is dependent on water availability. Cotton represents nearly 70% of PVH’s raw material use and we have a target for 100% of the cotton we procure to be sustainably sourced by 2025.</p>
<p>Strategy for achieving long-term objectives</p>	<p>Yes, water-related issues are integrated</p>	<p>5-10</p>	<p>Our businesses will continue to contribute to WWF’s water stewardship work by sponsoring critical water basins in our strategic sourcing destinations including the Mekong River in Vietnam, Turkey’s Büyük Menderes Basin and the Cauvery River in India. In 2021, PVH closed its manufacturing facility in Hawassa Industrial Park, but maintain strategic collective action partnerships in the region through the Protecting Lake Hawassa Initiative.</p> <p>PVH and WWF continue to identify water risks and engage in collective efforts to advance water conservation activities for local communities in other strategic sourcing locations across the globe. PVH began doing so by partnering with WWF to launch an updated water risk assessment in 2021, informing PVH’s future water stewardship and supply chain water strategies. The water risk assessment concluded in 2022 and the results of the assessment reaffirmed our strategy of implementing collective action water stewardship programs in our high-risk sourcing regions. Our supply chain water work aims to drive impact</p>

			and improvement at both our mills as well as cut and sew facilities. Our required use of the SAC's Higg FEM enables us to gain understanding of how and to what extent our suppliers use water. These efforts help us respond through improvement and remediation initiatives. We continue to support projects providing access to healthy and safe water, adequate sanitation, and improved hygiene (WASH).
Financial planning	No, water-related issues not yet reviewed, but there are plans to do so in the next two years		As the business landscape evolves to include and classify climate change mitigation strategies as integral to the business and its operational functions, we see the value in incorporating water-related issues in our long-term strategic business plan from a financial planning perspective. At present, our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process is carried out by many business divisions, and whether indirect and direct water risks and issues are pertinent is being introduced into the conversation.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

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

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

Please explain

PVH is not currently tracking CAPEX and OPEX for its' water strategy. We plan to begin this work over the next few years.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and qualitative climate risk assessment and scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD which includes an analysis of water related risks. This work included defining two climate scenarios informed by the IPCC, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks, and the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios for transition risks. Together, they represent High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, which were selected on the most probable future climate conditions to materialize. Aligned with PVH's climate commitments and scenario analysis best practices, PVH defined a short-term horizon as present-2030, medium-term as 2030-2040, and long-term as 2040-2050.</p> <p>PVH also partnered with WWF to perform water risk assessments of our supply chain to determine water risk in our sourcing regions.</p>

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic	<p>The climate risk assessment explores both physical and transitional risks and their impacts to the business, including owned and operated facilities, factories, suppliers, sourcing regions and ports, as well as legal and policy, market, reputational and technology related risks.</p> <p>Regarding the water risk assessment: per</p>	<p>The water risk assessment framework evaluates water availability and scarcity, water quality, stakeholder conflicts, WASH services and regulatory frameworks. The water risk assessment process considers operational water risk of suppliers and surrounding basins, engagement with regulators and NGOs and the impact of water</p>	<p>For the climate risk assessment, PVH engaged stakeholders across the organization for input and feedback regarding potential business impacts and risk response strategies via surveys and workshops. Utilizing this feedback, along with high-resolution climate data and PVH operational data, the top climate-related risks and opportunities, including water related were short-</p>

		the WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter tool, three types of water risks are identified: physical risk, reputational risk and regulatory risk.	risk on local communities.	listed, and the financial impacts were calculated. Within the process, an external consulting firm benchmarked the top risks identified by the company to determine if such risks were aligned with those identified by other companies and industry peers. PVH considers the contextual issues found in the water risk assessment when evaluating and actioning on the results of our water risk assessments. PVH utilizes the results of the water risk assessment to inform future water stewardship and supply chain water strategies.
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W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

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

Please explain

To reduce water use and contribute to water conservation, PVH is focused on establishing strong basin programs and engaging our suppliers directly on their water use. We will continue to evolve our water program to include internal targets and design requirements, at which point an internal price on water may be considered.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

Products and/or services	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
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	classified as low water impact		
Row 1	Yes	<p>By using more sustainable materials or processes, our products classified as 'sustainable' aim to have a lower environmental impact, notably on water.</p> <p>- Sustainable materials: Products using a min. content of more sustainable materials are classified as 'sustainable'. Materials considered as 'more sustainable' are carefully selected by our internal teams, based on industry benchmarks and experts' recommendations, due to their lower environmental impact on climate and water.</p> <p>- Lower Impact Denim: Denim processed with lower impact finishes according to the Environmental Impact Measurement software are classified as 'sustainable'. Typically, these denim products are finished using lower impact washes, consuming less energy and water and reducing water pollution. This includes for example technologies such as laser, nebulization, ozone, but also the use of green chemicals and water recycling systems.</p>	<p>Sustainable Materials examples: recycled/organic/regenerative cotton, recycled polyester, Lenzing, Birla, etc. For instance, according to the Higg MSI, organic cotton and recycled cotton consume significantly less water than conventional cotton. In 2021 collections, 52% of TH products were made with more sustainable materials. This percentage increased to 77% in 2022.</p> <p>Lower Impact Denim: In 2022, 90% of our TH EU denim products were processed with lower impact, therefore having a reduced impact on water. To minimize our environmental impact, we're fostering denim both made with more sustainable materials and processed with lower impact finishes. In 2022, this already represents 84% of TH EU denim.</p>

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	
Water withdrawals	Yes	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	WASH services are included in our water stewardship programs but we have not set a target yet. PVH will consider setting WASH related targets when evolving our water strategy.
Other	Yes	

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Product water intensity

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Year target was set

2018

Base year

2018

Base year figure

Target year

2025

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Please explain

Sustainably sourced cotton, like organic and recycled cotton, uses less water, fewer fertilizers and fewer pesticides per kilogram produced compared to conventional cotton. As we turn our focus to suppliers upstream, identifying programs like these that reduce our water impact are imperative to our business.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Product water intensity

Target coverage

Product level

Quantitative metric

Year target was set

2016

Base year

2016

Base year figure

Target year

2020

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Please explain

PVH's Tommy Hilfiger EU business launched a sustainable denim program in 2014, focusing on using innovative and sustainable finishing techniques – such as ozone and laser technology that will reduce water use in the denim manufacturing process. As of 2022, Tommy Hilfiger EU reports that 90% of their denim is lower impact.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Product water intensity

Target coverage

Product level

Quantitative metric

Year target was set

2013

Base year

2012

Base year figure

Target year

2020

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Please explain

Sustainably sourced cotton, like organic and recycled cotton, uses less water, fewer fertilizers and fewer pesticides per kilogram produced compared to conventional cotton. As we turn our focus to suppliers upstream, identifying programs like these that reduce our water impact are imperative to our business.

At Tommy Hilfiger, we are on a journey to create fashion that Wastes Nothing and Welcomes All and as part of this, we are committed to using 100% more sustainable

cotton. In 2021, we decided to accelerate our efforts and ambitions related to sustainable cotton, and started working on a 2025 sustainable cotton roadmap, focusing on regenerative, recycled and organic cotton. We are well on our way as we managed to source 97% of our cotton more sustainably in 2022.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Year target was set

2018

Base year

2017

Base year figure

Target year

2025

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Please explain

At PVH, we honor the fundamental role our collective workforce has on the success of our business. We are committed to continually improving the lives of our associates and workers, their families & their communities. Our ambition is for our business to positively affect over 1 million lives across our value chain, focusing on education and opportunities for women & children, and ensuring access to clean water for all. Provide Access to Water is a part of our CR Forward Fashion strategy, ensuring access to clean water for communities in our key collaborative action basins. We purposefully identified

strategic sourcing regions – China, Ethiopia, India, Turkey and Vietnam - that were also deemed as high risk based on the WWF Water Risk Filter, to land our collective action programs. PVH is continuing these efforts through performing a refreshed water risk assessment with WWF in 2021. In 2022 the water risk assessment concluded, the results of which will continue to identify regions where further action is needed to protect and preserve water.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards and/or processes

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain Product use phase	PVH conducts a packaging baseline on a yearly basis to better understand its plastic packaging consumption. Included in the baseline are on-product and transit packaging. Through this data PVH can review its plastic consumption based on substrates.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	PVH has yet to conduct a biodiversity impact assessment relating to the use and production of plastics. We anticipate beginning this process at the end of 2023.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	With the rise of policies and regulations specific to plastics, PVH is subject to plastic based fees if certain conditions are not met, specific to countries, recyclability, recycled content, etc.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic polymers Plastic packaging Microplastics Waste management	Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale Reduce the potential release of microplastics and plastic particles Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle	PVH has set Forward Fashion / End waste targets that encapsule packaging as well as waste generated in owned and operated locations (such as stores, distribution centers and offices). PVH is also a signatory to The Fashion Pact packaging targets. PVH is addressing microfiber pollution through it's Forward Fashion targets.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
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Production of plastic polymers	No	PVH purchases plastic packaging and components via vendors and their suppliers but are not the producers of these materials. We have used the data from our consumer packaging consumption baseline from FY22 for the numbers reported in the subsequent questions.
Production of durable plastic components	No	PVH does not consume polycarbonate, polypropylene or other polymers that can be considered durable.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	PVH does not consume polycarbonate, polypropylene or other polymers that can be considered durable.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	Yes	PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within transit and on-product packaging, such as polybags.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within transit and on-product packaging, such as polybags.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within transit and on-product packaging, such as polybags.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold		None					N/A
Plastic packaging used	12,398	% virgin fossil-based content % virgin renewable content % post-industrial	85	85	15	0	Data based on on-product and transit packaging collected internally.

		recycled content % post-consumer recycled content					
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W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	None			N/A
Plastic packaging used	% technically recyclable % recyclable in practice and at scale	100	0	Based on the data analysis of our packaging use, our packaging materials are largely recyclable via municipal waste, but recyclability at scale is unknown.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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		Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Please confirm below