PVH Corp

2025 Corporate Questionnaire Response

Document Version: 31-03-2026

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About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's only independent environmental disclosure system. As the founder of environmental reporting, we believe in transparency and the power of data to drive change. Partnering with leaders in enterprise, capital, policy and science, we surface the information needed to enable Earth-positive decisions. We helped more than 22,100 companies and over 1,000 cities, states and regions disclose their environmental impacts in 2025. Financial institutions with more than a quarter of the world's institutional assets use CDP data to help inform investment and lending decisions. Aligned with the ISSB's climate standard, IFRS S2, as its foundational baseline, CDP integrates best-practice reporting standards and frameworks in one place. Our team is truly global, united by our shared desire to build a world where people, planet and profit are truly balanced. Visit cdp.net or follow us @CDP to find out more.

Useful Information

The CDP questionnaire (click here) has been a single, integrated questionnaire since 2024, with a simplified version for SMEs. In 2025 it contained questions on five key environmental issues: climate change, forests, water security, plastics and biodiversity. Questions are aligned to international reporting standards and frameworks (click here). Disclosers see questions and environmental issues that are relevant to them, based on their sector and activities (click here). We recommend referring to CDP's reporting guidance (click here) alongside this response. Dates in this document are formatted as YYYY-MM-DD. Dates reported to CDP are stored as UTC (Coordinated Universal Time). The dates in this document may differ from dates when viewed in the CDP Portal but will never deviate by more than 24 hours. Questions with a single row and a single column may not have row labels.

Discloser Information

CDP Org ID: 44266

Field	Value
Disclosure cycle	2025 Disclosure Cycle
Questionnaire	CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025
Discloser name	PVH Corp
CDP Organization Number	44266
CDP Industry classification	Apparel
CDP activity group	Textiles & fabric goods
CDP activity	Apparel design & manufacturing
Questionnaire Pathway	Full Version
Privacy status	Public
Environmental Issues Intent to Disclose	Climate Change, Forests, Water, Biodiversity, Plastics
Commodities	Cattle products, Timber products
Primary Sector	General

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Responses

Q1.1 In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Q1.2 Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

Q1.3 Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

Response 1:

Organization type

Publicly traded organization

Description of organization

PVH is one of the largest global lifestyle companies in the world, driven by our iconic brands Calvin Klein and TOMMY HILFIGER. We have approximately 28,000 associates operating in more than 40 countries.

Our vision is to build Calvin Klein and TOMMY HILFIGER into the most desirable lifestyle brands in the world and make PVH one of the highest performing brand groups in our sector.

Through the execution of our PVH+ Plan, we are creating the foundation to drive sustainable, profitable and brand-accretive growth through our five growth drivers - win with product, win with consumer engagement, win in the digitally-led marketplace, develop a demand- and data-driven operating model, and drive efficiencies and invest in growth.

Sustainability is a key factor in our ability to achieve the PVH+ Plan - from informing what we make and how we make it to the decisions that guide our day-to-day execution across PVH’ s entire value chain.

While many aspects of our operations are within our control, we recognize that our industry depends on essential, but finite, resources—such as energy, water and raw materials. Any changes within these systems can impact resource availability and costs, directly impacting our global operations. This volatility requires agility and resilience—so we can continue delivering iconic, high-quality products with newness that our consumers value and trust from us, no matter what comes our way.

As part of our data-driven approach to sustainability, we are focused on addressing the areas where our business has the highest impact and that pose the greatest material risk. These areas include: Products & Packaging, Operations and People. Whether it’ s designing products and packaging with the end-of-life in mind using recyclable, regenerative and resource efficient materials or how we excite our consumers with newness while reducing waste and better matching supply with demand—we continue to integrate sustainability across our global business as we build PVH and our brands for the future.

Q1.4 State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Response 1:

End date of reporting year

2025-02-02

Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Yes

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

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

3 years

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

3 years

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

3 years

Q1.4.1 What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

8653000000

Q1.5 Provide details on your reporting boundary.

Yes

Q1.7 Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Kenya
- India
- Japan
- China
- Luxembourg
- Singapore
- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Ireland
- Brazil
- Italy
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- Austria
- Bangladesh
- Indonesia
- Germany
- Canada
- Sri Lanka
- United Kingdom
- Denmark
- New Zealand
- Australia
- Portugal
- Sweden
- Finland
- Belgium
- France
- Türkiye
- Viet Nam
- Malaysia
- Norway
- Taiwan, China
- Croatia
- Poland
- Korea (The Republic of)
- Spain
- United States of America
- Czechia
- United Arab Emirates
- Switzerland
- Netherlands

Q1.8 Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Response 1:

Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years

Comment

This is not an immediate strategic priority.

Q1.22 Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Response 1: Timber products

Produced and/or sourced

Sourced

Commodity value chain stage

- Manufacturing
- Retailing

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

Yes, we are providing the total volume

Total commodity volume (metric tons)

66510

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

Yes

Original unit

Other:

Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

For packaging, commodity volume is collected in kgs and lbs and converted to MT.

For textiles we multiply material % x product weight x units x wastage factors to calculate MT.

Form of commodity

- Primary packaging
- Cellulose-based textile fiber
- Paper
- Boards, plywood, engineered wood

% of procurement spend

Unknown

% of revenue dependent on commodity

Unknown

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

Yes, disclosing

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

No

Please explain

PVH’ s Timber sourcing volumes are constituted from sourcing man-made cellulosic fiber textiles for a limited number of products and packaging. The majority of the volumes are packaging-related, and packaging is not directly tied to revenue generation for our business.

All PVH supply chain partners are required to participate in the traceability program. To achieve our traceability targets, we focus on two core pillars:
1.\tSupply chain visibility: gain visibility across all tiers, and its connectivity
2.\tVerified material, packaging and product traceability: collecting and validating certificates to substantiate our sustainability claims

PVH traces all MMCF related Purchase Orders through Textile Genesis. In addition to leveraging this tool, PVH also has a policy against sourcing MMCF from any suppliers that are not Canopy certified green shirt suppliers.

While we are able to assess our packaging footprint within our direct operations, we lack data on the logistics packaging used within our upstream supply chain. We only have direct insight into the packaging on directly purchasing goods, in addition to the packaging we procure for further internal distribution and for protection and identification of the product itself. Therefore, we are unable to disclose any volumes outside of our sphere of control further upstream.

Response 2: Cattle products

Produced and/or sourced

Sourced

Commodity value chain stage

- Processing
- Manufacturing
- Retailing

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

Yes, we are providing the total volume

Total commodity volume (metric tons)

3285.7

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

Yes

Original unit

Other:

Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

We convert square footage of hides to MT by using an estimated thickness of hides

Form of commodity

Hides/ leather

% of procurement spend

Unknown

% of revenue dependent on commodity

Unknown

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

Yes, disclosing

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

Yes

Please explain

Some PVH products use leather from cattle for apparel, footwear and accessories. For context, the overall sourced volume is low.

All PVH supply chain partners are required to participate in the traceability program. To achieve our traceability targets, we focus on two core pillars:
1.\tSupply chain visibility: gain visibility across all tiers, and its connectivity
2.\tVerified material, packaging and product traceability: collecting and validating certificates to substantiate our sustainability claims
This work drives end-to-end visibility of our supply chain, including details about our material and product footprints and the environmental and social impact of our partners upstream. To trace footwear related components, including leather, PVH leverages The ID Factory to trace purchase orders made to over 250+ material suppliers that work with over 300 of our factory partners. This tool is to determine the country of origins of leather hides and also collected related Leather Working Group certifications. Chain of custody documentation such as purchase orders, invoices, and transport documents are also collected.

Q1.24 Has your organization mapped its value chain?

Response 1:

Value chain mapped

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

Value chain stages covered in mapping

- Downstream value chain
- Upstream value chain

Highest supplier tier mapped

Tier 2 suppliers

Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Tier 3 suppliers

Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Smallholders relevant but not included

Description of mapping process and coverage

PVH maps its value chain process through the annual publication of its Suppliers Disclosure, which includes crucial data on its supply chain. This disclosure features: • \tActive Finished Goods Factories: All factories directly sourced by PVH for finished goods, providing transparency on production locations and partners (Tier 1). • \tStrategic Fabric and Trim Suppliers: Key suppliers of fabric and trims that play a significant role in PVH's product offerings (Tier 2). • \tExclusions: Subcontractors based in Brazil are not included in this list, reflecting current limitations in the scope of disclosure. • \tFuture Enhancements: Plans to incorporate additional raw material suppliers to improve transparency and traceability across the entire supply chain. The list provides detailed information including: • \tLocation: City and country of each supplier. • \tFactory Name and Address: Specific details to identify each facility. • \tNumber of Workers: Workforce size at each facility. • \tProduct Type: Types of products manufactured or supplied. • \tVendor Level: Indicates the hierarchical level of the vendor within the supply chain. This detailed mapping supports PVH's commitment to supply chain transparency and helps track progress towards greater traceability and sustainability. The link to this disclosure is: https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx

Q1.24.1 Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

Response 1:

Plastics mapping

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

Value chain stages covered in mapping

- Direct operations
- Downstream value chain
- Upstream value chain

Q1.24.2 Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

	Timber products	Cattle products
Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity	Yes	Yes
Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity	Tier 2 suppliers	Tier 2 suppliers
% of tier 1 suppliers mapped	100%	100%
% of tier 2 suppliers mapped	51-75%	51-75%
Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity	Tier 4+ suppliers	Tier 4+ suppliers

Q2.1 How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Response 1: Short-term

From (years)

1

To (years)

7

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

The short-term time horizons for environmental issues map directly to our 2030 and 2040 greenhouse gas emissions public targets. As PVH develops year-on-year plans to drive strategic reduction initiatives, we embed resourcing and financial considerations within broader organizational strategy and budget planning to achieve the desired objectives.

These time horizons also correspond to our periodic Climate Risk Scenario Analyses, which also serve as an input into our broader corporate strategy and financial planning processes.

Response 2: Medium-term

From (years)

7

To (years)

17

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

The medium-term time horizons for environmental issues map directly to our 2030 and 2040 greenhouse gas emissions public targets. As PVH develops year-on-year plans to drive strategic reduction initiatives, we embed resourcing and financial considerations within broader organizational strategy and budget planning to achieve the desired objectives.

These time horizons also correspond to our periodic Climate Risk Scenario Analyses, which also serve as an input into our broader corporate strategy and financial planning processes.

Response 3: Long-term

From (years)

17

Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

No

To (years)

27

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

The long-term time horizons for environmental issues map directly to our 2030 and 2040 greenhouse gas emissions public targets. As PVH develops year-on-year plans to drive strategic reduction initiatives, we embed resourcing and financial considerations within broader organizational strategy and budget planning to achieve the desired objectives.

These time horizons also correspond to our periodic Climate Risk Scenario Analyses, which also serve as an input into our broader corporate strategy and financial planning processes.

Q2.2 Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

Response 1:

Process in place

Yes

Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Both dependencies and impacts

Q2.2.1 Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

Response 1:

Process in place

Yes

Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process

Both risks and opportunities

Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Yes

Q2.2.2 Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Response 1: Row 1

Environmental issue

Climate change

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

- Opportunities
- Risks

Value chain stages covered

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Supplier tiers covered

Tier 1 suppliers

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Frequency of assessment

Every two years

Time horizons covered

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

Integration of risk management process

A specific environmental risk management process

Location-specificity used

Site-specific

Tools and methods used

- Other: Scenario analysis
- International methodologies and standards: IPCC Climate Change Projections
- Other: External consultants

Risk types and criteria considered

- Market: Changing customer behavior
- Acute physical: Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Reputation: Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Partners and stakeholders considered

- Customers
- NGOs
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Employees

Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

No

Further details of process

In 2022, PVH engaged with a consultant to conduct a qualitative and quantitative TCFD-aligned climate risk assessment and scenario analysis. This included defining two climate scenarios informed by IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) for physical risks and the IEA 2021 World Energy Outlook scenarios for transition risks, representing High Carbon (SSP2-4.5, Stated Policies Scenario) and Low Carbon (SSP1-2.6, Sustainable Development Scenario) scenarios, to model most probable future climate conditions likely to materialize. Aligned with PVH's climate commitments, PVH defined a short time horizon as present-2030, medium as 2030-2040, and long as 2040-2050. The climate risk assessment explores the impacts to the business from both physical and transitional risks and opportunities. For physical risks, these include locations such as owned and operated facilities, factories, suppliers, sourcing regions and ports. In addition, the four categories of transition risks and opportunities described by the TCFD recommendations were explored, such as legal and policy, market, reputation and technology. PVH engaged internal stakeholders for input regarding potential business impacts and risk response strategies via surveys and workshops. This input, along with high-resolution climate data and PVH operational data, top climate-related risks and opportunities were short-listed and potential financial impacts were estimated. An external consulting firm benchmarked the top risks and opportunities identified by PVH to determine industry peer alignment.

PVH also has annual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that works with business and functional teams globally to identify and assess the Company's most significant risks, as well as the Company's capabilities and controls to manage and mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. At the regional level, risks are ranked and analyzed to determine if they are globally material and need to be managed at an enterprise-level. Climate-related risks can be discussed as part of this process, which could lead to a climate risk being identified as a significant risk for the Company.

The list of risks identified through the process undertaken by the business and functional teams globally is presented to senior management, as well as external risk professionals, and items are voted on and prioritized by impact, likelihood, and control. Key business divisions then follow up to mitigate these most significant risks, embedding prioritized actions into strategic and resource planning.

From a financial reporting perspective, independent auditors are appointed by the Audit & Risk Management Committee of the PVH Board of Directors. All PVH financial reporting also goes through this Committee, which typically meets approximately ten times per year. Any climate risk that has the potential to have a substantive financial impact would be addressed if identified within any financial report. Relevant and/or timely climate risks or opportunities would also be addressed with the Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board, which meets at least 4 times per year, alongside updates on significant climate-related initiatives within the business and performance against any targets for improvement (e.g., GHG emission reduction, elimination of the use of problematic materials).

Response 2: Row 2

Environmental issue

Water

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

- Risks
- Opportunities

Value chain stages covered

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

Coverage

Full

Supplier tiers covered

Tier 1 suppliers

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizons covered

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

Integration of risk management process

A specific environmental risk management process

Location-specificity used

Site-specific

Tools and methods used

- Enterprise Risk Management: Enterprise Risk Management
- Enterprise Risk Management: Internal company methods
- Enterprise Risk Management: COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Commercially/publicly available tools: WRI Aqueduct
- Other: External consultants
- Commercially/publicly available tools: WWF Water Risk Filter
- Other: Internal company methods

Risk types and criteria considered

- Chronic physical: Water stress
- Chronic physical: Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Reputation: Impact on human health
- Chronic physical: Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Partners and stakeholders considered

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

Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Yes

Further details of process

PVH conducts a comprehensive water risk assessment that includes both our upstream value chain and direct operations, recognizing that water-related risks are increasingly important to our stakeholders.
Our upstream supply chain is a primary focus due to the significant water use occurring in this part of the value chain. In partnership with WWF, our most recent Water Risk Assessment (2022) identified priority locations by evaluating both basin-level and operational risks using the WWF Water Risk Filter, our Materiality Assessment, and other internal tools.
For our direct and upstream operations annually, PVH uses the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to assess water stress at locations where water withdrawal data is available. We focus on baseline water stress, which measures the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable water supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the impact of large dams on downstream availability. Locations with “high” or “extremely high” baseline water stress are flagged as water-stressed regions, helping us prioritize mitigation and resource planning.
Although our owned and operated water footprint is relatively small due to the nature of our business, we are committed to understanding and managing water risks across our operations and supply chain. We are currently using the combination results of our WWF-supported assessment and WRI aqueduct tool to rescope our water targets, ensuring they reflect the most material risks and opportunities.

Q2.2.7 Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

Response 1:

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

Yes

Description of how interconnections are assessed

In our risk assessments outlined in 2.2.2, we evaluate how environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities intersect across Climate, Water, and Forests to provide a comprehensive view of our sustainability landscape.

Climate: Our climate assessment focuses on how climate change affects our operations, including extreme weather events, shifting temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns. These changes can impact water availability and forest health, leading to risks such as supply chain disruptions and increased operational costs. Conversely, opportunities include adopting climate-resilient practices and leveraging renewable energy sources.

Water: Water is crucial for both operational processes and ecosystem health. We assess how climate-induced changes, like altered rainfall patterns or increased evaporation rates, might affect our water resources. Risks involve potential water shortages or quality issues, while opportunities may arise from investing in water-efficient technologies and sustainable water management practices.

Forests: Forests are vital for carbon sequestration and maintaining biodiversity. We analyze how climate change and water stress impact forest ecosystems and, in turn, how these changes affect our operations and supply chains. Risks include disruptions to raw material sources and increased vulnerability to pests and diseases, while opportunities lie in enhancing forest conservation efforts and exploring sustainable sourcing practices.

Biodiversity: This past year we conducted our materiality screening and value chain assessment, aligned with

the Science Based Targets Network framework to begin identifying material impacts and dependencies on nature across the value chain. We recognize that our business activities, especially the use of raw materials and product manufacturing, can impact the eco systems in which we operate - across emissions, water usage, deforestation and other aspects of biodiversity. By understanding these interconnections, we can better manage risks and capitalize on opportunities to build resilience and sustainability into our operations.

Q2.3 Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

Response 1:

Identification of priority locations

Yes, we have identified priority locations

Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Upstream value chain

Types of priority locations identified

- Sensitive locations: Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities: Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

Description of process to identify priority locations

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

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

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

Q2.4 How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Response 1: Risks

Type of definition

- Quantitative
- Qualitative

Indicator used to define substantive effect

Share price

Change to indicator

% decrease

% change to indicator

1-10

Metrics considered in definition

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Frequency of effect occurring
- Likelihood of effect occurring

Application of definition

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

Response 2: Opportunities

Type of definition

- Quantitative
- Qualitative

Indicator used to define substantive effect

Share price

Change to indicator

% increase

% change to indicator

1-10

Metrics considered in definition

- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Application of definition

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

Q2.5 Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

Response 1:

Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

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

Q2.5.1 Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Response 1: Row 1

Water pollutant category

Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain

We've set a public target: Water leaving our wet processors will have zero hazardous chemicals and be filtered for harmful microfibers by 2025. We are currently at 94% progress for Hazardous Chemicals and 91% for Microfibers. We are working with non-compliant facilities to remediate their issues.

Response 2: Row 2

Water pollutant category

Other synthetic organic compounds

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain

We’ ve set a public target: Water leaving our wet processors will have zero hazardous chemicals and be filtered for harmful microfibers by 2025. We are currently at 94% progress for Hazardous Chemicals and 91% for Microfibers. We are working with non-compliant facilities to remediate their issues.

Response 3: Row 3

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain

We’ ve set a public target: Water leaving our wet processors will have zero hazardous chemicals and be filtered for harmful microfibers by 2025. We are currently at 94% progress for Hazardous Chemicals and 91% for Microfibers. We are working with non-compliant facilities to remediate their issues.

Q3.1 Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Response 1: Climate change

Environmental risks identified

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

Response 2: Forests

Environmental risks identified

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

Response 3: Water

Environmental risks identified

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

Response 4: Plastics

Environmental risks identified

No

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

Evaluation in progress

Please explain

PVH and our brands identify limited risks but not substantive risks related to the use of plastics in our packaging and some of our synthetic materials for finished goods.

Q3.1.1 Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Response 1: Climate change

Risk identifier

Risk1

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy: Carbon pricing mechanisms

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Direct operations

Country/area where the risk occurs

- United States of America
- China
- Australia
- Netherlands
- Germany

Organization-specific description of risk

The risk of carbon taxes imposing additional costs on PVH's operations is a significant concern that arises from the increasing climate-related legislation and disclosure requirements globally. As governments worldwide intensify their efforts to combat climate change, the introduction of carbon taxes has become a prevailing trend. These taxes have the potential to significantly impact both our direct costs and our suppliers' operational expenses. Using publicly available data from the 2025 World Bank's Carbon Pricing Dashboard, carbon taxes in PVH markets range from $0.10 to $158.80 USD per metric ton. To estimate the potential financial impact, PVH can multiply the applicable carbon tax rate by its Scope 1 & 2 total greenhouse gas emissions ($0.10 x 29253 MTCO2e - $158.80 x 29253 MT CO2e). To assess the financial implications of these potential costs, PVH takes a proactive approach by closely monitoring and mapping our business operations to countries that have already implemented or are scheduled to introduce carbon pricing initiatives. By analyzing the specific geographies 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. These taxes may directly increase the costs associated with our own energy consumption and emissions.

Primary financial effect of the risk

Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Likely

Magnitude

Medium-low

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

We anticipate this risk will impact the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization if PVH is held accountable to pay carbon taxes in certain regions where we operate. If PVH suppliers are also subject to carbon taxes, they may pass on portions of their increased operating costs to PVH through increased FOB prices. The countries referenced correspond to the top five contributors to our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Yes

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

2925.28

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

4645344.14

Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact of carbon pricing initiatives on PVH can vary significantly depending on the specific region and the implemented carbon tax rates. According to the 2025 World Bank' s Carbon Pricing Dashboard, carbon taxes in PVH markets range from $0.10 to $158.80 USD per metric ton. To estimate the potential financial impact, PVH can multiply the applicable carbon tax rate by its Scope 1 & 2 total greenhouse gas emissions ($0.10 x 29253 MTCO2e - $158.80 x 29253 MT CO2e). By applying the respective carbon tax rates to our emissions data, we can approximate the additional costs incurred due to carbon pricing initiatives in each specific country or region of operation. Furthermore, in Europe, the implementation of mandatory energy audits in all countries where PVH operates can lead to increased costs. These audits, which can cost over 900 EUR per day per facility, may become necessary to comply with regulatory requirements. Additionally, potential energy retrofits that might be required based on the audit findings can further contribute to the overall financial impact on PVH. Considering these factors, PVH must carefully assess the potential costs associated with carbon pricing initiatives and mandatory energy audits across its global building portfolio. By quantifying the financial implications of these measures, PVH can better understand the potential impact on its operational expenses; make informed decisions to manage and mitigate the associated costs.

Primary response to risk

Policies and plans : More ambitious environmental commitments and policies

Cost of response to risk

249891

Explanation of cost calculation

PVH is committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity in our Owned and Operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. This goal aligns with the reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Our SBTi-approved targets also include a 70% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction by 2030 from a 2021 base year. PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 68% 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 $249,891 for FY2024 in NA and Europe.

Description of response

To mitigate the impact of carbon taxes on PVH, our primary response is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions throughout our value chain. In 2024, we updated our ambitious GHG emission reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our GHG emission reduction targets include a commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 70%, and scope 3 emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Additionally, we set a new target to reach net zero emissions by 2040. Lastly, we aim to reach 100% renewable electricity for owned and operated facilities by 2030. These targets reflect our commitment to transitioning to more sustainable energy sources and reducing our overall carbon footprint. By calculating our global footprint and closely tracking our progress against emissions reduction targets, we can identify opportunities to improve energy and fuel efficiency in our owned and operated facilities. Furthermore, we remain vigilant in monitoring evolving regulations to evaluate potential business impacts. This allows us to proactively adapt and ensure compliance with emerging carbon tax policies and other regulatory requirements. By actively working towards reducing our GHG emissions, increasing our renewable energy sourcing, and staying informed about evolving regulations, PVH is taking decisive steps to mitigate the financial impact of carbon taxes. These efforts align with our commitment to sustainability and contribute to building a more resilient and low-carbon future.

Response 2: Forests

Risk identifier

Risk1

Commodity

Timber products

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation: Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Direct operations

Country/area where the risk occurs

- Switzerland
- Netherlands
- Canada
- Germany
- United Kingdom
- France
- Spain
- United States of America

Organization-specific description of risk

The majority of PVH’ s use of Timber-based commodities is from paper-based packaging. Consumers closely interact with packaging, and packaging can serve as a representation of Brand identity and priorities. If our stakeholders associate PVH paper products with deforestation based on excessive use or lack of certified materials, there is a risk of reputational damage for our brands.

Primary financial effect of the risk

Brand damage

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

Medium-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

About as likely as not

Magnitude

Low

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

If consumers associate PVH or our brands’ use of paper-based packaging as contributing to deforestation, there is some risk that the reputational damage to our brands could negatively impact sales. However, we believe this is a very limited financial risk.

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

No

Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices: Transition towards a diversified product portfolio that includes alternative materials [recycled and/or plant-based]

Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been fully quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty. The transition to recycled material is integrated into supplier requirements as part of PVH’ s expectations.

Description of response

PVH and our brands are increasing the use of recycled and FSC certified materials in our paper packaging.

Response 3: Water

Risk identifier

Risk3

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy: Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Upstream value chain

Country/area where the risk occurs

Ethiopia

River basin where the risk occurs

Other: Other, please specify

Organization-specific description of risk

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

Primary financial effect of the risk

Disruption in production capacity

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

About as likely as not

Magnitude

Medium-low

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

No

Primary response to risk

Policies and plans : Improve alignment of public policy influencing activity with environmental commitments

Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty.

Description of response

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

Response 4: Water

Risk identifier

Risk4

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical: Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Upstream value chain

Country/area where the risk occurs

India

River basin where the risk occurs

Cauvery River

Organization-specific description of risk

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

Primary financial effect of the risk

Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

More likely than not

Magnitude

Medium

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

No

Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation : Support river basin restoration

Cost of response to risk

145000

Explanation of cost calculation

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

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.

Response 5: Water

Risk identifier

Risk5

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical: Inadequate water-related infrastructure

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Upstream value chain

Country/area where the risk occurs

Viet Nam

River basin where the risk occurs

Mekong

Organization-specific description of risk

Ho Chi Minh City is located at the southern tip of the Mekong River. Its access to water is greatly influenced by the actions of upstream actors across the Mekong region. 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.

Primary financial effect of the risk

Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

More likely than not

Magnitude

Medium

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

No

Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending : Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Cost of response to risk

75000

Explanation of cost calculation

TOMMY HILFIGER (TH) began working with WWF in 2015 and will continue with this partnership, focusing on Vietnam’ s Mekong River and Turkey’ s Büyük Menderes basins, key locations where TH has production. These areas were identified as the most water-stressed sourcing communities across our supply chain 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 2022, the work in this basin concluded.

Description of response

WWF’ s water risk assessment identified Vietnam’ s Mekong Basin as a priority region for PVH to focus collective action water stewardship initiatives based on the level of risk defined by the WWF’ s Water Risk Filter tool and PVH’ s sourcing communities. PVH is working collectively to reduce water risks for businesses, ecosystems and communities, through actions at the facility, basin, regional, national and transnational levels to: (1) improve water management within factories; (2) develop financing mechanisms; (3) enhance trans-boundary collaboration; (4) encourage local/national political support. A) In 2022, the team continued to

organize water, chemicals and energy management trainings. 19 factories committed to the trainings and made investments to improve water efficiency. The accumulated annual impacts led to savings of 2 million m3 water. B) In order to mitigate water scarcity and quality problems in two villages most affected, water quality testing is regularly conducted and filters are placed to improve the water quality. C) In addition, the team prepared expansion of the scope of the project to other sectors which influence the water quality and availability in the region. As such a baseline and scoping study for the coffee and pangasius sector was prepared and conducted. The feasibility study reports for 2 bankable projects and organized ESG trainings for 9 leasing companies to encourage the investment in water efficiency solutions. D) The team managed to get a joint statement on Textile Water Stewardship and ESG goals signed by 6 Mekong countries' Textile &Garment Associations to ensure water risk is addressed across the Mekong region. E) Finally, the team managed to set up a green credit line with BIDV Sumi Trust. The credit line can be used by SMEs in the sector to get access to capital needed to make investments in equipment leading to higher water and energy efficiency. Two other credit lines with separate institutions are being prepared.

Response 6: Water

Risk identifier

Risk6

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical: Water stress

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Upstream value chain

Country/area where the risk occurs

Türkiye

River basin where the risk occurs

Other: Büyük Menderes

Organization-specific description of risk

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

Primary financial effect of the risk

Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

More likely than not

Magnitude

Medium

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

No

Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets : New or tighter supplier performance standards

Cost of response to risk

80000

Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty.

Description of response

WWF’ s water risk assessment identified Turkey’ s Büyük Menderes River as a priority region for PVH to focus collective action water stewardship initiatives based on the level of risk defined by the WWF’ s Water Risk Filter tool and PVH’ s sourcing communities. The team is working collectively to reduce water risks for business, ecosystems and communities through actions at the supply chain, landscape, regional and national levels. The particularity of this project is that it goes beyond just water stewardship, and also addresses ecosystems, covering textile and cotton production, aiming to: (1) enhance textile factories water management; (2) improve cotton production water management; (3) restore habitats and preserve species; and (4) strengthen basin’ s water governance and management. (1) In 2022, the team released a toolkit which viewed 120 cleaner production interventions and prepared a report for bankable water solutions for the textile sector in Turkey, describing 20 economically viable options. (2) The team also launched water stewardship and regenerative agriculture guidelines based on the regenerative cotton pilot which was launched in 2021. The guidelines contain 34 training videos and a toolbox for farmers in both Turkish and English.; (3) In addition, the team completed cleaner production feasibility studies at 10 textile dye-houses. Investments in 6 of the participating textile dye-houses resulted in increased water recycling (75% of water is now recycled), 15% of water savings and energy savings up to 90% and in total 15% water savings. (4) Finally, WWF continued to lead the Secretariat for the Soke Cotton Water Stewardship Committee. The committee advocates for the adoption of modern irrigation in cotton farming. The committee developed a stepwise to address the gaps in the legislations that frame the agricultural irrigation in Turkey and aims to enhance the use of public incentives for modern irrigation.

Response 7: Climate change

Risk identifier

Risk2

Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical: Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Direct operations

Country/area where the risk occurs

- Bangladesh
- Singapore
- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Brazil
- China
- United States of America

Organization-specific description of risk

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

Primary financial effect of the risk

Increased direct costs

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

Long-term

Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Likely

Magnitude

Medium-high

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Yes

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

66800000

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

69100000

Explanation of financial effect figure

As part of completing a qualitative and quantitative Climate Risk Scenario analysis in 2022, PVH's methodology for calculating the unmitigated annual potential impact of extreme weather events to our owned and operated facilities was as follows: Total Insured Value (TIV)* of our O&O Facilities x 20%** x Annual Probability of an Event Occurring (% per year, by location). *TIV includes: estimated replacement costs for stores/office/DC buildout/fixtures/equipment; inventory valued at projected selling price; and business interruption (BI) estimated as loss of sales less saved expenses up to a maximum of 12 months (rent, utilities, etc.). **20% represents 1) for BI, assumed number of days closed over the total number of days included in the insurance value and 2) for all else, estimated % of a physical facility damaged by an extreme weather event based on 3rd party research of historical events. The resulting annual, unmitigated, potential impact figures of 66.8M min. (Low Carbon Scenario) to 69.1M max. (High Carbon) were calculated based on a sampling of 32% of our global facilities and extrapolated to the full population. These amounts are overstated to the extent that insurance proceeds may cover a large portion of the risk. Potential impact remains almost constant through 2050, indicating relatively stable risk over time. In a High Carbon scenario, financial risk grows by 2.3M from 2020-2050, a 3.3% increase. It is likely that a majority of this risk will be covered by insurance premiums, though there is an indirect risk of assets experiencing rapidly increasing insurance premiums or lack of insurability in climate-stressed 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).

Primary response to risk

Policies and plans : Develop a climate transition plan

Explanation of cost calculation

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

Description of response

PVH recognizes the cost of response is a combination of different factors including examples identified below: ASSESSING AND MONITORING OUR RISK In 2022, PVH conducted an in-depth climate risk assessment and scenario analysis under the leadership of our CSO, aligned to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The total cost for this assessment and analysis was $115,000. In addition to this analysis, PVH has an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process that also includes identifying and assessing climate-related risks on an annual basis. The assessment process considered the inherent nature of risks (impact, likelihood and velocity), as well as management's capabilities/controls to manage and mitigate

such risks to an acceptable level. Based on the identified risks, the PVH Risk, Legal and Corporate Responsibility teams work together to monitor the risks and consider mitigation approaches through Corporate Strategy and global Corporate Responsibility strategy. INVESTING IN ECOMMERCE AND STORE PREPAREDNESS We continue to grow our online shopping experience and boost our eCommerce sales in order to mitigate potential store closures caused by physical acute risks or events like the COVID-19 pandemic. The expected result of our acute physical risk response method is to ensure store preparations for extreme weather events and increasing business durability through unexpected store closures.

Q3.1.2 Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Response 1: Climate change

Financial metric

OPEX

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

4645344.14

% of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Less than 1%

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

69100000

% of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

1-10%

Explanation of financial figures

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

Q3.2 Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Response 1: Row 1

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

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

Upstream value chain

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

14

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 2: Row 2

Country/Area & River basin

India: Other: Sabarmati River Basin

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

Upstream value chain

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

2

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 3: Row 3

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

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

Upstream value chain

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

14

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 4: Row 4

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: West Coast

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

Upstream value chain

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

7

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 5: Row 5

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Hong (Red River)

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

Upstream value chain

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

5

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 6: Row 6

Country/Area & River basin

China: Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

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

Upstream value chain

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

5

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 7: Row 7

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Nile

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

Upstream value chain

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

5

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 8: Row 8

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Karnaphuli

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

Upstream value chain

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

4

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 9: Row 9

Country/Area & River basin

India: Cauvery River

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

Upstream value chain

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

4

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 10: Row 10

Country/Area & River basin

Tunisia: Medjerda

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

Upstream value chain

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

3

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 11: Row 11

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Maritsa

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

Upstream value chain

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

3

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 12: Row 12

Country/Area & River basin

China: Zhu

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

Upstream value chain

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

3

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 13: Row 13

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan: Indus

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

Upstream value chain

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

3

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 14: Row 14

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Kizilirmak

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

Upstream value chain

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

2

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 15: Row 15

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Unknown

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

Upstream value chain

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

2

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 16: Row 16

Country/Area & River basin

China: Dong Jiang

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

Upstream value chain

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

2

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 17: Row 17

Country/Area & River basin

India: Penner River

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

Upstream value chain

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

2

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 18: Row 18

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia: Brantas

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 19: Row 19

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil: Parana

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 20: Row 20

Country/Area & River basin

Kenya: Pangani

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 21: Row 21

Country/Area & River basin

India: Ganges - Brahmaputra

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 22: Row 22

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Tigris & Euphrates

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 23: Row 23

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal: Lima

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 24: Row 24

Country/Area & River basin

Jordan: Dead Sea

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 25: Row 25

Country/Area & River basin

India: Krishna

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 26: Row 26

Country/Area & River basin

Madagascar: Mangoky

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Response 27: Row 27

Country/Area & River basin

China: Min Jiang

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

Upstream value chain

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

1

% organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Please explain

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool in conjunction with our upstream water footprint, we identified these basins as facing the highest risk related to water scarcity.

Q3.3 In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Response 1:

Water-related regulatory violations

No

Comment

No fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations

Q3.5 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

Q3.6 Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Q3.6.1 Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Response 1: Climate change

Opportunity identifier

Opp1

Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source: Use of low-carbon energy sources

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Direct operations

Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Netherlands

Organization specific description

Renewable energy sourcing presents a significant and strategic opportunity for PVH in our direct operations as we continue to drive towards our sustainability commitments, reduce emissions and follow the global adoption of renewable technology. Increased sourcing of renewable energy can reduce direct costs linked to energy procurement and exposure to energy costs variations. As we rely more on renewable sources, we can mitigate risks associated with fluctuating energy prices. This cost stability ensures that our operations remain resilient and financially sustainable in the long run. PVH' s approved SBTi targets align with a 1.5 degree scenario: an absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction by 70% from a 2021 base year, and a commitment to sourcing 100% electricity in our owned & operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. We are proud to report that we are making significant progress. In 2024, PVH achieved a 57% reduction in Scope 1 & 2, and 68% 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.

Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Very likely (90-100%)

Magnitude

Medium-low

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Yes

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

50000

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

50000

Explanation of financial effect figures

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

Cost to realize opportunity

249891

Explanation of cost calculation

PVH is committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity in our Owned and Operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. This goal aligns with the reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Our SBTi-approved targets also include a 70% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction by 2030 from a 2021 base year. PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 68% 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 $249,891 for FY2024 in NA and Europe.

Strategy to realize opportunity

By procuring renewables, PVH is not only reducing its environmental impact but also positioning itself to benefit from reduced long-term operational costs. Although generating on-site renewable energy requires upfront capital investment, the lower price per kWh of renewable energy and decreased dependency on volatile grid prices offer significant cost savings in the long run. In markets such as the US and EU, where PVH consumes the majority of its direct energy, renewable energy generation is on track to become cost competitive or cheaper than conventional fuel power, despite falling oil prices. To achieve our 100% renewable energy target, PVH has developed a comprehensive roadmap and is actively pursuing opportunities to increase energy efficiency and invest in renewable energy, both onsite and offsite. We signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) in partnership with 11 other fashion companies to

procure renewable electricity, with the aim of adding more than 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity generation to the grid in Europe. PVH’ s investment in this project to date has amounted to approximately $25,000. By actively pursuing renewables procurement and reducing our exposure to electricity price fluctuations, PVH is driving sustainability and unlocking long-term financial benefits, building confidence in our ability to achieve our emissions reduction goals while simultaneously improving our operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Response 2: Forests

Opportunity identifier

Opp1

Commodity

Timber products

Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency: Other resource efficiency opportunity:

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Direct operations

Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- Germany
- Canada
- Netherlands
- France
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- Australia
- Spain

Organization specific description

PVH has set a target that \’ Minimum 75% of our packaging weight will be made with recycled content, with a preference for post-consumer recycled material, by 2030.\’ As of FY2024, we reached 62% average recycled content in our packaging. Demonstrating continued progress against this target shows that PVH is upholding our public-facing targets to increase the use of environmentally preferred materials, and in doing so, maximizing resource use and driving emissions and waste reduction. We foresee that this can support consumers’ perceptions of our brands’ credibility when making sustainability commitments. Furthermore, this is an opportunity to drive progress as it relates to Extended Producer Responsibility and recycled content regulations.

Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Medium-term

Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

More likely than not (50-100%)

Magnitude

Low

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

For consumers and stakeholders who prioritize purchases from brands with sustainability initiatives, PVH and our brands may see increased consumer engagement and loyalty with expanded use of recycled content, potentially increasing revenues.

Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

No

Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially as packaging is one component of consumers' decision making when purchasing a product but does not directly translate into increased sales.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Increased use of recycled content in our paper-based packaging and demonstrated external progress against our public-facing target will drive credibility for PVH and our brands.

Response 3: Water

Opportunity identifier

Opp2

Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency: Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Upstream value chain

Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- Bangladesh
- Egypt
- Türkiye
- Pakistan
- India

River basin where the opportunity occurs

Other: Several basins across our supply chain

Organization specific description

In 2022, we continued to evolve our efforts as we measured our Level 1 and 2 suppliers' water use in greater depth, through the Cascale's Higg Index Facility Environmental Module. Improving water efficiency in our supplier's facilities will be a key focus, guided by a structured water remediation and capacity building plan.

Our new water footprint analysis allows us to report on water discharge and consumption attributable to the full life cycle emission factors of our raw materials, as well as water consumption from the manufacturing of on-product packaging. PVH continues to expand programs to reduce water usage in the denim finishing process of all its denim products. Internal targets, operating procedures and verification schemes have been established. The program drives internal product design as well as the production process and production efficiency at the wash facilities of our denim vendors.

Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

About as likely as not (33-66%)

Magnitude

Low

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

No

Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Investing in the Apparel Impact Institute enables PVH to scale proven water-efficiency programs like Clean by Design across shared supply chains, reducing water use, improving wastewater quality, and mitigating water-related risks.

Response 4: Water

Opportunity identifier

Opp3

Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience: Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Upstream value chain

Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- Türkiye
- Egypt
- Bangladesh
- India
- Pakistan

River basin where the opportunity occurs

Other: Several basins across our supply chain

Organization specific description

When designing our products, we prioritize the use of environmentally preferred materials which have a lower environmental impact than conventional materials. Sourcing cotton more sustainably for the environment and farming communities is a particular global focus for PVH. Cotton comprises the majority of the materials used in our garments and 79% of the cotton used was from environmentally preferred sources in 2024.

Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Short-term

Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

About as likely as not (33-66%)

Magnitude

Medium-high

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

No

Explanation of cost calculation

The effect has not been quantified financially, due to the high level of measurement uncertainty.

Strategy to realize opportunity

There will be an initial upfront investment in sustainably sourced cotton options, but as cotton prices fluctuate due to availability and changing weather patterns, securing sustainably produced raw material mitigates risk for the company. As evidenced by the 2022 completion of PVH’ s TCFD-Aligned Climate Risk Scenario Analysis, rising mean temperatures can either positively or negatively impact the productivity and quality of agricultural / livestock goods, such as cotton, leather, and wool, depending on sourcing regions.

This can cause indirect impacts such as an increased freshwater demand and shifting or unpredictable commodity costs. Other key commodities, such as nylon and polyester, are heavily influenced by global usage and cost of fossil fuels. Under both High and Low Carbon scenarios, all regions will experience rising mean temperatures. Due to lack of visibility into country-specific raw material purchases, the unmitigated financial risk of increases in nylon and polyester prices were calculated due to the impact of global fossil fuel usage, prices, and regulations. Countries listed represent the top 5 locations of water withdrawal from our Level 1 suppliers.

Response 5: Climate change

Opportunity identifier

Opp4

Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source: Use of low-carbon energy sources

Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Direct operations

Country/area where the opportunity occurs

United States of America

Organization specific description

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

Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Medium-term

Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

About as likely as not (33-66%)

Magnitude

Medium-low

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

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

Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Yes

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

4033.61

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

6405378.24

Explanation of financial effect figures

According to the 2025 World Bank’s Carbon Pricing Dashboard, carbon taxes in PVH markets range from $0.10 to $158.80 USD per metric ton. PVH procured more renewable electricity in FY2024, resulting in a total of over 90,643 MWh of renewable electricity in EU and North America. This was converted to CO2e savings using the average IEA OECD emission factor to calculate a potential savings of $4,033 - $6,405,378.

Cost to realize opportunity

249891

Explanation of cost calculation

PVH is committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity in our Owned and Operated facilities from renewable sources by 2030. This goal aligns with the reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5C, the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement. Our SBTi-approved targets also include a 70% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction by 2030 from a 2021 base year. PVH is making substantial progress towards these targets, with our own operations globally powered by 68% 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 $249,891 for FY2024 in NA and Europe.

Strategy to realize opportunity

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

Q3.6.2 Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Response 1: Climate change

Financial metric

OPEX

Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6455378.24

% of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

1-10%

Explanation of financial figures

These figures reference the maximum range of the financial climate opportunities disclosed in 3.6.1.

Q4.1 Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

Response 1:

Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Yes

Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Quarterly

Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

Board diversity and inclusion policy

No

Q4.1.1 Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Yes
Forests	Yes
Water	Yes
Biodiversity	Yes

Q4.1.2 Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Response 1: Climate change

Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

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

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

Yes

Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

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

Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

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

Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

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

Please explain

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

Response 2: Forests

Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

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

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

Yes

Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

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

Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Sporadic - agenda item as important matters arise

Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Please explain

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

Response 3: Water

Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

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

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

Yes

Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

- Board mandate
- Other policy applicable to the board:

Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

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

Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Please explain

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

Response 4: Biodiversity

Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

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

Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Yes

Policies which outline the positions’ accountability for this environmental issue

- Board mandate
- Other policy applicable to the board:

Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Sporadic - agenda item as important matters arise

Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Please explain

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

Q4.2 Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Response 1: Climate change

Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Yes

Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

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

Environmental expertise of the board member

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

Response 2: Forests

Board-level competency on this environmental issue

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

Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Other: Refer to PVH Proxy Statement to understand board governance and structure

Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Refer to the latest PVH Proxy Statement to understand our Board governance and structure.

Response 3: Water

Board-level competency on this environmental issue

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

Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Other: Refer to PVH Proxy Statement to understand board governance and structure for water

Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Refer to the latest PVH Proxy Statement to understand our Board governance and structure.

Q4.3 Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Yes
Forests	Yes
Water	Yes
Biodiversity	Yes

Q4.3.1 Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Response 1: Climate change

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Environmental responsibilities of this position

- Strategy and financial planning: Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Policies, commitments, and targets: Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Strategy and financial planning: Developing a climate transition plan
- Strategy and financial planning: Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

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.

Response 2: Forests

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other: Other: Final decision maker and responsible person for all forest related issues

Reporting line

Other: Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental 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 forest related issues and activities. As forests are key in mitigating climate change, PVH's Forest Protection Policy and packaging Canopy Commitments aims to protect forests and reduce risks of deforestation through sustainable sourcing practices in our supply chain and company operated facilities.

Response 3: Water

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other: Other: Final decision maker and responsible person for all water related issues

Reporting line

Other: Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental 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.

Response 4: Biodiversity

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other: Other: Final decision maker and responsible person for all forest related issues

Reporting line

Other: Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental 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 biodiversity related issues and activities.

Response 5: Climate change

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Other C-Suite Officer: Chief Supply Chain Officer

Environmental responsibilities of this position

- Strategy and financial planning: Implementing a climate transition plan
- Strategy and financial planning: Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Strategy and financial planning: Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Strategy and financial planning: Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Engagement: Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues
- Policies, commitments, and targets: Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Reporting line

Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

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.

Response 6: Climate change

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Environmental responsibilities of this position

- Strategy and financial planning: Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Strategy and financial planning: Developing a climate transition plan
- Strategy and financial planning: Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Engagement: Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities: Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Policies, commitments, and targets: Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Strategy and financial planning: Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Engagement: Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues
- Policies, commitments, and targets: Setting corporate environmental targets
- Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities: Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Strategy and financial planning: Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Reporting line

Other: Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Oversight of Corporate Responsibility starts at the highest level, with the PVH Board of Directors and leadership team. Our Board CR Committee is comprised of three Directors who regularly monitor and advise the Board and PVH leadership on sourcing, manufacturing and distribution policies and strategies critical to increasing our social and environmental impact. Our CSO directs the development and implementation of our global CR strategy that addresses environmental risks, including those related to climate change. The CSO is supported by our Corporate Responsibility Leadership Team, who are responsible for driving progress on PVH's environmental commitments, and many team members around PVH's global footprint. The CR team works cross functionally with key business partners, including Sourcing, Design, Retail and Raw Materials teams, to monitor and reduce risk from climate related issues and activities. In 2022 and under the leadership of the CSO, PVH conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative climate risk assessment and scenario

analysis aligned to TCFD. This work included the definition of two climate scenarios. Climate risk assessment explored both physical and transitional risks, including owned & operated facilities, factories, suppliers, sourcing regions and ports, as well as legal and policy, market, reputational and technology related risks. PVH engaged stakeholders across the organization for input and feedback regarding potential business impacts and risk response strategies via a combination of surveys and workshops. 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.

Response 7: Water

Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level: Other C-Suite Officer: Chief Supply Chain Officer

Environmental responsibilities of this position

- Policies, commitments, and targets: Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Strategy and financial planning: Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Strategy and financial planning: Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Engagement: Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues
- Strategy and financial planning: Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Reporting line

Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental 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.

Q4.5 Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue
Climate change	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years
Forests	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years
Water	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

Q4.6 Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

Yes

Q4.6.1 Provide details of your environmental policies.

Response 1: Row 1

Environmental issues covered

- Water
- Climate change
- Biodiversity
- Forests

Level of coverage

Organization-wide

Value chain stages covered

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

Explain the coverage

We are committed to incorporating environmentally responsible practices into all of our business activities. We are taking steps to manage resources responsibly in the face of increasing resource scarcity. In particular, we aim to reduce our carbon footprint by cutting energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency - both within our
business and across our value chain. We are also focused on reducing and phasing out hazardous chemicals, safeguarding water resources, innovating towards more sustainable packaging
and sourcing raw materials in a way that respects people, animals and the environment.
We address environmental and climate change impacts across our owned and operated facilities, products and packaging and supply chain as
referenced below and our efforts, successes and specific targets are included in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report, which is
available on our corporate website.

Environmental policy content

- Environmental commitments: Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Climate-specific commitments: Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Additional references/Descriptions: Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Environmental commitments: Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Climate-specific commitments: Commitment to 100% renewable energy

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

Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

Public availability

Publicly available

Attach the policy

PVH Environment Policy.pdf

Response 2: Row 3

Environmental issues covered

- Forests
- Biodiversity

Level of coverage

Organization-wide

Value chain stages covered

- Upstream value chain
- Direct operations

Explain the coverage

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

Environmental policy content

- Environmental commitments: Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Social commitments: Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Social commitments: Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Additional references/Descriptions: Description of environmental requirements for procurement

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

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

Public availability

Publicly available

Attach the policy

PVH Forest Protection Policy.pdf

Response 3: Row 4

Environmental issues covered

Water

Level of coverage

Organization-wide

Value chain stages covered

- Upstream value chain
- Direct operations

Explain the coverage

PVH’ s approach to water management is spread across multiple policies.
PVH Supply Chain Guidelines - The guidelines apply to all Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities and require water management practices aligned with PVH’ s environmental expectations and industry standards. Suppliers must monitor and reduce water use, implement water-saving practices, and ensure wastewater is treated and discharged in accordance with ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines. Facilities are expected to complete the Higg FEM and demonstrate continuous improvement in water stewardship.

PVH Environment Policy - The policy applies across PVH’ s owned and operated facilities and supply chain. Facilities are expected to focus on safeguarding water resources, and explore cost-effective means to reduce our use of water. Suppliers are required to meet PVH’ s environmental expectations regarding “wastewater water and comply with applicable environmental laws.

PVH Restricted Substance List - The policy applies to all supplier facilities and requires responsible chemical management to protect water quality and the environment. PVH has implemented the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL) and requires suppliers to comply with ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines.

Environmental policy content

- Environmental commitments: Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Water-specific commitments: Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Water-specific commitments: Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Environmental commitments: Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Water-specific commitments: Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

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

Public availability

Publicly available

Response 4: Row 5

Environmental issues covered

- Forests
- Biodiversity

Level of coverage

Organization-wide

Value chain stages covered

- Upstream value chain
- Direct operations

Explain the coverage

We aim to source materials of animal origin in a humane, ethical and responsible manner with respect to animal welfare, and species conservation. To do this we are reducing our reliance on virgin animal-derived materials by increasing the use of recycled materials and regenerative materials. We also support the development of innovative substitutions1. Where we are unable to use recycled, regenerative or innovative materials, we strive to source certified materials and refer to the "Five Domains Model" as guidance for our animal welfare assessments of these standards/certifications. These standards/certifications ensure due diligence and traceability by being credibly verified with a trackable supply chain via audits and documentation for the entire lifecycle of the animal, to the point of sale of the finished product. PVH is committed to strictly complying with all applicable laws, conventions, and regulations, including guidance from the following:
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix I
- The U.S. State of California Penal Code section 653
- The European Commission Wildlife Trade Regulations

Environmental policy content

- Environmental commitments: Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species
- Additional references/Descriptions: Description of commodities covered by the policy
- Additional references/Descriptions: Description of environmental requirements for procurement

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

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

Public availability

Publicly available

Attach the policy

PVH Animal Welfare Policy Statement.pdf

Q4.10 Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Response 1:

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

Yes

Collaborative framework or initiative

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

Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Apparel Impact Institute (Aii): Aii is a collaboration of brands, manufacturers and industry stakeholders founded in 2017. These leadership organizations are working together through collective action to engage the fashion industry in restoring the health of our planet and all of its citizens. Aii will drive transformation improvements in the fashion industry through innovative funding mechanisms, deep partnerships with industry and other professional services. This collaboration will select, fund and scale high-impact projects that dramatically and measurably improve the sustainability outcomes of the apparel and footwear industry. PVH was a founding brand of Aii and we sit on its advisor roundtable to help drive strategy development and growth of the organization and its mission.

Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) Global Commitment: EMF Foundation has been focused since its founding in 2010 on working with businesses, government and academia to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. The Foundation's Make Fashion Circular Initiative, which launched in 2017, brings together stakeholders in the fashion industry to adopt a circular vision that reimagines the current take-make-dispose model. The goal of the initiative is to establish a new fashion system based on three circular economy principles: business models that keep clothes in use, materials that are renewable and safe, and solutions that transform used clothes into new clothes. As a core partner and member of the Advisory Board, PVH worked with the Foundation to address the issues that lead to pollution and waste. Additionally, PVH's Tommy Hilfiger brand contributed to the development of EMF's "The Jeans Redesign Guidelines", which states the baseline requirements for garment durability, material health, recyclability, and traceability of jeans.

Leather Working Group: PVH Corp. is a member of the Leather Working Group, which focuses on responsible

sourcing and management of leather as it relates to land-use and tanning, both of which influence climate change.

SBTi & RE100: PVH has Scope 1,2 and 3 targets that are approved by SBTi and align with a 1.5 degree scenario. We are aligned with the Business Ambition for 1.5 through these targets, and the Renewable Electricity component of our Scope 1&2 target is aligned with our commitment to RE100 and through this submission to CDP.

Cascale, formally known as Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC): Cascale is the apparel, footwear and home textile industry's foremost alliance for sustainable production. PVH has been recognized as one of the top five apparel companies / brand owners by scale of adoption of Higg FEM, and we remain committed to using our strong position to drive integration and adoption of this and other tools across the industry. PVH is rolling out the Higg Index FEM across our value chain and uses this data source for calculating its supply chain greenhouse gas emissions. PVH continues to attend member meetings and participate in working groups to help influence the apparel industry with regard to environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions. Members of PVH's CR team are on key working groups for the Brand and Retail Module, Product Transparency Module, Facility Social Labor Module as well as other parts of other task teams, including the European Policy working group.

TCFD: Our 2024 CR Report aligns with the recommendations of the TCFD Framework, and we align our CDP reporting to TCFD as well.

Textile Exchange: Textile Exchange is a global non-profit that works closely with our members to drive industry transformation in preferred fibers, integrity and standards and responsible supply networks. PVH regularly meets with Textile Exchange to influence how the industry manages sustainability certifications and how we can collectively track certifications.

Q4.11 In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

Response 1:

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

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

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

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

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

- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- Paris Agreement

Attach commitment or position statement

PVH Environment Policy.pdf

Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Yes

Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Voluntary government register

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

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

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

PVH is committed to understanding the most significant interests of our internal and external stakeholders, in line with our corporate responsibility strategy and public targets. Engagement efforts include collaboration with suppliers, workers, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), governments, labor unions, investors, and consumers to shape programs, address challenges, and build long-term impact. Regular input is sought through direct partnerships, industry initiatives, worker interviews, grievance mechanisms, and communication channels.

Q4.11.2 Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Response 1: Row 1

Type of indirect engagement

Indirect engagement via a trade association

Trade association

Global: Other global trade association: American Apparel and Footwear Association

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

- Forests
- Climate change
- Water

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

Consistent

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

The Environmental Committee provides AAFA members a forum to discuss proper environmental stewardship and sustainability best practices for the industry, in line with PVH' s Environmental Policy.

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

22330

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

Funding the American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA) contributes to their work in \’ adopt[ing] and implement[ing] sustainable practices to support effective environmental stewardship efforts.\’

Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Paris Agreement

Response 2: Row 2

Type of indirect engagement

Indirect engagement via a trade association

Trade association

Global: Other global trade association: European Branded Clothing Association

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

- Forests
- Water
- Climate change

Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Consistent

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

The Sustainability Committee provides EBCA members a forum to discuss and support a more sustainable and competitive Europe, in line with PVH’ s corporate responsibility strategy and Environmental Policy.

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

41601

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

Funding EBCA contributes to their work in \’ serv[ing] as a sounding-board for EU policy-makers as they develop trade policy that seeks to balance the interests of all Europeans\’ , including the EU environment agenda.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Paris Agreement

Q4.12 Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Yes

Q4.12.1 Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Response 1: Row 1

Publication

In mainstream reports

Environmental issues covered in publication

- Climate change
- Water

Status of the publication

Complete

Content elements

- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Emissions figures
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets

Page/section reference

Environmental Policies - p. 13
Governance - p. 15
Public Policy Engagement - p. 21
Dependencies & Impacts - p. 21
Risks & Opportunities - pp. 20-21
Strategy - p. 13
Value Chain Engagement - p. 12
Emissions Figures - p. 13
Emission Targets - p. 13

Attach the relevant publication

10-k.pdf

Comment

Refer to attached file and page references:
Environmental Policies - p. 13
Governance - p. 15
Public Policy Engagement - p. 21
Dependencies & Impacts - p. 21
Risks & Opportunities - pp. 20-21
Strategy - p. 13
Value Chain Engagement - p. 12
Emissions Figures - p. 13
Emission Targets - p. 13

Response 2: Row 2

Publication

In voluntary sustainability reports

Environmental issues covered in publication

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

Status of the publication

Complete

Content elements

- Content of environmental policies
- Water pollution indicators
- Value chain engagement
- Strategy
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Governance

Page/section reference

Environmental Policies - pp. 3, 5, 15-16
Governance - pp. 8, 41, 44
Public Policy Engagement - pp. 19, 42, 54
Dependencies & Impacts - pp. 4, 12, 19
Risks & Opportunities - pp. 10-12, 41-42
Strategy - pp. 4, 10, 13-14
Value Chain Engagement - pp. 10-12, 24, 36

Emissions Figures - pp. 10-11, 29-31
Emission Targets - pp. 5, 10, 41

Attach the relevant publication

PVH CR Report 2024.pdf

Comment

The Frameworks section is locked - however, this report is aligned to the following:

SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) - p. 3, 40
TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) - p. 3, 41-42
GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) - p. 3, 43-54
UN SDGs (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals) - p. 3, 43-54

Q5.1 Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Response 1: Climate change

Use of scenario analysis

Yes

Frequency of analysis

Every two years

Response 2: Forests

Use of scenario analysis

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Lack of available methodologies

Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

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

Response 3: Water

Use of scenario analysis

Yes

Frequency of analysis

Every two years

Q5.1.1 Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Response 1: Climate change

Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios: IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

Approach to scenario

Qualitative and quantitative

Scenario coverage

Organization-wide

Risk types considered in scenario

- Technology
- Market
- Acute physical
- Liability
- Policy
- Chronic physical
- Reputation

Temperature alignment of scenario

2.5°C - 2.9°C

Reference year

2021

Timeframes covered

- 2050
- 2025
- 2030

Driving forces in scenario

- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Changes to the state of nature
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Macro and microeconomy : Domestic growth
- Regulators, legal and policy regimes : Global regulation
- Macro and microeconomy : Globalizing markets

Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

based on similar rising mean temperature projections.

Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Response 2: Water

Scenario used

Water scenarios: WWF Water Risk Filter

Approach to scenario

Qualitative and quantitative

Scenario coverage

Organization-wide

Risk types considered in scenario

- Policy
- Reputation

Reference year

2021

Timeframes covered

- 2050
- 2030

Driving forces in scenario

- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Regulators, legal and policy regimes : Global regulation
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Number of ecosystems impacted
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Changes to the state of nature
- Macro and microeconomy : Domestic growth

Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Response 3: Climate change

Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios: IEA SDS

Approach to scenario

Qualitative and quantitative

Scenario coverage

Organization-wide

Risk types considered in scenario

- Reputation
- Market
- Liability
- Acute physical
- Policy
- Chronic physical
- Technology

Temperature alignment of scenario

1.6°C - 1.9°C

Reference year

2021

Timeframes covered

- 2030
- 2025
- 2050

Driving forces in scenario

- Macro and microeconomy : Globalizing markets
- Regulators, legal and policy regimes : Global regulation
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Changes to the state of nature
- Macro and microeconomy : Domestic growth
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Response 4: Climate change

Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6

Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

SSP1

Approach to scenario

Qualitative and quantitative

Scenario coverage

Organization-wide

Risk types considered in scenario

- Chronic physical
- Liability
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Policy
- Acute physical

Temperature alignment of scenario

2.0°C - 2.4°C

Reference year

2021

Timeframes covered

- 2030
- 2025

- 2050

Driving forces in scenario

- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Changes to the state of nature
- Macro and microeconomy : Globalizing markets
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Macro and microeconomy : Domestic growth
- Regulators, legal and policy regimes : Global regulation

Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Response 5: Climate change

Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5

Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

SSP2

Approach to scenario

Qualitative and quantitative

Scenario coverage

Organization-wide

Risk types considered in scenario

- Reputation
- Policy
- Liability
- Technology
- Chronic physical
- Market
- Acute physical

Temperature alignment of scenario

2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

Reference year

2021

Timeframes covered

- 2030
- 2050
- 2025

Driving forces in scenario

- Regulators, legal and policy regimes : Global regulation
- Macro and microeconomy : Globalizing markets
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Changes to the state of nature
- Macro and microeconomy : Domestic growth

Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Response 6: Water

Scenario used

Water scenarios: WWF Water Risk Filter

Approach to scenario

Qualitative and quantitative

Scenario coverage

Organization-wide

Risk types considered in scenario

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

Reference year

2021

Timeframes covered

- 2050
- 2030

Driving forces in scenario

- Macro and microeconomy : Domestic growth
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Changes to the state of nature
- Regulators, legal and policy regimes : Global regulation
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Number of ecosystems impacted
- Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts : Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Q5.1.2 Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Response 1: Climate change

Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

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

Coverage of analysis

Organization-wide

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

PVH engaged a third-party consultancy to perform a 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. 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 has increased engagement with key internal and external stakeholders to explore opportunities for additional mitigation measures to reduce the impact from the top risks and scale impact of the top opportunities. PVH is:

1. Engaging with the most energy intensive facilities in its supply chain to set targets and reduce GHG footprints, particularly through the Higg Facility Environmental Module

2. Developing products with lower environmental impacts in line with PVH's public CR targets

3. Promoting energy efficiency through mill improvement programs, deployed by the Apparel Impact Institute

4. Collaborating with suppliers to drive renewable energy transitions

5. Continuing to implement energy efficiency initiatives in the design and operation of our owned and operated building, including updating lighting equipment, optimizing HVAC systems and regulating temperature controls

6. Sourcing renewable electricity for our own operations through procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates from wind and solar power generations, on-site renewable projects and Power Purchase Agreements to support additionality

7. Embedding additional reduction measures within our business strategy in line with our forthcoming climate transition plan

These actions demonstrate how scenario analysis has informed tangible decisions in both strategy and financial planning, strengthening PVH's climate resilience and aligning with our long-term emissions reduction goals. 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.

Response 2: Water

Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

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

Coverage of analysis

Organization-wide

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

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

Q5.2 Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

Response 1:

Transition plan

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

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

Other: We are currently developing our climate transition plan.

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

Per our 2024 CR Report, we plan to publish a detailed Climate Transition Action Plan in FY2025. Please see our 2023 CR Report (pvh.com/responsibility/resources) for an overview of the key strategies and actions PVH is driving to achieve emissions reductions as part of our global Climate Transition Action Plan. We will publish a more detailed Climate Transition Action Plan in the near future that details our targets, GHG footprint and calculation methodology, and the prioritized measures to meet our 2030 targets. We will also address our commitment to reaching net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2040, and solutions required to drive emissions reductions at greater scale.

Q5.3 Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

Response 1:

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

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Operations
- Investment in R&D
- Products and services

Q5.3.1 Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Response 1: Products and services

Effect type

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

- Climate change
- Forests

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

From our Climate Risk Scenario Analysis, PVH identified that in the short term (present-2030), environmental stressors associated with global warming, such as drought and extreme heat, could limit the availability of raw materials, with more severe impacts expected in areas that are more susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change.

To address raw-material business risks associated with climate change, PVH is increasing sourcing of materials with lower environmental impact than conventional materials, including incorporating more recycled and regenerative content, to reduce the demands of water and energy consumption.

To guide our product development teams, we categorize materials and fibers into a tiered sourcing framework to identify environmentally preferred options as classified by PVH and informed by Textile Exchange’ s Fiber and Materials Matrix and other third-party verified data. This sourcing framework is regularly updated to align with evolving industry science, regulations and best practices.

In 2024, PVH increased our sourcing of environmentally preferred materials,
63% of total materials were environmentally preferred materials in 2024, up from 61% in 2023: Cotton (79%); Wool (65%); Viscose (80%); Polyester (50%).

As noted on page 15 of our 2024 CR Report, we continue to expand bio-based materials and new technologies, including alternative fibers and materials, to reduce reliance on virgin fibers and dyes, as well as animal-derived materials. Through the use of Bloom® in footwear products, Tommy Hilfiger saved 6.64 MTCO2 equivalent and cleaned 8.78 million liters of water. Bloom is a bio-based material that leverages algae in foam and rubber. Tommy Hilfiger continued their collaboration with innovators such as Spinnova, Ecovative and Altag® by AltMat to trial new materials and prototypes, helping understand the best use-case of the materials. Calvin Klein expanded the use of Midori™, a 75%+ bio-based softening and moisture-wicking finish, across 674,000 units in our core underwear programs.

Response 2: Upstream/downstream value chain

Effect type

- Opportunities
- Risks

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

- Forests
- Climate change

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

Our climate risk scenario analysis identified short-, medium- and long-term physical and transition risks and opportunities across our entire value chain in line with the two warming scenarios. In all time horizons, the extreme weather conditions caused by climate change will continue to pose a significant risk to our operations and our supply chain. Natural disasters could negatively impact operations of ours, of our partners and throughout our supply chain, resulting in store, office and warehouse closings, disruptions of supply and distribution routes, and shortages of raw materials.

Examples of how these risks/opportunities impact our strategy include:

Policy Development
\t\t○ PVH CR mapped key sourcing geographies for wood based raw materials and leather in the supply chain. Based on these insights, we formally published 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.
\t\t○ 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.

Supplier Engagement and Requirements -
\t\t○ Reduce emissions in our highest emitting manufacturers - Engage with our Level 1 and key Level 2 suppliers to set specific and time-bound decarbonization targets and action plans to reduce their energy use, phase out of coal-fired boilers and carbon-intensive thermal energy and transition to renewable energy sources.
\t\t○ Incentives - Creating financial incentives for high performing suppliers who excel in decarbonization plans and human rights allows us to reinforce positive behaviors, reduce long-term risks, and secure responsible partners creating supply chain resilience. Through the sustainable supply chain finance program and in partnership with HSBC, Standard Chartered and DBS Bank, competitive financing was provided to high-performing suppliers based on their social and environmental performance. In 2024, the banks provided collective savings of more than $600,000 to suppliers who met PVH’s sustainability standards.

Response 3: Investment in R&D

Effect type

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

- Forests
- Climate change

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

New technology investments are needed for materials, production processes and energy and steam generation to drive meaningful GHG reductions in the supply chain and mitigate other environmental impacts. Many of these technologies are in a nascent stage in the apparel industry, and investments are needed to test, model and scale these solutions. Our R&D strategy involves engaging in multi-stakeholder initiatives and catalytic funding to address innovation and technology gaps.

Materials R&D
As a global fashion company, PVH is dependent on raw materials to develop garments that meet our consumers' needs. The production of these materials requires natural resources ranging from the water needed to irrigate crops to the energy required to extract and produce synthetic fibers. Strains on natural resources can compromise our ability to secure quality raw materials in sufficient quantities and at stable costs.

To address raw-material business risks associated with climate change, our R&D strategy includes testing, piloting and increased sourcing of materials with lower environmental impact than conventional materials, including incorporating more recycled and regenerative content, to reduce the demands of water and energy consumption. As noted on page 15 of our 2024 CR Report, we continue to expand bio-based materials and new technologies, including alternative fibers and materials, to reduce reliance on virgin fibers and dyes, as well as animal-derived materials.

Supply Chain R&D
PVH invested $10 million in Aii's Fashion Climate Fund that supports the development of the Climate Solutions Portfolio, which focuses on:
- Testing and scaling proven supply chain decarbonization solutions with the goal to transition to renewable electricity.
- Eliminating carbon-intensive thermal heat in manufacturing.

Response 4: Operations

Effect type

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Climate change

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

Risks
Increased frequency and severity of adverse weather events (such as storms and floods) due to climate change may 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.

Opportunities
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.

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

Scope 1 and Scope 2: Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint decreased in 2024 based on shifts in our business operations and energy efficiency initiatives within select facilities. Examples include: Tommy Hilfiger implemented sustainable store guidelines in APAC, with our Guangzhou Taikoo Hui store earning LEED certification. Installed timers to turn off all store lighting in the evenings in Germany and replaced burned out conventional light bulbs with LED alternatives. Our global renewable electricity sourcing percentage for our owned and operated facilities increased from 64% in 2023 to 68% in 2024.

Response 5: Upstream/downstream value chain

Effect type

- Opportunities
- Risks

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

Water

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

Non-compliance with hazardous chemical discharge regulations can lead to regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and loss of supplier authorization, disrupting production and increasing costs.
ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines Adoption: To protect key water resources in and around our production facilities, PVH requires our wet processors to comply with the ZDHC wastewater guidelines. Tier 1 and Key Tier 2 Wet processors report their wastewater testing results through Higg FEM. This leads to improved water quality and investment in wastewater treatment.

Response 6: Upstream/downstream value chain

Effect type

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Water

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

Apparel supply chains are highly dependent on reliable access to water. PVH is focused on protecting these key water resources, mitigating our impact in water-scarce regions and minimizing the risk to business

operations.
Water Risk Integration into Supplier Scorecards: In 2024, PVH continued to score suppliers on their wastewater performance, influencing sourcing decisions and supplier prioritization.

Response 7: Upstream/downstream value chain

Effect type

- Opportunities
- Risks

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

Water

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

Apparel supply chains are highly dependent on reliable access to water. The quantity and quality of water in sourcing basins directly influence the supply chain’ s ability to operate. Basin water scarcity and water pollution pose a significant risk to production continuity and cost stability.
Collective Action Projects: PVH partnered with WWF to implement collective action projects in our supply chain basins: the Mekong Delta (Vietnam), the Büyük Menderes basin (Turkey), and the Noyyal Bhavani basin (India). These projects trained factories in water efficiency and wastewater recycling, introduced water-saving technologies and financing mechanisms, and restored habitats and improved stream flows in the basins.

Q5.3.2 Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Response 1: Row 1

Financial planning elements that have been affected

- Liabilities
- Revenues
- Access to capital
- Capital expenditures

Effect type

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

- Water
- Climate change

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

Revenues - Climate risks and opportunities could potentially be impactful on net revenues, and these risks could be integrated into PVH’ s risk assessment and financial planning processes. Positive or negative reputation of the company or its brands could potentially be impactful if influencing demand for goods/services.

Capital expenditures - As PVH looks to improve energy efficiency at its owned and operated buildings, (through efforts such as investments in LED lighting fixtures,) capital expenditures are used for these activities. The magnitude of this impact is low.

Access to capital - Through investor relations, investor disclosure requests and the possibility of investor resolutions, PVH's corporate responsibility and climate risk mitigation efforts could have low to moderate potential impacts on PVH's access to capital, which could be integrated into the risk assessment and financial planning processes.

Liabilities - Climate risk is integrated into PVH's risk assessment and financial planning processes.

Q5.4 In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

Response 1:

Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition

Yes

Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Other methodology or framework

Q5.4.1 Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Response 1: Row 1

Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

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

Financial metric

Other: In March 2024, PVH published a Green Financing Framework under which it financed projects through a Green Bond

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

563000000

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

PVH finances or refinances new and/or existing projects that are intended to have environmental benefits, wherever possible. In 2024, PVH partnered with Bank of America to issue a Green Financing Framework that details which project types are eligible for financing or refinancing with the net proceeds of various types of financings PVH elects to use (e.g., bonds, convertible notes, term loans, commercial paper, among other options (each, a "Green Financing"). This Framework addresses the core components (i. Use of Proceeds, ii. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, iii. Management of Proceeds, & iv. Reporting) and key recommendations (i. Green Bond Framework, & ii. External Reviews) of the International Capital Markets

Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles 2021 (with June 2022 Appendix 1) and the LSTA Green Loan Principles 2023. For each Green Financing under this Framework, PVH intends to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds to financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, existing or new Eligible Projects. "Eligible Projects" include investments and expenditures by PVH and its subsidiaries related to one or more of the criteria listed in the Framework. PVH notes that while it participates in a variety of Eligible Projects, the primary intended use of the proceeds of the Green Financing will be concentrated on the procurement of environmentally preferred materials. In FY2023, emissions from our raw materials usage, including FLAG emissions, amounted to 1,240,244 MTCO2e or roughly 66% of our target Scope 3 GHG footprint. Scaling the use of environmentally preferred materials, particularly recycled materials and those produced using regenerative agricultural practices, is key to driving emissions reductions as part of our overall climate transition trajectory. PVH's ability to achieve our 2030 GHG emissions reduction targets is highly dependent on delivering on our 2025 and 2030 raw materials targets to source 100% sustainable cotton, wool, viscose, and polyester.

Q5.9 What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Response 1:

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

Please explain

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

Q5.10 Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Response 1:

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

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

Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Not an immediate strategic priority

Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

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

Q5.11 Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Response 1: Suppliers

Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Yes

Environmental issues covered

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Climate change

Response 2: Smallholders

Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Yes

Response 3: Customers

Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Yes

Environmental issues covered

- Plastics
- Climate change

Response 4: Investors and shareholders

Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Yes

Environmental issues covered

- Climate change
- Forests
- Plastics
- Water

Response 5: Other value chain stakeholders

Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Yes

Environmental issues covered

- Water
- Climate change

Q5.11.1 Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Forests	No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Plastics	No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Q5.11.2 Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Response 1: Climate change

Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

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

Please explain

100% of our Level 1 suppliers are expected to complete a factory assessment as a core compliance and on-boarding requirement. This scope of assessment aids in maintaining responsible business practices where largest impacts are made. PVH CR requires that all Level 1 factories undergo this assessment and receive a written PVH CR Assessment Notification indicating factory approval prior to any sampling or placement of purchase orders. These requirements allow for PVH to monitor and identify supplier improvements over time and are detailed in our Corporate Responsibility Supplier Guidelines.

We continually strive to work with best-in-class partners who share our Core Values and approach to CR from both a human rights and environmental perspective. Over the past few years, we have evolved our supplier program in a number of meaningful ways to take our program to the next level and respond to a new wave of pressing issues. We recognize the importance of the environmental impact of our suppliers. We conduct environmental assessments at all direct 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.

Response 2: Forests

Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Material sourcing

Please explain

Cotton represents 65% of our raw material use, so we have a great need and opportunity to invest in sourcing more sustainable cotton. We are taking a portfolio approach to sustainable cotton by procuring and supporting the market growth for a variety of more sustainable cotton sources. As our program continues to evolve, we are continuously addressing the need to move further into our materials supply chain due to the high level of impact at the growing/milling stage. In 2019, PVH set a target for 100% of the cotton we procure to be sustainably sourced by 2025. In 2024, 79% of PVH’ s cotton was more sustainably sourced (Environmentally Preferred Cotton defined as organic, recycled and third-party certified cotton.).

Response 3: Water

Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Vulnerability of suppliers

Please explain

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

Response 4: Plastics

Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Material sourcing

Please explain

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

Q5.11.5 Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Response 1: Climate change

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

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

Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

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

Comment

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

Response 2: Forests

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

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

Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

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

Comment

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

Response 3: Water

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

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

Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

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

Comment

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

Q5.11.6 Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Response 1: Climate change

Environmental requirement

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

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

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

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

76-99%

Comment

In 2022, PVH introduced climate-related obligations for suppliers, including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan. In 2024, 85% of suppliers set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, a GHG reduction target, and defined an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Additionally, PVH is no longer onboarding facilities who use onsite coal for energy or heat generation. These requirements have been communicated to suppliers and integrated into our supply chain guidelines. Relevant metrics will be reported in future disclosures.

Response 2: Forests

Environmental requirement

Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

Comment

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

Response 3: Water

Environmental requirement

Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

- Supplier self-assessment
- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

76-99%

Comment

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

Response 4: Climate change

Environmental requirement

Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

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

76-99%

Comment

In 2022, PVH introduced climate-related obligations for suppliers, including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan. In 2024, 85% of suppliers set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, a GHG reduction target, and defined an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Additionally, PVH is no longer onboarding facilities who use onsite coal for energy or heat generation. These requirements have been communicated to suppliers and integrated into our supply chain guidelines. Relevant metrics will be reported in future disclosures.

Response 5: Climate change

Environmental requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

- Supplier self-assessment
- Supplier scorecard or rating

Comment

In 2022, PVH introduced climate-related obligations for suppliers, including requirements to have a GHG Baseline, Target and Action Plan. In 2024, 85% of suppliers set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, a GHG reduction target, and defined an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Additionally, PVH is no longer onboarding facilities who use onsite coal for energy or heat generation. These requirements have been communicated to suppliers and integrated into our supply chain guidelines. Relevant metrics will be reported in future disclosures.

Q5.11.7 Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Response 1: Climate change

Action driven by supplier engagement

Emissions reduction

Type and details of engagement

- Innovation and collaboration: Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions
- Innovation and collaboration: Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies
- Capacity building: Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- Information collection: Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- Capacity building: Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations
- Innovation and collaboration: Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Capacity building: Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Information collection: Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Upstream value chain coverage

- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 1 suppliers

% of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

76-99%

Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

223

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

In 2024, PVH continued to use Cascale's Higg Facility Environmental Model (FEM) across our supply chain. Higg FEM is a foundational program and core compliance requirement for in-scope suppliers. The Higg FEM is a standardized tool for measuring apparel suppliers' environmental impacts and helping them drive improvements across seven impact areas. The tool enables us to manage the environmental impacts in our supply chain more effectively and improve the quality of our reporting. We request all our Level 1 (cut and sew/ready-made goods) and strategic Level 2 suppliers (fabric mills, spinners and dye houses) respond to the Higg Index. PVH has a responsibility to drive these tools in our Level 1 suppliers, but have also made it a requirement in our key Level 2 suppliers, as we know this is where we have the ability to make the largest environmental impacts. As of 2022 FEM performance has been integrated into business incentives & deterrents. In 2021, we rolled out the Higg FEM to 560 facilities in the PVH supply chain. All facilities have completed the data gathering process and 98% had this data verified. PVH has been recognized as one of the top five apparel companies / brand owners by scale of adoption of Higg FEM, and we remain committed to using our strong position to drive integration and adoption of this and other tools across the industry. In 2022, we anticipate that over 720 facilities in the PVH supply chain, including approximately 140 that involve wet processing (e.g., mills, laundries and dye houses), will complete the Higg FEM along with our core CR assessment. This data enables our teams to engage facilities on Performance Improvement Plans to ensure sustainable solutions are implemented to minimize the environmental impacts of manufacturing and drive progress toward PVH's corporate responsibility strategy. PVH tracks facility HIGG FEM data maturity and have seen year-over-year improvement in all areas of the assessment, with the highest levels of achievement in energy. In 2024,, 85% of suppliers have now set an action plan to calculate their GHG emissions footprint, set a GHG reduction target, and define an implementation plan for emissions reduction. Since we are utilizing a standardized tool within the wider apparel and footwear industry, suppliers can share their Higg FEM assessment and verification results with other participating apparel companies, thereby reducing audit fatigue and assessment costs.

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

Other: Scope 3 Greenhouse gas reduction goals.

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

Yes

Response 2: Forests

Commodity

Timber products

Action driven by supplier engagement

No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

Type and details of engagement

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

Upstream value chain coverage

Tier 1 suppliers

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

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

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

Other: Sourcing goal

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

No

Response 3: Water

Action driven by supplier engagement

Natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

Type and details of engagement

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

Upstream value chain coverage

Tier 1 suppliers

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

In 2024, we continued to evolve our efforts as we measured our Level 1 and 2 suppliers' water use in greater depth, through the Sustainable Apparel Coalition's Higg Index Facility Environmental Module. Improving water efficiency in our supplier's facilities will be a key focus, guided by a structured water remediation and capacity building plan. Our new water footprint analysis allows us to report on water discharge and consumption attributable to the full life cycle emission factors of our raw materials, as well as water consumption from the manufacturing of on-product packaging. PVH continues to expand programs to reduce water usage in the denim finishing process of all its denim products. Internal targets, operating procedures and verification schemes have been established. The program drives internal product design as well as the production process and production efficiency at the wash facilities of our denim vendors.

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

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

No

Response 4: Plastics

Action driven by supplier engagement

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

Type and details of engagement

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

Upstream value chain coverage

Tier 1 suppliers

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

PVH purchases plastic packaging and components via vendors and their suppliers but are not the producers of these materials. PVH requires all T1 Suppliers to provide information on packaging volumes, materials, and use. We use the data from our consumer packaging consumption baseline from FY24 for the numbers reported in the subsequent questions.

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

No

Q5.11.8 Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Response 1: Row 1

Commodity

Cattle products

Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

- Capacity building: Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators
- Capacity building: Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
- Innovation and collaboration: Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

Number of smallholders engaged

0

Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Q5.11.9 Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Response 1: Climate change

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type and details of engagement

- Education/Information sharing: Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Education/Information sharing: Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Innovation and collaboration: Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures and report quantifiable progress. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand.

Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Response 2: Forests

Type of stakeholder

Investors and shareholders

Type and details of engagement

- Innovation and collaboration: Align your organization’ s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions
- Education/Information sharing: Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Education/Information sharing: Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures and report quantifiable progress. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand.

Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Response 3: Water

Type of stakeholder

Investors and shareholders

Type and details of engagement

- Education/Information sharing: Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Education/Information sharing: Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures and report quantifiable progress. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand.

Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Response 4: Climate change

Type of stakeholder

Investors and shareholders

Type and details of engagement

- Education/Information sharing: Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Education/Information sharing: Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is an increased focus, including by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, investors, customers, consumers, our associates and other stakeholders on environmental matters, including increased pressure to expand our disclosures and report quantifiable progress. The performance metrics we may disclose, such as greenhouse gas emissions and water usage may influence our reputation and the value of our brand.

Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Q6.1 Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Response 1: Climate change

Consolidation approach used

Operational control

Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.

Response 2: Forests

Consolidation approach used

Operational control

Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.

Response 3: Water

Consolidation approach used

Operational control

Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.

Response 4: Plastics

Consolidation approach used

Operational control

Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.

Response 5: Biodiversity

Consolidation approach used

Operational control

Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control aligns with our financial reporting.

Q7.1 Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

Q7.1.1 Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

No

Q7.1.2 Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

Response 1:

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

Yes, a change in methodology

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

Scope 1 & 2: Modeling methodology changed from CBECS to modeling using primary data maintained by ENGIE.

Scope 3, Purchased Goods & Services: Level 1 Factory Data Set updated to be Domestic and Final Product Assembling and Final Product Processing energy use and emissions only. Before it used total site energy and emission footprint, which included, in some cases, additional processing activities (i.e., vertical factories). In cases where data is unavailable, split out by type, total emissions were still documented. The change was made thanks to a new split-out in Higg FEM, and allowed for more precise reporting.

Scope 3, Waste: Recalculated Waste Footprint 2021-2023, in addition to the 2024 calculation; emission recalculation was based on 2024 waste audit.

Q7.1.3 Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

Response 1:

Base year recalculation

Yes

Scope(s) recalculated

Scope 3

Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

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

We recalculated our Scope 3, Category 5 (Waste) emissions from 2021 through 2023. Although this did not meet the 5% significance threshold to formally submit a rebase line, we updated the footprint based on findings from the 2024 waste audit to improve accuracy and consistency.

Past years' recalculation

Yes

Q7.2 Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Q7.3 Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Response 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

We calculate and report both Scope 2 market-based and location-based emissions.

Q7.4 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

Q7.5 Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Response 1: Scope 1

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13011

Methodological details

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

Response 2: Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66779

Methodological details

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

Response 3: Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35399

Methodological details

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

Response 4: Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1745162

Methodological details

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

Response 5: Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 6: Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11566

Methodological details

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

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam is proxied by using Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia Average. Ethiopia and Kenya are proxied by using an average of Africa.

Response 7: Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101525

Methodological details

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

Response 8: Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2815

Methodological details

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

Response 9: Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1216

Methodological details

Emissions from employee business travel are expected to be small in magnitude but more within PVH’s ability to influence, so they are considered relevant. Business travel emissions are broken down into 4 different calculations including Air Travel, Rail, Hotel, and Cars. Air travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the emission factor of air traveling and the distance travelled using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission database for flight types. Flights under 300 miles are considered short flights, while

flights between 300 to 2300 miles are considered medium hauls and flights that travel more than 2300 miles are considered long hauls. Rail travel emissions are calculated by multiplying the rail traveling distance with rail traveling emission factors from EPA. Hotel emissions are calculated based on nights of stay multiplied by the emission factor that is determined by the location of stay using DEFRA. Rental car emission calculations are based on the estimated total miles the rental car traveled (50 miles a day) multiplied with EPA emission factors.

Response 10: Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 11: Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 12: Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12519

Methodological details

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

and average distances to report complete emissions.

Response 13: Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 14: Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 15: Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34204

Methodological details

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

Response 16: Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 17: Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11859

Methodological details

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

Response 18: Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 19: Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Response 20: Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year end

2022-01-31

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Methodological details

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

Q7.6 What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Response 1: Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11451

Methodological details

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

Response 2: Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9271

End date

2024-01-31

Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Response 3: Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14133

End date

2023-01-31

Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Response 4: Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13011

End date

2022-01-31

Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Q7.7 What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Response 1: Reporting year

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

47240

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

17802

Methodological details

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

Response 2: Past year 1

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

63885

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

28510

End date

2024-01-31

Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Response 3: Past year 2

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

59972

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

28470

End date

2023-01-31

Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Response 4: Past year 3

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

66779

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

35399

End date

2022-01-31

Methodological details

Same as reporting year.

Q7.8 Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Response 1: Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1572087

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

7

Please explain

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

spend-based approach using US EEIO emission factors.

Response 2: Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

26643

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15682

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Response 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

157839

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

99.9

Please explain

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

Response 5: Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2703

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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

Response 6: Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6940

Emissions calculation methodology

- Hybrid method
- Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Response 7: Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25130

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Response 8: 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.

Response 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

26729

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

97

Please explain

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

Response 10: 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. 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.

Response 11: Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

234607

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions:

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

0

Please explain

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

Response 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33188

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

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.

Response 13: Downstream leased assets

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

Response 14: Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32252

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Response 15: 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.

Response 16: Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Response 17: Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Q7.8.1 Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Response 1: Past year 1

End date

2024-01-31

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

1704450

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

37992

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

19553

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

67991

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

2631

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4915

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

24994

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

22013

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

0

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

313040

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

34329

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

27200

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Waste generated in Scope 3 operations has been recalculated based on updated waste audit data.

Response 2: Past year 2

End date

2023-01-31

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

1805522

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

50100

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

19871

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

72559

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

2470

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

5307

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

38057

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

25818

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

0

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

419411

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

32313

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

31249

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Waste generated in Scope 3 operations has been recalculated based on updated waste audit data.

Response 3: Past year 3

End date

2022-01-31

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

1745162

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

53082

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

11566

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

101525

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

2815

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1216

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

43449

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12519

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

0

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

298271

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

34204

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

11859

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Waste generated in Scope 3 operations has been recalculated based on updated waste audit data.

Q7.9 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

Q7.10 How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

Q7.10.1 Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Response 1: Change in renewable energy consumption

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2344

Direction of change in emissions

Decreased

Emissions value (percentage)

6.2

Please explain calculation

Absolute renewable energy application decreased from 105,213 MWh to 90,643 MWh from 2023 to 2024; however, the percent coverage increased from 64% to 68% over the same period. Emission impact was calculated by multiplying the difference in renewable energy % coverage between the reporting year and the prior year by the 2024 electricity usage total. This number represents the change in renewable energy but is normalized against each year’ s total electric usage. Then, this energy value is multiplied by the average electric emission intensity in 2024. Effectively, these are the emissions avoided due to increasing the overall proportion of renewable energy.

Response 2: Other emissions reduction activities

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

PVH did not perform any emission reduction activities, outside of renewable energy procurement, that would impact Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Response 3: Divestment

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

Not applicable; PVH did not conduct any mergers in the reporting year.

Response 4: Acquisitions

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

Not applicable; PVH did not conduct any mergers in the reporting year.

Response 5: Mergers

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

Not applicable; PVH did not conduct any mergers in the reporting year.

Response 6: Change in output

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4142

Direction of change in emissions

Decreased

Emissions value (percentage)

10.96

Please explain calculation

Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy reduced from 2023 to 2024. The emission impact of this was calculated for each emission source (e.g., electricity, natural gas, etc.) by multiplying the difference between the current and prior reporting year by the appropriate current year emission rate. These activity-specific changes were then summed. The largest contributor to this change is Scope 2 electricity, which decreased by 19%. Scope 1 only changed by 1% compared to 2023. The 4,142 MTCO2e reduction represents changes to operational store count, store hours, etc., that caused energy reductions.

Response 7: Change in methodology

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2207

Direction of change in emissions

Decreased

Emissions value (percentage)

5.84

Please explain calculation

Emissions factor updates impacted overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions; the difference in emissions was calculated by using the change (difference) in emission factors (current year - previous year), then applying that difference to the current year’ s activity data.

Response 8: Change in boundary

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

Not applicable; PVH did not conduct a change to boundary in the reporting year.

Response 9: Change in physical operating conditions

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

Not applicable; PVH did not conduct any changes to its physical operating conditions in the reporting year.

Response 10: Unidentified

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164

Direction of change in emissions

Increased

Emissions value (percentage)

0.43

Please explain calculation

The remaining variance in emissions is most likely due to variations in the number of sites, year-over-year consumption for electricity, changes in electricity emission factors, and other miscellaneous sources.

Response 11: Other

Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Direction of change in emissions

No change

Emissions value (percentage)

0

Please explain calculation

Not applicable.

Q7.10.2 Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

Q7.12 Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

Q7.12.1 Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

Response 1:

CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

18422

Comment

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

Q7.15 Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

Q7.15.1 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

	Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
Row 1	CO2	8694.01	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
Row 2	CH4	19.84	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
Row 3	N2O	17.13	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
Row 4	HFCs	2719.84	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)

Q7.16 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	88.35	3032.58	3032.58
Austria	70.81	107.35	0
Bangladesh	3.41	76.73	76.73
Belgium	19.77	96.28	0
Brazil	43.06	299.6	299.6
Canada	1059.67	609.45	608.62
China	234.28	6531.46	6531.46
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	3.45	146.21	146.21
Croatia	10.57	34.15	1.05
Czechia	58.95	116.91	0
Denmark	4.75	19.61	0
Finland	4.18	14.58	0
France	140.55	109.72	0
Germany	1922.9	2261.98	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	39.21	1026.46	1026.46
India	15.57	369.42	369.42
Indonesia	0.6	9.17	9.17
Ireland	50.39	311.77	0
Italy	289.09	1438.75	0
Japan	129.8	1861.79	1861.79
Kenya	0.4	0.57	0.57
Luxembourg	2.58	10.07	0
Malaysia	18.92	930.89	930.89
Netherlands	1440.82	4282.36	0
New Zealand	20.73	226.15	226.15
Norway	4.21	1.2	0
Poland	179.55	845.07	0
Portugal	3.23	27.43	0
Republic of Korea	3.07	53.71	53.71
Singapore	9.04	208.21	208.21
Spain	6.24	45.25	0
Sri Lanka	1.24	16.85	16.85

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Sweden	10.15	4.73	0
Switzerland	17.48	18.11	0
Taiwan, China	32.1	1062.79	1062.79
Turkey	127.23	825.61	0.06
United Arab Emirates	6.59	27.56	27.56
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	468.16	857.49	4.8
United States of America	4907.16	19305.49	1290.18
Viet Nam	2.51	16.95	16.95

Q7.17 Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By activity
- By business division

Q7.17.1 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Response 1: Row 1

Business division

PVH

Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3590.43

Response 2: Row 2

Business division

Calvin Klein

Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2947.71

Response 3: Row 3

Business division

Tommy Hilfiger

Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4912.65

Q7.17.3 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Response 1: Row 1

Activity

HFC-134a

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.72

Response 2: Row 2

Activity

R-410A

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2692.12

Response 3: Row 3

Activity

Natural Gas

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7453.76

Response 4: Row 4

Activity

Gasoline

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

972.85

Response 5: Row 5

Activity

Diesel

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

286.53

Response 6: Row 6

Activity

Propane

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.82

Q7.20 Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By activity
- By business division

Q7.20.1 Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Response 1: Row 1

Business division

PVH

Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10067

Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7594.41

Response 2: Row 2

Business division

Calvin Klein

Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17206.06

Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3875.72

Response 3: Row 3

Business division

Tommy Hilfiger

Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19967.41

Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6331.66

Q7.20.3 Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Response 1: Row 1

Activity

Electric

Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

47234.62

Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17795.95

Response 2: Row 2

Activity

Chilled Water

Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.23

Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.23

Response 3: Row 3

Activity

Steam

Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.62

Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.62

Q7.22 Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Response 1: Consolidated accounting group

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11451

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

47240

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

17802

Please explain

All emissions from our owned and operated footprint are included in our consolidated accounting.

Response 2: All other entities

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Please explain

All emissions from our owned and operated footprint are included in our consolidated accounting.

Q7.23 Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

Q7.27 What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Response 1: Row 1

Allocation challenges

Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To overcome the challenges of allocating emissions across diverse product lines, we are currently piloting product environmental footprinting. This initiative will help us more accurately account for the environmental impacts of each product line by assessing their specific emissions profiles. Implementing advanced tracking systems and leveraging lifecycle assessment (LCA) methodologies would provide more precise data and insights. Collaborating with suppliers to gather detailed emissions data and using more refined allocation methods based on production processes or material usage will also enhance accuracy. Together, these approaches will improve our ability to allocate emissions effectively despite the complexity of diverse product lines.

Response 2: Row 2

Allocation challenges

Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To overcome the challenge of allocating emissions to different customers without disclosing sensitive or proprietary business information, several strategies could be employed. Developing standardized reporting frameworks or industry benchmarks can provide insights into emissions allocation without exposing specific proprietary information. Collaborating with industry peers to establish common practices and data-sharing agreements can also help balance transparency with the protection of sensitive business information.

Response 3: Row 3

Allocation challenges

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To address the challenge of allocating emissions across a large and diverse customer base, implementing a tiered approach could be effective. This involves grouping customers into segments based on factors like sales volume or product type, and allocating emissions at the segment level rather than individually. Quantifying product-level emissions and disclosing this information publicly will also enable customers to calculate their own emissions, offering greater transparency.

Q7.28 Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Response 1:

Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Capabilities to allocate emissions to customers already maximized

Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We respond to customer requests on an as-needed basis.

Q7.29 What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

Q7.30 Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

Q7.30.1 Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	44368.96	44368.96
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Unable to confirm heating value	90643.15	42897.11	133540.26
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	LHV (lower heating value)	0	3.45	3.45
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	LHV (lower heating value)	0	100.7	100.70
Total energy consumption	Unable to confirm heating value	90643.15	87370.22	178013.37

Q7.30.6 Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	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

Q7.30.7 State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Response 1: Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Response 2: Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Response 3: Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Response 4: Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Response 5: Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4773.64

Comment

Includes gasoline and diesel mobile transportation fuels.

Response 6: Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39595.32

Comment

Includes natural gas (for heating) and propane (for heating and some mobile transportation)

Response 7: Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

We do not currently use this fuel.

Response 8: Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

44368.96

Comment

Addition of total fuel

Q7.30.16 Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Response 1: Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4752.34

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4752.34

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 2: Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

821.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

821.11

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 3: Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

131.39

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 4: Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

685.85

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

685.85

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 5: Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2628.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2628.51

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 6: Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7397.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7397.1

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 7: China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10787.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10787.13

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 8: China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241.19

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

241.19

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 9: Croatia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

204.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

17.9

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

0

Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

222.76

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 10: Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

271.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

271.97

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 11: Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185.28

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

185.28

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 12: Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

191.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

191.35

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 13: France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1958.55

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1958.55

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 14: Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6376.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6376.32

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 15: Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1598.59

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1598.59

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 16: India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

511.56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

511.56

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 17: Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.67

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 18: Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1014

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1014

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 19: Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4914.75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4914.75

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 20: Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4002.96

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4002.96

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 21: Kenya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.54

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 22: Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

101.43

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 23: Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1492.04

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1492.04

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 24: Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14143.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14143.84

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 25: New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1652.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1652.88

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 26: Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185.58

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

185.58

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 27: Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1310.56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1310.56

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 28: Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

178.58

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

178.58

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 29: Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

119.51

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 30: Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

544.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

544.6

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 31: Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

287.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

287.29

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 32: Sri Lanka

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.35

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 33: Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

416.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

416.09

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 34: Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

705.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

705.66

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 35: Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1887.92

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1887.92

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 36: Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1952.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1952.14

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 37: United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60.43

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 38: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4118.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

86.24

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

0

Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4204.54

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 39: United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55626.15

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55626.15

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Response 40: Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is some or all of 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 electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.9

Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded from RE100.

Q7.30.17 Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Response 1: Row 1

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

Renewable electricity mix: Wind/Solar

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

50619.79

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?

Yes

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

2013

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Comment

Procured by PVH from 3Degrees.

Response 2: Row 2

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

668.5

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 3: Row 3

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

271.97

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 4: Row 4

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

185.28

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 5: Row 5

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

191.35

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 6: Row 6

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

9.08

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 7: Row 7

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

101.43

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 8: Row 8

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

13956.72

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 9: Row 9

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

178.58

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 10: Row 10

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

416.09

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?

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 11: Row 11

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

6333.3

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from LichtBlick.

Response 12: Row 12

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

251

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco); remainder from last year.

Response 13: Row 13

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

129

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 14: Row 14

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Austria

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

717.37

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 15: Row 15

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Croatia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

204.86

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 16: Row 16

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

58.12

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco); NLD EV coverage.

Response 17: Row 17

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Norway

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

185.58

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2023

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Verticer (Eneco).

Response 18: Row 18

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Germany

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

43.02

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?

Yes

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

1945

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from GSE (Enel Energia).

Response 19: Row 19

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4914.75

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?

Yes

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

1945

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from GSE (Enel Energia).

Response 20: Row 20

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

685.85

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from ENGIE Electrabel SA.

Response 21: Row 21

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

287.29

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from FactorEnergia.

Response 22: Row 22

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

260

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Opera Energie for FR Office.

Response 23: Row 23

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Austria

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

103.75

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Opera Energie.

Response 24: Row 24

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

37.16

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Opera Energie.

Response 25: Row 25

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

1698.55

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Opera Energie for FR Retail.

Response 26: Row 26

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Poland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix: Unspecified

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

3.63

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Opera Energie.

Response 27: Row 27

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Poland

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)

1306.92

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?

Yes

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

2022

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from South Pole.

Response 28: Row 28

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Türkiye

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)

1952

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

Türkiye

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

Yes

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

2020

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from South Pole.

Response 29: Row 29

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

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)

753.92

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?

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Fidelity Energy.

Response 30: Row 30

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom

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)

35

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom

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

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from Fidelity Energy.

Response 31: Row 31

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

4083.3

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

United Kingdom

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

No

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

2024

Supply arrangement start year

2024

Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Procured by PVH from ENGIE UK and SSE Energy Solutions.

Q7.30.18 Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Response 1: Row 1

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Comment

We did not purchase low-carbon steam in 2024.

Q7.30.19 Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Response 1: Row 1

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.15

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

0

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

0

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

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.

Response 2: Row 2

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)

0

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

0

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate

GO

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-RECs 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.businesswire.com/news/home/20201006005513/en/Installation-Completed-of-the-Worlds-Most-Powerful-Solar-Roof-Currently-Operating-at-PVH-Europes-State-of-the-Art-Warehouse-and-Logistics-Center.

Q7.30.20 Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

PVH is supporting additionality in the grid where it operates via onsite solar power at the Venlo, ND Warehouse / Distribution Center and in our Bridgewater NJ Operations Office. We increased our renewable electricity percentage from 55% in RY2021 to 68% in FY2024. PVH signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase agreement in partnership with 11 other fashion companies to procure renewable electricity, with the aim of adding more than 100,000 MWh per year of renewable solar electricity to the grid in Europe. We anticipate that this project will come online in Q2 2026.

Q7.30.21 In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

Q7.45 Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Response 1: Row 1

Intensity figure

0.000003

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

29253

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

8653000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

15

Direction of change

Decreased

Reasons for change

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Change in physical operating conditions
- Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

PVH is working to reduce its GHG emissions while continuing to grow the business. Our FY2024 Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased 40% from our 2021 base year and 23% from the previous year. PVH Revenue decreased to 8.65B in 2024. Our intensity metric resulted in 15% lower emissions per unit revenue between 2023 and 2024.

Q7.53 Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Q7.53.1 Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Response 1: Row 1

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Date target was set

2024-06-26

Target coverage

Organization-wide

Greenhouse gases covered by target

- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Scopes

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

End date of base year

2022-01-31

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

13011

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

35399

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

0.000

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

48410.000

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

100

End date of target

2031-01-31

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14523.000

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

11451

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

17802

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

29253.000

Land-related emissions covered by target

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

% of target achieved relative to base year

56.53

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 emissions by 70% and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in June 2024. This SBTi-approved target was a resubmission to our original targets that were approved in 2019. In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule), potential future audits, and due to a significant increase in data maturity and collection, PVH decided to update the emission calculation methodology for our Scope 3 footprint. These updates align with industry best practices, GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance. These methodology changes materially impact the total results, and because of that, previously reported footprint figures are considered not comparable. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions coverage does not have any exclusions.

Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material

and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

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 2024, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40% against the fiscal year 2021 base year. These emissions reductions are due mainly to increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18-Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. As of FY2024, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 68% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 2 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target.

Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

No

Response 2: Row 2

Target reference number

Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?

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

Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Date target was set

2024-06-26

Target coverage

Organization-wide

Greenhouse gases covered by target

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Methane (CH4)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

Scopes

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

End date of base year

2022-01-31

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

13011

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

35399

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

0.000

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

48410.000

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

100

End date of target

2041-01-31

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4841.000

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

11451

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

17802

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

29253.000

Land-related emissions covered by target

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

% of target achieved relative to base year

43.97

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions coverage does not have any exclusions.

Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

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 2024, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40% against the fiscal year 2021 base year. These emissions reductions are due mainly to increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18-Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. As of FY2024, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 68% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 2 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target.

Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

No

Response 3: Row 3

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

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

Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Date target was set

2024-06-26

Target coverage

Organization-wide

Greenhouse gases covered by target

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Scopes

Scope 3

Scope 3 categories

- Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 14 - Franchises

End date of base year

2022-01-31

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

1745162

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11566

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

101525

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

2815

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

1216

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

12519

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

34204

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

11859

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

1920866.000

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

1920866.000

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

End date of target

2041-01-31

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

192086.600

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

1572087

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)

15682

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

157839

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

2703

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

6940

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

26729

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

33188

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

32252

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

1847420.000

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

1847420.000

Land-related emissions covered by target

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

% of target achieved relative to base year

4.25

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Our Scope 3 emissions coverage excludes Use of Sold Product per the direction of SBTi. It also excludes Capital Goods and Employee Commuting because these categories are immaterial contributors to our overall footprint and we have a low level of ability to influence these emissions impacts.

Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to

establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

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

To drive progress toward our climate goals, we required all Level 1 (L1) and key Level 2 (L2) suppliers to set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. As of 2024, 87.5% of these suppliers have developed climate action plans with clearly defined actions to meet their targets. We are embedding emissions reduction strategies into cross-functional sustainability roadmaps. This includes initiatives such as increasing the use of recycled materials in raw materials and packaging sourcing strategies, which are integral to reducing our Scope 3 emissions. As a result of these efforts, PVH’ s Scope 3 emissions under the Science Based Targets initiative decreased from 1,920,178 MTCO2e in 2021 to 1,847,420 MTCO2e in 2024. This represents a 3.8% absolute reduction and reflects 9% progress toward our 2030 emissions reduction target.

Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

No

Response 4: Row 4

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Date target was set

2024-06-26

Target coverage

Organization-wide

Greenhouse gases covered by target

- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

Scopes

Scope 3

Scope 3 categories

- Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 14 - Franchises
- Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products

End date of base year

2022-01-31

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

1745162

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11566

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

101525

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

2815

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

1216

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

12519

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

34204

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

11859

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

1920866.000

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

1920866.000

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

End date of target

2031-01-31

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1114102.280

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

1572087

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)

15682

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

157839

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

2703

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

6940

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

26729

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

33188

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

32252

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

1847420.000

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

1847420.000

Land-related emissions covered by target

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

% of target achieved relative to base year

9.10

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 emissions by 70% and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in June 2024. This SBTi-approved target was a resubmission to our original targets that were approved in 2019. In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule), potential future audits, and due to a significant increase in data maturity and collection, PVH decided to update the emission calculation methodology for our Scope 3 footprint. These updates align with industry best practices, GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance. These methodology changes materially impact the total results, and because of that, previously reported footprint figures are considered not comparable. Our Scope 3 emissions coverage excludes Use of Sold Product per the direction of SBTi. It also excludes Capital Goods and Employee Commuting because these categories are immaterial contributors to our overall footprint and we have a low level of ability to influence these emissions impacts.

Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

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

To drive progress toward our climate goals, we required all Level 1 (L1) and key Level 2 (L2) suppliers to set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. As of 2024, 87.5% of these suppliers have developed climate action plans with clearly defined actions to meet their targets.
We are embedding emissions reduction strategies into cross-functional sustainability roadmaps. This includes initiatives such as increasing the use of recycled materials in raw materials and packaging sourcing strategies, which are integral to reducing our Scope 3 emissions. As a result of these efforts, PVH’ s Scope 3 emissions under the Science Based Targets initiative decreased from 1,920,178 MTCO2e in 2021 to 1,847,420 MTCO2e in 2024. This represents a 3.8% absolute reduction and reflects 9% progress toward our 2030 emissions reduction target.

Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

No

Q7.54 Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

- Net-zero targets
- Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

Q7.54.1 Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Response 1: Row 1

Target reference number

Low 1

Date target was set

2018-02-01

Target coverage

Organization-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

End date of base year

2022-01-31

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

171854

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

55

End date of target

2031-01-31

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

68

% of target achieved relative to base year

28.89

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?

- Science Based Targets initiative
- RE100

Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes electricity consumption in all offices, distribution centers and stores.

Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

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 2024, PVH has reduced its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40% against the fiscal year 2021 base year. These emissions reductions are due mainly to increased renewable energy REC purchases in North America and Europe, and the implementation of our 18-Megawatt peak solar project in Venlo, the Netherlands. As of FY2024, PVH owned & operated facilities are powered by 68% renewable electricity. PVH achieved our 50% renewable 2025 interim target, 2 years early, and continues on track for our 2030 target.

Q7.54.3 Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Response 1: Row 1

Target reference number

NZ1

Date target was set

2024-06-26

Target Coverage

Organization-wide

Targets linked to this net zero target

- Low1
- Abs2
- Abs4
- Abs3
- Abs1

End date of target for achieving net zero

2041-01-31

Is this a science-based target?

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

Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

Scopes

- Scope 1
- Scope 3
- Scope 2

Greenhouse gases covered by target

- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Methane (CH4)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. PVH commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 90% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Our Scope 3 emissions coverage excludes Use of Sold Product per the direction of SBTi. It also excludes Capital Goods and Employee Commuting because these categories are immaterial contributors to our overall footprint and we have a low level of ability to influence these emissions impacts.

Target objective

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with climate change, including an increased awareness and demand for sustainability. There is an overwhelming amount of consumer insights indicating that consumers

want sustainable, eco-friendly brands and products. Many of our largest wholesale customers have begun to establish sourcing requirements related to sustainability. As a result, we have received requests for sustainability related information about our products and, in some cases, customers have required that certain of our products include sustainable materials or packaging, which may result in higher raw material and production costs. Our greenhouse gas goals reflect our commitment to reducing our footprint operationally and throughout our value chain.

Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Yes

Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

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

Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

To achieve our net-zero greenhouse gas emission target, our strategy involves a two-phase approach. Initially, we will prioritize carbon reduction measures to minimize emissions as much as possible. Once we have maximized our reduction efforts, we will turn to carbon offsets to address any remaining emissions. Importantly, we will ensure that the use of offsets does not exceed 10% of our total emissions. This approach balances direct emission reductions with offset strategies, maintaining our commitment to effective climate action.

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Process for reviewing target

To ensure the effectiveness and accuracy of our net-zero greenhouse gas emission target, we will implement a rigorous review process. This process includes: 1. Regular Monitoring and Reporting: We will continuously track our emissions reductions and offset usage through regular reporting. This involves collecting data on our progress towards meeting our reduction targets and ensuring transparency in our offset utilization. 2. Stakeholder Engagement: We will engage with key stakeholders, including employees, investors, and environmental experts, to gather feedback and insights on our progress. Their input will be valuable for refining our strategies and addressing any challenges that arise. 3. Target Review and Adjustment: We will review our net-zero target annually or as needed based on changes in our operational scope, technological advancements, and regulatory developments. This review will help us adjust our strategies and targets to align with evolving best practices and emerging opportunities. 4. Transparency and Accountability: We will maintain transparency by publicly reporting our progress and any adjustments to our targets. This commitment to openness ensures accountability and builds trust with our stakeholders.

Q7.55 Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

Q7.55.1 Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	1	175211
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	55915
Not to be implemented	0	

Q7.55.2 Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Response 1: Row 1

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change: Supplier engagement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

26477

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

Investment required (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

114800

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

More than 90% of our carbon emissions come from our supply chain, and engaging our vendors to help them reduce their emissions is essential to achieving our emissions reduction target by 2030. We work with our suppliers regularly to encourage them to transparently report their environmental impacts and to set reduction targets. Since 2022, we have encouraged vendors (level 1, tier 1) to set reduction targets. We also ask our suppliers to complete the Higg FEM annually to be able to track progress on targets and to have

informed conversations. Furthermore, we have rolled out the Carbon Leadership Program to encourage tangible reduction among our vendors. The Carbon Leadership Program was developed in 2020 by the Apparel Impact Institute in collaboration with RESET, and it aims to reduce the carbon footprint of the brand's Supply Chain. As part of the program, each year PVH nominates L1 and L2 factories to participate in the program. We scaled up our program in 2023 by nominating 8 facilities, including 3 fabric mills, 2 laundries, and 3 cut and sew facilities to participate in the program. From the baseline assessments, we identified 3 mature facilities that already have the ability internally to set their targets and plans. We focused on the rest and subsidized the consulting services to help them set their target and actionable reduction plans. We assume an average savings of 913 MT CO2e per factory. We further scaled up our program in 2024 and focused on the most GHG.

Response 2: Row 2

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption: Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29438

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 1.2)

0

Investment required (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

200000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

In line with our 2030 target of 100% renewable energy for all of our properties, in 2024, 68% of our electricity consumption came from renewable sources, equivalent to 29,438 MT CO2e less in Scope 2 emissions (location vs. market-based). This represented an increase from last year's benchmark of 64% electricity from renewable sources.

Q7.55.3 What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Response 1: Row 1

Method

Marginal abatement cost curve

Comment

PVH's Corporate Responsibility team refined its scope 1 & 2 abatement strategy with the development of a marginal abatement cost curve. The curve prioritizes both energy efficiency and renewable energy options by their financial implications and GHG savings potential. This will be utilized as PVH works toward its 2030 target. In 2019, PVH's CR team created an in-depth action plan for meeting its scope 3 reduction target. We quantified GHG reduction potential from over a dozen measures (both underway and new) and prioritized them based on abatement potential, difficulty of implementation and cost. In preparation for increased regulatory requirements (e.g., the proposed US SEC rule), potential future audits, and due to a significant increase in data maturity and collection, PVH decided to update the emission calculation methodology for both the Scope 1&2 and Scope 3 footprints completed in 2022. These updates align with industry best practices and the GHG Protocol. Our baseline and greenhouse gas reduction goals were approved by SBTi in 2024.

Response 2: Row 2

Method

Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

Comment

Functions that have the potential to affect PVH's climate impacts and implement emission reduction activities - such as Innovation, Technology, Supply Chain and Corporate Responsibility - have annual budgets. Additional funds are also deployed for emission reduction activities on an ad hoc basis.

Q7.73 Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Q7.74 Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

Q7.74.1 Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Response 1: Row 1

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: 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 PVH's Environmentally Preferred Materials target to sustainably source 100% of PVH's cotton wool and viscose by 2025, and 100% of polyester by 2030. In 2024, 79% of PVH cotton is Environmentally preferred. PVH uses Textile Exchange's Preferred Fiber and Materials Matrix methodology, the Cascale's Material Sustainability Index data, and Fashion for Good's technical insight and third-party verified data to inform how we categorize materials and fibers into a global framework for preferred material sourcing.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

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

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

tons of cotton purchased in 2024

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

tons of cotton purchased in 2021

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

Cradle-to-gate

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

29183

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We used emission factors from the Higg Materials Sustainability Index (MSI) for various types of cotton procured. We took the total greenhouse gas emissions per cotton weight in tons in 2021, when we used 54% of environmentally preferred cotton and in 2024, when we used 79% of environmentally preferred cotton. We calculated the percent difference in emissions per ton between 2021 and 2024 and multiplied the percent difference by the total cotton emissions used in our base year. We chose this method so we could isolate avoided emissions from changes to our raw material volume. We used a 2021 base year to align with our SBTi greenhouse gas emission targets.\t

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

0

Q7.79 Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

Q8.1 Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Yes
Cattle products	Yes

Q8.1.1 Provide details on these exclusions.

Response 1: Timber products

Exclusion

Business activities

Description of exclusion

Logistics packaging for upstream supply chain

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Reason for exclusion

Data is not available

Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

No, the volume excluded is unknown

Please explain

While we are able to assess our packaging footprint within our direct operations, we lack data on the logistics packaging used within our upstream supply chain (e.g. the cardboard boxes and pallets needed to transport our raw fiber to our material processor, our processor to our weavers, our weavers to our garment manufacturers). We only have direct insight into the packaging used when we are directly purchasing goods from our garment manufacturers, in addition to the packaging we procure for further internal distribution and for protection and identification of the product itself. Therefore, we are unable to disclose any volumes outside of our sphere of control further upstream.

Response 2: Cattle products

Exclusion

Business activities

Description of exclusion

Trims, components and licensee business

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Reason for exclusion

Data is not available

Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

No, the volume excluded is unknown

Please explain

PVH material footprint is based on main materials and excludes trims and components. PVH material footprint excludes licensee products.

Response 3: Timber products

Exclusion

Business activities

Description of exclusion

Trims, components and licensee business

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Reason for exclusion

Data is not available

Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

No, the volume excluded is unknown

Please explain

PVH material footprint is based on main materials and excludes trims and components. PVH material footprint excludes licensee products.

Response 4: Timber products

Exclusion

Business activities

Description of exclusion

Procured paper products for offices, retail, warehouses, DCs

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Reason for exclusion

Data is not available

Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

No, the volume excluded is unknown

Please explain

PVH is currently unable to gather full data on paper-based products purchased regionally at owned and operated facilities such as offices, distribution centers, and stores. Products in this excluded category include printing paper, paper-based shipping stickers and thermal paper rolls for printing receipts. Paper-based packaging such as retail shopping bags and retail giftboxes, are being accounted for in PVH’s annual packaging data analysis.

Q8.2 Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

Response 1: Timber products

Disclosure volume (metric tons)

66510

Volume type

Sourced

Sourced volume (metric tons)

66510

Response 2: Cattle products

Disclosure volume (metric tons)

2323.2

Volume type

Sourced

Sourced volume (metric tons)

3285.7

Q8.5 Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Response 1: Timber products

Country/area of origin

China

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19702

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 2: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Bangladesh

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11287

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 3: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Germany

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5361

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 4: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Viet Nam

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5425

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 5: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Sri Lanka

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4753

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 6: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Cambodia

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4245

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 7: Timber products

Country/area of origin

India

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2759

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 8: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Netherlands

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2634

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 9: Timber products

Country/area of origin

United States of America

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2342

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 10: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Türkiye

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2050

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 11: Timber products

Country/area of origin

Indonesia

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2018

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 12: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

India

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

331.07

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 13: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Viet Nam

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

228.97

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 14: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Italy

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

219.25

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 15: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Thailand

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

133.37

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 16: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Argentina

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

120.86

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 17: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Portugal

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

44.33

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 18: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Spain

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

32.65

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 19: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Indonesia

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23.61

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 20: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Poland

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10.63

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 21: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

Türkiye

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.04

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Response 22: Cattle products

Country/area of origin

China

First level administrative division

Unknown

Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1175.43

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Please explain

https://pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-Suppliers-Disclosure.xlsx Our Supplier Disclosure List can be found on our website.

Q8.7 Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Response 1: Timber products

Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Not an immediate strategic priority

Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We have completed our materiality assessment and value chain analysis within SBTN’s steps 1 and 2, but are furthering the analysis of our supply chain by following TNFD’s LEAP protocol. Based on our organizational dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities, we will determine if we will be setting a no-deforestation or no-conversion target. Based on SBTi FLAG guidance, PVH is not in scope for setting a separate FLAG

science-based target focused on land footprint reduction.

Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Response 2: Cattle products

Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

No standardized procedure

Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We have completed our materiality assessment and value chain analysis within SBTN's steps 1 and 2, but are furthering the analysis of our supply chain by following TNFD's LEAP protocol. Based on our organizational dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities, we will determine if we will be setting a no-deforestation or no-conversion target. Based on SBTi FLAG guidance, PVH is not in scope for setting a separate FLAG science-based target focused on land footprint reduction.

Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Other: We are investigating setting a target in this area in the coming years

Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Using the results of our materiality assessment and value chain analysis for setting Science Based Targets for Nature, we will be better positioned to understand the impacts of our leather sourcing on land and forests and what targets would be needed. In setting our Environmentally Preferred Materials targets, priority has been given to materials with higher consumption volumes. Currently, leather sourcing represents only 5% of our total material footprint.

Q8.7.2 Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Response 1: Timber products

Target reference number

Target 1

Target coverage

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Disclosure volume

Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification: % of volume third-party certified

Third-party certification scheme

- Forest management unit/Producer certification: FSC Forest Management certification
- Forest management unit/Producer certification: PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Date target was set

2019-08-01

End date of base year

2019-01-31

Base year figure

4

End date of target

2026-01-31

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

80

Target status in reporting year

Underway

% of target achieved relative to base year

79.17

Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Sustainable Development Goals

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SDG 12/SDG 13/SDG 15: PVH’s target aligns with these SDGs through producing product that adheres to Textile Exchange’s fiber and materials matrix. Through following this matrix and sourcing only PEFC/FSC certified timber products, PVH’s target is directly aligned with responsible consumption and production, protecting life on land and sustainably managed forests as well as leading climate action through using reduced impact products.

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

FY25 styles the use conventional viscose are switching to FSC/PEFC certified viscose.
We are on track to reach this target in FY25.

Further details of target

Sustainably Source 100% of our viscose by 2025 - PVH uses Textile Exchange’ s Fiber and Materials Matrix methodology, the Cascale’ s Material Sustainability Index data, Fashion for Good’ s technical insight and third-party verified data to inform how we categorize materials and fibers into a global framework for preferred material sourcing. For viscose, this requires that all viscose is sourced from a Green Shirt Canopy supplier and has an FSC or PEFC certification. We are utilizing a SMART target and do not have a reduction target.

Response 2: Timber products

Target reference number

Target 2

Target coverage

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Disclosure volume

Category of target & Quantitative metric

Resource use and efficiency: % of recycled content used in paper and packaging products

Date target was set

2024-09-09

End date of base year

2024-01-31

Base year figure

68

End date of target

2031-01-31

Target year figure

75

Reporting year figure

65

Target status in reporting year

Underway

% of target achieved relative to base year

-42.86

Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Sustainable Development Goals

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SDG 12/13: Increasing recycled content in our packaging, especially post-consumer, not only decreases the amount of packaging that goes to landfill but also reduces the reliance on virgin materials.

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

In 2024, PVH reported 83% progress against this target by reducing total packaging consumption weight by optimizing and standardizing packaging sizes to best fit the product and drive shipping efficiencies. We are on track to meet this target in FY30.

Further details of target

Transition to Recycled Content: Minimum 75% of our packaging weight will be made with recycled content, with a preference for post-consumer recycled material, by 2030

Response 3: Timber products

Target reference number

Target 3

Target coverage

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Disclosure volume

Category of target & Quantitative metric

Resource use and efficiency: % decrease in average weight of packaging per product unit (grams)

Date target was set

2024-09-09

End date of base year

2024-01-31

Base year figure

188.37

End date of target

2031-01-31

Target year figure

150.4

Reporting year figure

154.33

Target status in reporting year

Underway

% of target achieved relative to base year

89.65

Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Sustainable Development Goals

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SDG 13: Lower weight packaging requires less energy for transportation and fulfillment resulting in decreased climate impacts from our scope 3 emissions.

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

In 2024, PVH achieved 18% reduction of average packaging weight from a 2023 base year, driving 90% (18%/20%) progress against our target We continue to reduce packaging weight by eliminating unnecessary packaging and reducing carton size. We are on track to meet this target in FY30

Further details of target

Reduce Packaging: Reduce our average packaging weight by 20% by 2030.

Response 4: Timber products

Target reference number

Target 4

Target coverage

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Disclosure volume

Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification: % of volume third-party certified

Third-party certification scheme

- Forest management unit/Producer certification: FSC Controlled Wood certification
- Forest management unit/Producer certification: PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification
- Forest management unit/Producer certification: FSC Forest Management certification

Date target was set

2019-02-01

End date of base year

2022-01-31

Base year figure

2019

End date of target

2022-01-31

Target year figure

50

Reporting year figure

66

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

% of target achieved relative to base year

99.19

Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Sustainable Development Goals

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

PVH met this target for all brands by the target year of 2022 and continues to maintain the standard in 2024.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

PVH sources recycled and FSC/PEFC certified paper products to reduce risk of sourcing from ancient and endangered forests.

Further details of target

Pack4Good

Q8.8 Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Response 1: Timber products

Traceability system

Yes

Methods/tools used in traceability system

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Internal traceability system

- Supplier engagement/communication
- Value chain mapping

Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

All PVH supply chain partners are required to participate in the traceability program. To achieve our traceability targets, we focus on two core pillars:
1.\tSupply chain visibility: gain visibility across all tiers, and its connectivity
2.\tVerified material, packaging and product traceability: collecting and validating certificates to substantiate our sustainability claims
PVH traces all MMCF related Purchase Orders through Textile Genesis. In addition to leveraging this tool, PVH also has a policy against sourcing MMCF from any suppliers that are not Canopy certified green shirt suppliers.

Response 2: Cattle products

Traceability system

Yes

Methods/tools used in traceability system

- Value chain mapping
- Internal traceability system
- Chain-of-custody certification
- Supplier engagement/communication

Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

All PVH supply chain partners are required to participate in the traceability program. To achieve our traceability targets, we focus on two core pillars:
1.\tSupply chain visibility: gain visibility across all tiers, and its connectivity
2.\tVerified material, packaging and product traceability: collecting and validating certificates to substantiate our sustainability claims
This work drives end-to-end visibility of our supply chain, including details about our material and product footprints and the environmental and social impact of our partners upstream. To trace footwear related components, including leather, PVH leverages The ID Factory to trace purchase orders made to over 250+ material suppliers that work with over 300 of our factory partners. This tool is to determine the country of origins of leather hides and also collected related Leather Working Group certifications. Chain of custody documentation such as purchase orders, invoices, and transport documents are also collected.

Q8.8.1 Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

	Timber products	Cattle products
% of sourced volume traceable to production unit	0	0
% of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit	0	0
% sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit	0	0
% of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin	100	100
% of sourced volume from unknown origin	0	0
% of sourced volume reported	100.00	100.00

Q8.9 Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Response 1: Timber products

DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

81

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

73

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Yes

Response 2: Cattle products

DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Yes

Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

No standardized procedure

Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

The industry lacks a third party certificate to verify DF/DCF status. We work within industry organizations to support leather traceability schemes and certifications. We expect a third party certificate to address DF/DCF status in the next two years.

Q8.9.1 Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Response 1: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification: FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

10

Comment

FSC 100

Response 2: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification: FSC Recycled certification

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

15

Comment

FSC Recycled

Response 3: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification: Other chain-of-custody certification:

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

39

Comment

FSC Mix

Response 4: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification: Other chain-of-custody certification:

% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

10

Comment

GRS

Q8.9.2 Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Response 1: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification: PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

% of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No

Response 2: Cattle products

Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification: Other forest management/producer certification: Leather Working Group

Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No

Comment

PVH and our brands are sourcing Leather Working Group certified leather for some of our product categories. Per the explanation below, Leather Working Group is seeking to to achieve a deforestation-free supply chain.

\’ Leather Working Group aims to achieve a deforestation-free supply chain by 2030. This is an ambitious goal, especially considering the complexities of leather production as a by-product of the meat industry.\’

\’ Leather Working Group also collaborates with Textile Exchange and World Wildlife Fund in support of a deforestation-free call to action for leather.\’

From

Response 3: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification: SFI Forest Management standard

% of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

3

Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

No

Q8.10 Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Yes
Cattle products	Yes

Q8.10.1 Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Response 1: Timber products

Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Other:

Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Results of our biodiversity materiality screening and value chain assessment will be disclosed in our FY2025 CR report.

Response 2: Cattle products

Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Other:

Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Results of our biodiversity materiality screening and value chain assessment will be disclosed in our FY2025 CR report.

Q8.11 For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Yes
Cattle products	Yes

Q8.11.1 Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Response 1: Timber products

Action type

Increasing traceability

% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Yes

Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality

Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continue to invest in our internal traceability systems, requiring all man-made cellulosic information to undergo supply chain mapping in Textile Genesis. We are also working to integrate packaging including paper packaging into our traceability systems. We continue to work with our suppliers to ensure their partnership for developing a traceability system.

Response 2: Cattle products

Action type

Increasing traceability

% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Yes

Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continue to invest in our internal traceability systems, requiring leather to be traced through ID Factory. We continue to work with our suppliers to ensure their partnership for developing a traceability system.

Response 3: Timber products

Action type

Increasing physical certification

% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Yes

Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

- Increased demand for certified products
- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality

Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We have a FY25 target to source 100% sustainable viscose, which requires a third party certificate that verifies forest management. We also ensure all man-made cellulosic materials meet Canopy Green Shirt supplier designation. We will continue to move all MMCF to certified materials.

Response 4: Timber products

Action type

Increasing supplier control systems

% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Yes

Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Greater supplier awareness/engagement

Response 5: Cattle products

Action type

Increasing supplier control systems

% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Yes

Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Greater supplier awareness/engagement

Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continue to work with our suppliers to ensure their partnership for developing a traceability system.

Response 6: Cattle products

Action type

Increasing physical certification

% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Yes

Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continue to work with our suppliers to ensure their partnership for developing a traceability system.

Q8.12 Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Response 1: Timber products

Third-party certification scheme adopted

Yes

Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Unknown

Response 2: Cattle products

Third-party certification scheme adopted

No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

No standardized procedure

Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

The industry lacks a third party certificate to verify DF/DCF status. We work within industry organizations to support leather traceability schemes and certifications. We expect a third party certificate to address DF/DCF status in the next two years.

Q8.13 Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Response 1: Timber products

GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

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

Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

PVH does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change primarily from these commodities because timber and cattle products do not constitute a material

part of our procured materials. Additionally, our FLAG (Forest, Land Use, and Agriculture) emissions are well below 20% of our total emissions, which is below the threshold set by SBTi. Since land use management and land use change associated with timber and cattle products have a minimal impact on our footprint, we focus our resources on managing and reducing emissions in other areas where we have a more substantial impact. This approach ensures that our efforts are effectively aligned with our core operations and procurement practices.

Response 2: Cattle products

GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

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

Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

PVH does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change primarily from these commodities because timber and cattle products do not constitute a material part of our procured materials. Additionally, our FLAG (Forest, Land Use, and Agriculture) emissions are well below 20% of our total emissions, which is below the threshold set by SBTi. Since land use management and land use change associated with timber and cattle products have a minimal impact on our footprint, we focus our resources on managing and reducing emissions in other areas where we have a more substantial impact. This approach ensures that our efforts are effectively aligned with our core operations and procurement practices.

Q8.14 Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

Response 1:

Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Please explain

PVH conducts pre-sourcing assessments at all Level 1 factories before they are allowed to produce any products for us. We also conduct pre-sourcing assessments at certain key Level 2 factories. PVH has adopted Social and Labor Convergence Program (SLCP) self-assessment and verification as an industry tool in lieu of the PVH Corporate Responsibility (CR) Assessment to assess human rights. In-scope suppliers are also required to undergo Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) self-assessment and verification annually. HIGG FEM is an industry-wide self-assessment sustainability tool designed to evaluate the environmental and social impacts of apparel and footwear product.

Q8.15 Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

Response 1:

Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Lack of knowledge or information on how to engage in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

In 2025, PVH will continue refining our understanding
of our nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through the LEAP assessment approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) to prepare disclosures aligned with The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures recommendations.
The results from our value chain assessment and due diligence through completion of LEAP will enable PVH to further focus our actions on prioritized locations and key commodities to mitigate biodiversity loss
and contribute to nature restoration

Q8.16 Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Yes

Q8.16.1 Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Response 1: Row 1

Commodity

Timber products

Activities

- Involved in industry platforms
- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

Country/area

Worldwide

Subnational area

Not applicable

Provide further details of the activity

PVH works closely with Canopy, including on their Pack4Good and Next Gen Materials to eliminate the sourcing of wood from ancient and endangered forests.

Q8.17 Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

No, but we plan to implement a project(s) within the next two years

Q9.1 Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

No

Q9.2 Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Response 1: Water withdrawals - total volumes

% of sites/facilities/operations

100%

Frequency of measurement

Monthly

Method of measurement

Owned and operated sites are measured through our utility bill management software or estimated based on square footage.

Please explain

We quantify 100% of our owned and operated sites and report it annually through our Corporate Responsibility report and CDP.

Response 2: Water withdrawals - volumes by source

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not monitored

Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

Response 3: Water withdrawals quality

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not monitored

Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

Response 4: Water discharges - total volumes

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not monitored

Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric. We assume we discharge 100% of the water we withdrawal because our business does not consume any material volume of water.

Response 5: Water discharges - volumes by destination

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not relevant

Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Response 6: Water discharges - volumes by treatment method

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not relevant

Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Response 7: Water discharge quality - by standard effluent parameters

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not relevant

Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Response 8: Water discharge quality - emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not relevant

Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Response 9: Water discharge quality - temperature

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not relevant

Please explain

All of our owned and operated sites discharge water to the publicly-owned treatment works as required by local regulation. Quality, emissions, and temperature meet local requirements.

Response 10: Water consumption - total volume

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not monitored

Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric. We assume we discharge 100% of the water we withdrawal because our business does not consume any material volume of water.

Response 11: Water recycled/reused

% of sites/facilities/operations

Not monitored

Please explain

We do not currently have visibility into this metric.

Response 12: The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

% of sites/facilities/operations

100%

Frequency of measurement

Yearly

Method of measurement

Operational standards

Please explain

All owned and operated sites have access to WASH services.

Q9.2.2 What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Response 1: Total withdrawals

Volume (megaliters/year)

392.81

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Change in accounting methodology

Five-year forecast

Higher

Primary reason for forecast

Increase/decrease in business activity

Please explain

PVH's total water withdrawal decreased due to building closures, identifying buildings that our outside of our operational control, and improved access to primary utility data. However, we anticipate that our water withdrawal will increase over the next five years as we expect our business to grow.

Response 2: Total discharges

Volume (megaliters/year)

392.81

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Change in accounting methodology

Five-year forecast

Higher

Primary reason for forecast

Increase/decrease in business activity

Please explain

PVH's total water discharges decreased in line with our water withdrawal due to building closures, identifying buildings that our outside of our operational control, and improved access to primary utility data. However, we anticipate that our water withdrawal will increase over the next five years as we expect our business to grow.

Response 3: Total consumption

Volume (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Change in accounting methodology

Five-year forecast

About the same

Primary reason for forecast

Increase/decrease in business activity

Please explain

As retailers, our water consumption is relatively low compared to other industries, due to the nature of our operations, which does not require water-intensive processes. We expect this to be the same five years from now.

Q9.2.4 Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

Response 1:

Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Yes

Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

179.94

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Other: First year of measurement, unable to compare

Five-year forecast

About the same

Primary reason for forecast

Increase/decrease in business activity

% of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

45.81

Identification tool

WRI Aqueduct

Please explain

PVH assesses its locations with available water withdrawal data using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to identify areas facing potential water stress. We specifically evaluate \’ baseline water stress,\’ which is defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, agricultural (irrigation and livestock)—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric accounts for upstream water consumption and the impact of large dams on downstream availability. Higher baseline water

stress values indicate greater competition among users for limited water resources. PVH considers areas with \’high\’ or \’extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed regions.

Q9.3 In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Response 1: Direct operations

Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Total number of facilities identified

611

% of facilities in direct operations that this represents

26-50

Please explain

In our direct operations, PVH quantifies the number of facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities by leveraging water withdrawal data and the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. We evaluate each facility’s location using the \’baseline water stress\’ metric, which measures the ratio of total water demand to available renewable water supplies, accounting for upstream consumption and dam impacts. Facilities located in regions classified as having \’high\’ or \’extremely high\’ baseline water stress are identified as having substantive water-related risks. This approach enables us to systematically assess and prioritize facilities for water stewardship actions, risk mitigation, and opportunity identification.

Response 2: Upstream value chain

Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Total number of facilities identified

90

Please explain

We track the volume of water withdrawals at our wet processing facilities and help our facilities reduce their use. We have also performed Water Risk Assessments with WWF and WRI Aqueduct tools to analyze our impact and identify our top priority basins. We are using this assessment alongside an analysis of our top water users to develop a water withdrawals target driven by science.

Q9.3.1 For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Response 1: Row 1

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Maas

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands: Meuse

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

97.8

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

101.8

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 2: Row 2

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

United States, North Atlantic Coast

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America: Other: United States, North Atlantic Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18.84

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

18.84

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 3: Row 3

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Coast

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America: Other: Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.72

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

9.72

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 4: Row 4

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

California

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America: Other: California

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.62

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

6.62

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 5: Row 5

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

St Lawrence

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Canada: St. Lawrence

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.84

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

5.84

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is

available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 6: Row 6

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

England and Wales

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Thames

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.5

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

3.5

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 7: Row 7

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Ziya He, Interior

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Other: Ziya He, Interior

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.46

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

3.46

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 8: Row 8

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Yangtze

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.35

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

3.35

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 9: Row 9

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name (optional)

Mississippi - Missouri

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America: Mississippi River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.07

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

3.07

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 10: Row 10

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Black Sea, South Coast

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Other: Black Sea, South Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.88

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

2.88

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 11: Row 11

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Nile

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

390057000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 12: Row 12

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Penner River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

354411000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 13: Row 13

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

887330000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 14: Row 14

Facility reference number

Facility 14

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Karnaphuli

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

657793000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 15: Row 15

Facility reference number

Facility 15

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Cauvery River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

87064000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 16: Row 16

Facility reference number

Facility 16

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Penner River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

75742000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 17: Row 17

Facility reference number

Facility 17

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

108700960

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 18: Row 18

Facility reference number

Facility 18

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Karnaphuli

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

834082000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 19: Row 19

Facility reference number

Facility 19

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Karnaphuli

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1015154000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 20: Row 20

Facility reference number

Facility 20

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4482238000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 21: Row 21

Facility reference number

Facility 21

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan: Indus

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3775558000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 22: Row 22

Facility reference number

Facility 22

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

281370000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 23: Row 23

Facility reference number

Facility 23

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Maritsa

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1431819010

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 24: Row 24

Facility reference number

Facility 24

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts

- Risks
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Dong Jiang

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

99045660

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 25: Row 25

Facility reference number

Facility 25

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Other: Sabarmati River Basin

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4644329000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 26: Row 26

Facility reference number

Facility 26

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Maritsa

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

426536000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 27: Row 27

Facility reference number

Facility 27

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

319300000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 28: Row 28

Facility reference number

Facility 28

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal: Lima

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

183336468

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 29: Row 29

Facility reference number

Facility 29

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Dong Jiang

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

134786000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 30: Row 30

Facility reference number

Facility 30

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1574950000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH

classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 31: Row 31

Facility reference number

Facility 31

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

121047390

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and

groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 32: Row 32

Facility reference number

Facility 32

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

312696000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is

available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 33: Row 33

Facility reference number

Facility 33

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

846097000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 34: Row 34

Facility reference number

Facility 34

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

177332000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 35: Row 35

Facility reference number

Facility 35

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Kizilirmak

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

342525000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 36: Row 36

Facility reference number

Facility 36

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

137157000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 37: Row 37

Facility reference number

Facility 37

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

143667720

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 38: Row 38

Facility reference number

Facility 38

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: West Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

95150000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 39: Row 39

Facility reference number

Facility 39

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Kizilirmak

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2850119000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 40: Row 40

Facility reference number

Facility 40

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Jordan: Dead Sea

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

267562000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 41: Row 41

Facility reference number

Facility 41

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Zhu

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

540399000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 42: Row 42

Facility reference number

Facility 42

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Zhu

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

912271000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 43: Row 43

Facility reference number

Facility 43

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Zhu

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3209969000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 44: Row 44

Facility reference number

Facility 44

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Krishna

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1213246000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 45: Row 45

Facility reference number

Facility 45

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

403676000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 46: Row 46

Facility reference number

Facility 46

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1110561000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 47: Row 47

Facility reference number

Facility 47

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

73505000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 48: Row 48

Facility reference number

Facility 48

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Karnaphuli

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

318340000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 49: Row 49

Facility reference number

Facility 49

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Tunisia: Medjerda

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

390053350

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 50: Row 50

Facility reference number

Facility 50

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Unknown

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

700509000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 51: Row 51

Facility reference number

Facility 51

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities

- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Tunisia: Medjerda

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

410231500

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 52: Row 52

Facility reference number

Facility 52

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Tigris & Euphrates

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1426640889

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 53: Row 53

Facility reference number

Facility 53

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: West Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

607798000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 54: Row 54

Facility reference number

Facility 54

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan: Indus

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1372862000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 55: Row 55

Facility reference number

Facility 55

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Tunisia: Medjerda

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

145154010

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 56: Row 56

Facility reference number

Facility 56

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2691690000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 57: Row 57

Facility reference number

Facility 57

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Hong (Red River)

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

255928000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH

classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 58: Row 58

Facility reference number

Facility 58

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

234349000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and

groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 59: Row 59

Facility reference number

Facility 59

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

89464000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is

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Response 60: Row 60

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

145571377

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water

demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 61: Row 61

Facility reference number

Facility 61

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

315687000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI)

Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 62: Row 62

Facility reference number

Facility 62

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan: Indus

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

271746000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 63: Row 63

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Nile

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6683736000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 64: Row 64

Facility reference number

Facility 64

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: West Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1829098000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 65: Row 65

Facility reference number

Facility 65

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

441697000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 66: Row 66

Facility reference number

Facility 66

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Madagascar: Mangoky

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

129582000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 67: Row 67

Facility reference number

Facility 67

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

369696000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 68: Row 68

Facility reference number

Facility 68

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Hong (Red River)

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

518349000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 69: Row 69

Facility reference number

Facility 69

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: West Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1478062000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 70: Row 70

Facility reference number

Facility 70

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: Parangi Aru

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

75874600

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 71: Row 71

Facility reference number

Facility 71

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

420198000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 72: Row 72

Facility reference number

Facility 72

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

104567000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 73: Row 73

Facility reference number

Facility 73

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: Walawe Ganga

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

131727000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 74: Row 74

Facility reference number

Facility 74

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Nile

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1215208532

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 75: Row 75

Facility reference number

Facility 75

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

62908000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 76: Row 76

Facility reference number

Facility 76

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Other: Sabarmati River Basin

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1459462000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 77: Row 77

Facility reference number

Facility 77

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

760553000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 78: Row 78

Facility reference number

Facility 78

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Nile

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

930715700

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 79: Row 79

Facility reference number

Facility 79

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Hong (Red River)

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2144682000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 80: Row 80

Facility reference number

Facility 80

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Hong (Red River)

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2546171000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 81: Row 81

Facility reference number

Facility 81

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Opportunities

- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Cauvery River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

73973000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 82: Row 82

Facility reference number

Facility 82

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1653612000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 83: Row 83

Facility reference number

Facility 83

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Min Jiang

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

381383550

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 84: Row 84

Facility reference number

Facility 84

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Sri Lanka: Other: West Coast

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

133488000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 85: Row 85

Facility reference number

Facility 85

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Cauvery River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

542226000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 86: Row 86

Facility reference number

Facility 86

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Nile

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

101383000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 87: Row 87

Facility reference number

Facility 87

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Kenya: Pangani

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

161902000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 88: Row 88

Facility reference number

Facility 88

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

111975000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 89: Row 89

Facility reference number

Facility 89

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Risks
- Opportunities
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

India: Cauvery River

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

271950000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 90: Row 90

Facility reference number

Facility 90

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

66438600

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 91: Row 91

Facility reference number

Facility 91

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil: Parana

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

246798000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

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Response 92: Row 92

Facility reference number

Facility 92

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

94634000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 93: Row 93

Facility reference number

Facility 93

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Risks
- Impacts
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia: Brantas

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

264920990

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 94: Row 94

Facility reference number

Facility 94

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Hong (Red River)

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

97100060

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 95: Row 95

Facility reference number

Facility 95

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Dependencies
- Opportunities
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey: Unknown

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

284703000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 96: Row 96

Facility reference number

Facility 96

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh: Ganges - Brahmaputra

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

424490000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 97: Row 97

Facility reference number

Facility 97

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

119507600

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 98: Row 98

Facility reference number

Facility 98

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Impacts
- Risks
- Dependencies
- Opportunities

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Egypt: Unknown

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1118697000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 99: Row 99

Facility reference number

Facility 99

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Risks
- Impacts
- Opportunities
- Dependencies

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

China: Xi Jiang - Bei Jiang

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

264079000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Response 100: Row 100

Facility reference number

Facility 100

Value chain stage

Upstream value chain

Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

- Opportunities
- Dependencies
- Risks
- Impacts

Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Yes, withdrawals only

Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

We are monitoring discharge water for quality and legal compliance.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam: Mekong

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

84430000

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

This row highlights our water withdrawals consolidated at the major water basin level. Each row is one of the top ten major water basins experiencing high water stress, as identified by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. PVH uses this tool to assess water stress at its locations where water withdrawal data is available. Our analysis focuses on \’ baseline water stress,\’ defined as the ratio of total water demand—including domestic, industrial, and agricultural uses—to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. This metric also accounts for upstream consumption and the effects of large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate greater competition for limited water resources. PVH classifies areas with \’ high\’ or \’ extremely high\’ baseline water stress as water-stressed. At these sites, we assume 100% of withdrawn water is discharged, as our operations do not materially consume water.

Q9.3.2 For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Response 1: Water withdrawals - total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 2: Water withdrawals - volume by source

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 3: Water withdrawals - quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 4: Water discharges - total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 5: Water discharges - volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 6: Water discharges - volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 7: Water discharges - quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Response 8: Water consumption - total volume

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

At present, we do not verify our water accounting data because water use in our direct operations is minimal and not considered a material aspect of our environmental impact. As a result, verification has not been prioritized. However, we will continue to monitor the relevance of this data and reassess the need for verification within the next two years, particularly if our operations or materiality assessment indicate a shift in water-related risks or impacts.

Q9.4 Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

Q9.5 Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

Response 1:

Revenue (currency)

8653000000

Total water withdrawal efficiency

22028461.60

Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate an improvement in our water efficiency, as measured by revenue, over time. This expectation is based on our projected revenue growth, which we foresee outpacing the rate of our water withdrawal.

Q9.13 Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Response 1:

Products contain hazardous substances

No

Comment

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

Q9.14 Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

Response 1:

Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Yes

Definition used to classify low water impact

By using more sustainable materials or processes, our products classified as ’ sustainable’ aim to have a lower environmental impact, notably on water. - Sustainable materials: Products using a min. content of more sustainable materials are classified as ’ sustainable’. Materials considered as ’ more sustainable’ are carefully selected by our internal teams, based on industry benchmarks and experts’ recommendations, due to their lower environmental impact on climate and water.

Please explain

Sustainable Materials examples: recycled/organic/regenerative cotton, recycled polyester, Lenzing, Birla, etc. For instance, according to the Higg MSI, organic cotton and recycled cotton consume significantly less water than conventional cotton.

Q9.15 Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

Q9.15.1 Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Response 1: Water pollution

Target set in this category

Yes

Response 2: Water withdrawals

Target set in this category

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Please explain

We have performed Water Risk Assessments with WWF and WRI Aqueduct tools to analyze our impact and identify our top priority basins. We are using this assessment alongside an analysis of our top water users to develop a water withdrawals target driven by science.

Response 3: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target set in this category

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

Please explain

PVH includes WASH in our supply chain compliance target. We do annual assessments at Tier 1 and key Tier 2 factories that measure WASH indicators. We target 100% compliance with those assessments. WASH services are also included in our water stewardship programs.

Response 4: Other

Target set in this category

Yes

Q9.15.2 Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Response 1: Row 1

Target reference number

Target 1

Target coverage

Site/facility

Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution : Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Date target was set

2019-02-01

End date of base year

2020-01-31

Base year figure

0

End date of target year

2026-01-31

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

94

Target status in reporting year

Underway

% of target achieved relative to base year

94

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers facilities with water-based processes on site. It does not include facilities with no water processing on site. It covers garment suppliers we directly purchase from and strategic textile mills. It does not include licensees, non-strategic textile mills and raw materials producers or processors.

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

We are engaging suppliers who have not complied, and supporting them through their remediation plans. In 2025, we have made it to 97% and expect to achieve 100% achievement by end of this year.

Further details of target

To protect key water resources in and around our production facilities, PVH requires our wet processors to comply with industry wastewater standards to address water pollution that our suppliers and communities depend on.

Response 2: Row 2

Target reference number

Target 2

Target coverage

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

Category of target & Quantitative metric

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation : Increase in watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation activities

Date target was set

2017-02-01

End date of base year

2018-01-31

Base year figure

0

End date of target year

2025-01-31

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

% of target achieved relative to base year

100

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, alignment not assessed

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is limited to five priority basins: Lake Hawassa, the Taihu Basin, the Mekong Delta, the Büyük Menderes Basin and the Noyyal Bhavani Basin.

Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Achieving this target was made possible through sustained industry and stakeholder collaboration, coupled with a long-term commitment to supporting the communities impacted by our operations.

Further details of target

To mitigate the risks of water scarcity in our supply chain, we partnered with WWF to establish five collective action projects in our most water-stressed sourcing communities. With the successful completion of our target that resulted in the implementation of context specific interventions in priority basins, we have identified an opportunity to drive quantifiable impacts in our own water consumption footprint and the supply chain. We plan to launch an updated water target in 2025.

Q10.1 Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

Response 1:

Targets in place

Yes

Target type and metric

- End-of-life management: Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- End-of-life management: Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes
- Plastic packaging: Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable
- Plastic packaging: Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

- Plastic packaging: Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Plastic packaging: Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

Please explain

PVH has four targets that pertain to and include plastic packaging and waste: Reduce our average packaging weight by 20% by 2030, Minimum 25% of our ecommerce mailers will be reusable by 2030, Minimum 75% of our packaging weight will be made with recycled content, with a preference for post-consumer recycled material, by 2030, and All PVH offices, distribution centers and stores will achieve zero waste by 2030.

Q10.2 Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Response 1: Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

Activity applies

No

Comment

PVH purchases plastic packaging and components via vendors and their suppliers but are not the producers of these materials. We have used the data from our consumer packaging consumption baseline from FY23 for the numbers reported in the subsequent questions.

Response 2: Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

Activity applies

No

Comment

\t PVH does not consume polycarbonate or other polymers or plastic packaging that can be considered durable.

Response 3: Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

Activity applies

No

Comment

PVH does not consume polycarbonate or other polymers or plastic packaging that can be considered durable.

Response 4: Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

Activity applies

Yes

Comment

\t PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within on-product, transit, operational, and retail packaging, such as polybags and plastic hangers.

Response 5: Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

Activity applies

Yes

Comment

\t PVH brands utilize plastic packaging within on-product, transit, operational, and retail packaging, such as polybags and plastic hangers.

Response 6: Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

Activity applies

No

Comment

Not applicable to PVH.

Response 7: Provision of waste management and/or water management services

Activity applies

Yes

Comment

PVH utilizes third-party vendors to manage the collection and end-of-life transport of plastic waste, including recycling, landfill, and incineration.

Response 8: Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

Activity applies

No

Comment

Not applicable to PVH.

Response 9: Other activities not specified

Activity applies

No

Comment

None

Q10.5 Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Response 1: Plastic packaging sold

Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

2640

Raw material content percentages available to report

- % pre-consumer recycled content
- % virgin fossil-based content
- % virgin renewable content

% virgin fossil-based content

42

% virgin renewable content

4

% pre-consumer recycled content

54

Please explain

PVH tracks whether its plastic packaging is made from recycled or virgin content but does not include the source of recycled material in its data analysis. Sold plastic packaging is accounted within on-product channel.

Response 2: Plastic packaging used

Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

5636

Raw material content percentages available to report

- % virgin renewable content
- % virgin fossil-based content
- % pre-consumer recycled content

% virgin fossil-based content

63

% virgin renewable content

2

% pre-consumer recycled content

35

Please explain

PVH tracks whether its plastic packaging is made from recycled or virgin content but does not include the source of recycled material in its data analysis. Used plastic packaging is accounted within transit, operational, retail and ecommerce channels.

Q10.5.1 Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Response 1: Plastic packaging sold

Percentages available to report for circularity potential

% technically recyclable

% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

72.7

Please explain

PVH is currently working towards a reusable packaging target within our ecommerce operations, and while some packaging is organically reused in our operations (plastic hangers, polybags, etc.) these values are not yet tracked. Our technically recyclable plastic packaging is attributed to the most commonly recyclable plastic types but confirming that they are recyclable at scale is not possible given the complexity of our operations/retail stores globally and the different recycling rules in each location.

Response 2: Plastic packaging used

Percentages available to report for circularity potential

% technically recyclable

% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

40.5

Please explain

PVH is currently working towards a reusable packaging target within our ecommerce operations, and while some packaging is organically reused in our operations (plastic hangers, polybags, etc.) these values are not yet tracked. Our technically recyclable plastic packaging is attributed to the most commonly recyclable plastic types but confirming that they are recyclable at scale is not possible given the complexity of our operations/retail stores globally and the different recycling rules in each location.

Q11.2 What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

Response 1:

Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Other: We have completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis in alignment with SBTN’ s Steps 1 & 2.

Q11.3 Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

Q11.4 Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Response 1: Legally protected areas

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Not assessed

Comment

We completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis; however, this initial scoping did not include further risk and impact classification methodologies. We are currently expanding our biodiversity assessments to follow TNFD's LEAP approach, which will provide further insights into potential risks and impacts of our supply chain on these locations.

Response 2: UNESCO World Heritage sites

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Not assessed

Comment

We completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis; however, this initial scoping did not include further risk and impact classification methodologies. We are currently expanding our biodiversity assessments to follow TNFD's LEAP approach, which will provide further insights into potential risks and impacts of our supply chain on these locations.

Response 3: UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Not assessed

Comment

We completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis; however, this initial scoping did not include further risk and impact classification methodologies. We are currently expanding our biodiversity assessments to follow TNFD's LEAP approach, which will provide further insights into potential risks and impacts of our supply chain on these locations.

Response 4: Ramsar sites

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Not assessed

Comment

We completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis; however, this initial scoping did not include further risk and impact classification methodologies. We are currently expanding our biodiversity assessments to follow TNFD's LEAP approach, which will provide further insights into potential risks and

impacts of our supply chain on these locations.

Response 5: Key Biodiversity Areas

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Not assessed

Comment

We completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis; however, this initial scoping did not include further risk and impact classification methodologies. We are currently expanding our biodiversity assessments to follow TNFD's LEAP approach, which will provide further insights into potential risks and impacts of our supply chain on these locations.

Response 6: Other areas important for biodiversity

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Not assessed

Comment

We completed our initial materiality assessment and value chain analysis; however, this initial scoping did not include further risk and impact classification methodologies. We are currently expanding our biodiversity assessments to follow TNFD's LEAP approach, which will provide further insights into potential risks and impacts of our supply chain on these locations.

Q13.1 Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

Response 1:

Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Not an immediate strategic priority

Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

We are seeking third-party verification over priority datasets, based on regulatory requirements.

Q13.2 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.

https://www.pvh.com/responsibility/resources

Q13.3 Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

Response 1:

Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Corresponding job category

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Q13.4 Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

Question Number	Question	Subquestion	Attachment
Q7.53.1	Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter	PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf
Q4.11	In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?	Attach commitment or position statement	PVH Environment Policy.pdf
Q4.6.1	Provide details of your environmental policies.	Attach the policy	PVH Animal Welfare Policy Statement.pdf
Q7.54.3	Provide details of your net-zero target(s).	Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter	PVH Corp. - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf
Q4.12.1	Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.	Attach the relevant publication	PVH CR Report 2024.pdf
Q4.6.1	Provide details of your environmental policies.	Attach the policy	PVH Forest Protection Policy.pdf
Q7.53.1	Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter	PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf
Q4.12.1	Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.	Attach the relevant publication	10-k.pdf
Q7.53.1	Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter	PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf
Q4.6.1	Provide details of your environmental policies.	Attach the policy	PVH Environment Policy.pdf
Q7.53.1	Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter	PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf
Q7.54.1	Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.	Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter	PVH Corp. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf