

VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC

Form 424B5

July 27, 2016

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Registration No. 333-190954

The information in this preliminary prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. A registration statement relating to these securities has been declared effective by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the attached prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities and are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where an offer or sale is prohibited.

Subject to completion, dated July 27, 2016

Prospectus Supplement

(To Prospectus Dated July 27, 2016)

\$

Verizon Communications Inc.

\$ Floating Rate Notes due 20

\$ % Notes due 20

\$ % Notes due 20

\$ % Notes due 20

\$ % Notes due 20

We are offering \$ of our floating rate notes due 20 (the floating rate notes), \$ of our notes due 20 (the notes due 20), \$ of our notes due 20 (the notes due 20), \$ of our notes due 20 (the notes due 20) and \$ of our notes due 20 (the notes due 20 and, together with the floating rate notes, the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 and the notes due 20 , the notes). The floating rate notes will bear interest at a rate equal

to LIBOR plus % , which rate will be reset quarterly. The notes due 20 will bear interest at the rate of % per year, the notes due 20 will bear interest at the rate of % per year, the notes due 20 will bear interest at the rate of % per year and the notes due 20 will bear interest at the rate of % per year.

Interest on the floating rate notes is payable quarterly on , , and of each year, beginning on , 2016. Interest on the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 and the notes due 20 is payable on and of each year, beginning on , 2016. The floating rate notes will mature on , 20 . The notes due 20 will mature on , 20 , the notes due 20 will mature on , 20 , the notes due 20 will mature on , 20 and the notes due 20 will mature on , 20 . We may not redeem the floating rate notes prior to maturity. We may redeem the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 and the notes due 20 , in whole or in part, at any time prior to maturity at the applicable redemption price to be determined using the procedure described in this prospectus supplement under Description of the Notes Redemption.

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Floating	Notes due	Notes due	Notes due	Notes due	
	Rate	20	20	20	20	
	Notes	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Public Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Underwriting Discount	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Proceeds to Verizon Communications Inc. (before expenses)	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$

(1) Plus accrued interest, if any, from , 2016 to the date of delivery.

The underwriters are severally underwriting the notes being offered. The underwriters expect to deliver the notes in book-entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company and its participants, including Euroclear, S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System, and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, against payment in New York, New York on or about , 2016.

BofA Merrill Lynch

**Deutsche Bank Securities Goldman, Sachs & Co.
July , 2016**

Mizuho Securities

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

You should read this prospectus supplement along with the accompanying prospectus carefully before you invest. Both documents contain important information you should consider when making your investment decision. This prospectus supplement contains information about the specific notes being offered, and the accompanying prospectus contains information about our debt securities generally. This prospectus supplement may add, update or change information in the accompanying prospectus. You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any related free writing prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein, which are accurate as of their respective dates. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information.

To the extent there is a conflict between the information contained in this prospectus supplement, on the one hand, and the information contained in the accompanying prospectus, on the other hand, the information contained in this prospectus supplement shall control. If any statement in this prospectus supplement conflicts with any statement in a document which we have incorporated by reference, then you should consider only the statement in the more recent document.

In this prospectus supplement, we, our, us and Verizon refer to Verizon Communications Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Preliminary Results for Second Quarter 2016

On July 26, 2016, we announced our unaudited preliminary results for the second quarter 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2016. For the second quarter 2016, we reported net income attributable to Verizon of \$0.7 billion, or \$0.17 per diluted share, compared with \$4.2 billion, or \$1.04 per diluted share, in the second quarter 2015. Reported earnings in the second quarter 2016 included a gain on the sale of our local exchange business and related landline activities in California, Florida and Texas, non operational charges related to actuarial valuations of benefit plans and mark-to-market pension and other postretirement adjustments, and a loss on early debt redemption and tender offers. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, we reported earnings attributable to Verizon of \$5.0 billion, or \$1.23 per diluted share, compared with \$8.5 billion, or \$2.06 per diluted share, for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

During the second quarter 2016, consolidated operating revenues were \$30.5 billion, a decrease of 5.3% compared to the second quarter 2015. Consolidated operating revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were \$62.7 billion, a decrease of 2.3% compared to the corresponding period in 2015.

Total operating expenses were \$26.0 billion in the second quarter 2016 and \$50.2 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of 6.5% and 3.7%, respectively, from the corresponding periods in 2015.

Total operating revenues from our Wireless segment were \$21.7 billion for the second quarter 2016 and

\$43.7 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of 4.0% and 2.7%, respectively, from the corresponding periods in 2015. Wireless total operating expenses were \$13.7 billion for the second quarter 2016

and \$27.8 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of 8.2% and 5.5%, respectively, from the corresponding periods in 2015. Total operating revenues from our Wireline segment were \$7.8 billion for the second quarter 2016 and \$15.7 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of 2.4% and 2.0%, respectively, from the corresponding periods in 2015. Wireline total operating expenses were \$8.3 billion for the second quarter 2016 and \$16.3 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of 0.9% and a decrease of 1.2%, respectively, from the corresponding periods in 2015.

Cash flows from operating activities were \$12.8 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared with \$18.9 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, net cash provided by investing activities was \$2.7 billion, including \$9.9 billion in proceeds from dispositions of businesses and \$7.3 billion in capital expenditures. Net cash used in financing activities was \$17.1 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Our total debt decreased by \$10 billion from December 31, 2015, to \$99.7 billion at June 30, 2016.

Stock Purchase Agreement with Yahoo

On July 23, 2016, we entered into a stock purchase agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with Yahoo! Inc. (Yahoo). Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, upon the terms and subject to the conditions thereof, we will acquire the stock of one or more subsidiaries of Yahoo holding all of Yahoo s operating business, for approximately \$4.83 billion in cash, subject to certain adjustments (the Transaction). Prior to the closing of the Transaction, pursuant to a reorganization agreement, Yahoo will transfer all of the assets and liabilities constituting Yahoo s operating business to the subsidiaries to be acquired in the Transaction. The assets to be acquired will not include Yahoo s cash, its ownership interests in Alibaba, Yahoo! Japan and certain other investments, certain undeveloped land recently divested by Yahoo or certain non-core intellectual property. We will receive for our benefit and that of our current and certain

future affiliates a non-exclusive, worldwide, perpetual, royalty-free license to all of Yahoo's intellectual property that is not being conveyed with the business.

Yahoo employees who transfer to Verizon will have any unvested Yahoo restricted stock units that they hold converted into cash-settleable Verizon restricted stock units, which will have the same vesting schedule as their Yahoo restricted stock units. The value of those outstanding restricted stock units on the date of signing was approximately \$1.1 billion.

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The Transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals and closing conditions, including the approval of Yahoo's stockholders, and is expected to close in the first quarter of 2017.

Reclassification of Prior Results

Following the filing of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, we expect to file a Current Report on Form 8-K to update financial information included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Form 8-K will reflect the reclassification of the results associated with our local exchange business and related landline activities in California, Florida and Texas and other insignificant businesses consisting of our vehicle original equipment manufacturer and Networkfleet businesses from our Wireline segment operating results to Corporate and other and the retrospective application of ASU 2015-03. We have previously furnished with the SEC unaudited historical financial and operating information for the past nine quarters reflecting these changes.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the notes for general corporate purposes, including to repay at maturity on September 15, 2016, \$2.25 billion aggregate principal amount of our floating rate notes due 2016, plus accrued interest on the notes.

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Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES****Principal Amount, Maturity and Interest for the Floating Rate Notes**

We are offering \$ _____ of our floating rate notes which will mature on _____, 20 _____.

We will pay interest on the floating rate notes at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus _____%, which rate will be reset quarterly as described below. We will pay interest on the floating rate notes quarterly in arrears on each _____, _____, and _____, beginning _____, 2016, each an interest payment date. The interest rate on the floating rate notes will in no event be lower than zero.

If any interest payment date falls on a day that is not a business day, as defined below, we will make the interest payment on the next succeeding business day unless that business day is in the next succeeding calendar month, in which case (other than in the case of the interest payment date on the maturity date) we will make the interest payment on the immediately preceding business day. If an interest payment is made on the next succeeding business day, no interest will accrue as a result of the delay in payment. Interest on the floating rate notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed.

Interest on the floating rate notes will accrue from, and including, _____, 2016, to, but excluding, the first interest payment date and then from, and including, the immediately preceding interest payment date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for to, but excluding, the next interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be. We refer to each of these periods as an interest period. The amount of accrued interest that we will pay for any interest period can be calculated by multiplying the face amount of the floating rate notes by an accrued interest factor. This accrued interest factor is computed by adding the interest factor calculated for each day from _____, 2016, or from the last interest payment date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, to the date for which accrued interest is being calculated. The interest factor for each day is computed by dividing the interest rate applicable to that day by 360. If the maturity date of the floating rate notes falls on a day that is not a business day, we will pay principal and interest on the next succeeding business day, but we will consider that payment as being made on the date that the payment was due. Accordingly, no interest will accrue on the payment for the period from and after the maturity date to the date we make the payment on the next succeeding business day. Interest on the floating rate notes on any interest payment date, subject to certain exceptions, will be paid to the person in whose name the floating rate notes are registered at the close of business on the _____, _____, and _____, as applicable, whether or not a business day, immediately preceding the interest payment date. However, interest that we pay on the maturity date will be payable to the person to whom the principal will be payable.

When we use the term business day with respect to the floating rate notes, we mean any day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which commercial banks are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in the City of New York; provided that such day is also a London business day.

London business day means any day on which commercial banks are open for business, including dealings in U.S. dollars, in London.

The interest rate on the floating rate notes will be calculated by the calculation agent, which will be an independent investment banking or commercial banking institution of international standing appointed by us, and will be equal to LIBOR plus _____%, except that the interest rate in effect for the period from and including _____, 2016 to but excluding _____, 2016, the initial interest reset date, as defined below, will be established by us as the rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having a maturity of three months commencing _____, 2016 that appears on the Designated LIBOR Page, as defined below, as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on _____, 2016, plus _____% (such rate, the initial interest rate). The calculation agent will reset the interest rate on each interest payment date, each of

which we refer to as an interest reset date. The second London business day preceding an interest reset date will be the interest determination date for that interest reset date. The interest rate in effect on each day that is not an interest reset date will be the interest rate determined as of

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the interest determination date pertaining to the immediately preceding interest reset date, except that the interest rate in effect for the period from and including _____, 2016 to but excluding the initial interest reset date will be the initial interest rate. The interest rate in effect on any day that is an interest reset date will be the interest rate determined as of the interest determination date pertaining to that interest reset date.

LIBOR will be determined by the calculation agent in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) With respect to any interest determination date, LIBOR will be the rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having a maturity of three months commencing on the first day of the applicable interest period that appears on the Designated LIBOR Page as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on that interest determination date. If no such rate appears, then LIBOR, in respect to that interest determination date, will be determined in accordance with the provisions described in clause (2) below.
- (2) With respect to an interest determination date on which no rate appears on the Designated LIBOR Page, as specified in clause (1) above, the calculation agent will request the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks in the London interbank market, as selected by the calculation agent, to provide the calculation agent with its offered quotation for deposits in U.S. dollars for the period of three months, commencing on the first day of the applicable interest period, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on that interest determination date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time. If at least two quotations are provided, then LIBOR on that interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of those quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, then LIBOR on the interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 a.m., in the City of New York, on the interest determination date by three major banks in The City of New York selected by the calculation agent for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks, having a three-month maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time; provided, however, that if the banks selected by the calculation agent are not providing quotations in the manner described in this sentence, LIBOR determined as of that interest determination date will be LIBOR in effect on that interest determination date.

The Designated LIBOR Page means the Reuters screen LIBOR01 page, or any successor page on Reuters selected by us with the consent of the calculation agent, or if we determine that no such successor page shall exist on Reuters, an equivalent page on any successor service selected by us with the consent of the calculation agent.

We may issue additional floating rate notes in the future.

Principal Amount, Maturity and Interest for the Notes due 20____, the Notes due 20____, the Notes due 20____ and the Notes due 20____

We are offering \$_____ of our notes due 20____ which will mature on _____, 20____, \$_____ of our notes due 20____ which will mature on _____, \$_____ of our notes due 20____ which will mature on _____, 20____ and \$_____ of our notes due 20____ which will mature on _____, 20____.

We will pay interest on the notes due 20____ at the rate of _____% per annum, interest on the notes due 20____ at the rate of _____% per annum, interest on the notes due 20____ at the rate of _____% per annum and interest on the notes due 20____ at the rate of _____% per annum, in each case, on _____ of each year to holders of record on the close of business of

the immediately preceding _____ and on _____ of each year to holders of record on the close of business of the immediately preceding _____. If interest or principal on the notes due 20____, the notes due 20____, the notes due 20____ or the notes due 20____ is payable on a Saturday, Sunday or any other day when banks are not open for business in the City of New York, we will make the payment on such notes on the next succeeding business day, and no interest will accrue as a result of the delay in payment. The first interest

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payment date on the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 and the notes due 20 is , 2016. Interest on the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 and the notes due 20 will accrue from , 2016 and will accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days.

We may issue additional notes due 20 , notes due 20 , notes due 20 and notes due 20 in the future.

Form and Denomination

The notes will only be issued in book-entry form, which means that the notes of each series will be represented by one or more permanent global certificates registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, commonly known as DTC, or its nominee. You may hold interests in the notes directly through DTC, Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V., commonly known as Euroclear, or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, Luxembourg, commonly known as Clearstream, if you are a participant in any of these clearing systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Links have been established among DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear to facilitate the issuance of the notes and cross-market transfers of the notes associated with secondary market trading. DTC is linked indirectly to Clearstream and Euroclear through the depository accounts of their respective U.S. depositories. Beneficial interests in the notes may be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. Notes of each series in book-entry form that can be exchanged for definitive notes of the applicable series under the circumstances described in the accompanying prospectus under the caption CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT will be exchanged only for definitive notes of the applicable series issued in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000.

Redemption

We may not redeem the floating rate notes prior to maturity. However, we may at any time purchase all or some of the floating rate notes by tender, in the open market or by private agreement, subject to applicable law.

We have the option to redeem the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 and the notes due 20 on not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice, in whole or in part, at any time prior to maturity, at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed, or

the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes being redeemed (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption), as the case may be, discounted to the date of redemption on a semiannual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus basis points for the notes due 20 , the Treasury Rate plus basis points for the notes due 20 , the Treasury Rate plus basis points for the notes due 20 and the Treasury Rate plus basis points for the notes due 20 ,

plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

The Treasury Rate will be determined on the third business day preceding the date of redemption and means, with respect to any date of redemption:

- (1) the yield, under the heading which represents the average for the immediately preceding week, appearing in the most recently published statistical release published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System designated as Statistical Release H. 15(519) or any successor publication which is published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and which establishes yields on actively traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to constant maturity

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under the caption Treasury Constant Maturities, for the maturity corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue (if no maturity is within three months before or after the Remaining Life, yields for the two published maturities most closely corresponding to the Comparable Treasury Issue will be determined and the Treasury Rate will be interpolated or extrapolated from those yields on a straight-line basis, rounding to the nearest month), or

- (2) if that release (or any successor release) is not published during the week preceding the calculation date or does not contain those yields, the rate per annum equal to the semiannual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, calculated using a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for the date of redemption.

Comparable Treasury Issue means the United States Treasury security selected by the Independent Investment Banker as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term, referred to as the Remaining Life, of the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 or the notes due 20 , as the case may be, being redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 or the notes due 20 , as the case may be.

Independent Investment Banker means an independent investment banking or commercial banking institution of national standing appointed by us.

Comparable Treasury Price means (1) the average of three Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for that date of redemption, or (2) if the Independent Investment Banker is unable to obtain three Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all quotations obtained.

Reference Treasury Dealer means (1) any independent investment banking or commercial banking institution of national standing and any of its successors appointed by us, provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. Government securities dealer in the United States, referred to as a Primary Treasury Dealer, we shall substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (2) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by the Independent Investment Banker and approved in writing by us.

Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any date of redemption, the average, as determined by the Independent Investment Banker, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the Independent Investment Banker at 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding the date of redemption.

In addition, we may at any time purchase all or some of the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 , the notes due 20 or the notes due 20 by tender, in the open market or by private agreement, subject to applicable law.

Additional Information

See DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES in the accompanying prospectus for additional important information about the notes. That information includes:

additional information about the terms of the notes;

general information about the indenture and the trustee;

a description of certain restrictions; and

a description of events of default under the indenture.

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U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes by U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders (each as defined below) that purchase the notes at their issue price (generally the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes of the applicable series is sold, excluding sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) pursuant to this offering and hold such notes as capital assets. This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated or proposed thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or to different interpretation. This discussion does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to specific Holders (as defined below) in light of their particular circumstances or to Holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law (such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities or other Holders that generally mark their securities to market for U.S. federal income tax purposes, tax-exempt entities, retirement plans, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, Holders that hold a note as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion or other integrated transaction, U.S. Holders that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, or partnerships (or other entities or arrangements treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes)). This discussion does not address any U.S. state or local or non-U.S. tax considerations or any U.S. federal estate, gift, alternative minimum tax or Medicare tax on net investment income considerations.

As used in this discussion, the term U.S. Holder means a beneficial owner of a note that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source or (iv) a trust (x) with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or (y) that has in effect a valid election under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

As used in this discussion, the term Non-U.S. Holder means a beneficial owner of a note that is neither a U.S. Holder nor a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the term Holder means a U.S. Holder or a Non-U.S. Holder.

If an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes invests in a note, the U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to such investment will depend in part upon the status and activities of such entity and the particular partner. Any such entity should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to it and its partners relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of a note.

EACH PERSON CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AND NON-U.S. INCOME, ESTATE AND OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE NOTES IN LIGHT OF ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

U.S. Holders

Interest on the Notes

In general, interest payable on a note will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income when it is received or accrued, in accordance with such U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The notes are not expected to be issued with more than *de minimis* original issue discount (OID). However, if the notes of any series are issued with more than *de minimis* OID, each U.S. Holder of a note of such series generally will be required to include OID in income (as interest) as it accrues, regardless of its regular

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method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes, using a constant yield method, before such U.S. Holder receives any payment attributable to such income. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the notes are not issued with more than *de minimis* OID.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Other Disposition of the Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a note, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize a gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on such sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition (other than any amount attributable to accrued interest, which, if not previously included in such U.S. Holder's income, will be taxable as interest income to such U.S. Holder) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such note. Any gain or loss so recognized generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if such U.S. Holder has held such note for more than one year at the time of such sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition. Net long-term capital gain of certain non-corporate U.S. Holders generally is subject to preferential rates of tax. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting generally will apply to payments to a U.S. Holder of interest on, or proceeds from the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a note, unless such U.S. Holder is an entity that is exempt from information reporting and, when required, demonstrates this fact. Any such payment to a U.S. Holder that is subject to information reporting generally will also be subject to backup withholding, unless such U.S. Holder provides the appropriate documentation (generally, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form W-9) to the applicable withholding agent certifying that, among other things, its taxpayer identification number (which for an individual would be his or her Social Security number) is correct, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or a credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability if the required information is furnished by such U.S. Holder on a timely basis to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

General

Subject to the discussion below concerning backup withholding and FATCA:

- (1) payments of principal, interest and premium (if any) with respect to a note owned by a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax; provided that, in the case of amounts treated as payments of interest, (i) such amounts are not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by such Non-U.S. Holder; (ii) such Non-U.S. Holder does not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote; (iii) such Non-U.S. Holder is not a controlled foreign corporation described in section 957(a) of the Code that is related to us through stock ownership; (iv) such Non-U.S. Holder is not a bank whose receipt of such amounts is described in section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; and (v) the certification requirements described below are satisfied; and

- (2) a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain recognized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a note, unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by such Non-U.S. Holder, in which event such gain generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the manner described below, or (ii) such Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition and certain other conditions are met, in which event such gain (net of certain U.S. source losses) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (except as provided by an applicable tax treaty).

The certification requirements referred to in clause (1)(v) above generally will be satisfied if the Non-U.S. Holder provides the applicable withholding agent with a statement (generally on IRS Form W-8BEN or

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IRS Form W-8BEN-E), signed under penalties of perjury, stating, among other things, that such Non-U.S. Holder is not a U.S. person. U.S. Treasury regulations provide additional rules for a note held through one or more intermediaries or pass-through entities.

If the requirements set forth in clause (1) above are not satisfied with respect to a Non-U.S. Holder, amounts treated as payments of interest generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30%, unless another exemption is applicable. For example, an applicable tax treaty may reduce or eliminate this withholding tax if such Non-U.S. Holder provides the appropriate documentation (generally, IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E) to the applicable withholding agent.

If a Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and if amounts treated as interest on a note or gain recognized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a note are effectively connected with such trade or business, such Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on such amounts; provided that, in the case of amounts treated as interest, such Non-U.S. Holder provides the appropriate documentation (generally, IRS Form W-8ECI) to the applicable withholding agent. Instead, such Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such amounts in substantially the same manner as a U.S. Holder (except as provided by an applicable tax treaty). In addition, a Non-U.S. Holder that is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be subject to a branch profits tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower rate if provided by an applicable tax treaty) on its effectively connected income for the taxable year, subject to certain adjustments.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting generally will apply to payments of principal of, and interest on, notes, and to proceeds from the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of notes within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, to a U.S. Holder (other than an exempt recipient that, if required, demonstrates this fact). Backup withholding may be required on reportable payments if the holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with, or establish an exemption from, backup withholding. Non-U.S. Holders generally will be required to comply with applicable certification procedures to establish that they are not U.S. Holders in order to avoid the application of information reporting and backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. A holder of notes generally will be entitled to credit any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules against its U.S. federal income tax liability or to obtain a refund of the amounts withheld provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

FATCA Withholding

Sections 1471 to 1474 of the Code and Treasury regulations thereunder (provisions commonly referred to as FATCA) impose a U.S. federal withholding tax of 30% on certain payments (including principal) on, and the gross proceeds from the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, obligations that produce U.S. source interest to foreign financial institutions and certain other non-U.S. entities that fail to comply with specified certification and information reporting requirements. The obligation to withhold under FATCA applies to (i) payments of U.S. source interest and (ii) on or after January 1, 2019, gross proceeds from the disposition of, and payments of principal on, obligations that produce U.S. source interest.

Because the notes will produce U.S. source interest, payments on, and the gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, notes held by or through certain foreign entities could become subject to the FATCA withholding tax. Holders should consult their own tax advisors on how these rules may apply to their investment in the notes. In the event any withholding under FATCA is imposed with respect to any payments on the notes, we will not be under

any obligation to compensate for the withheld amount.

The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership of the notes. Prospective purchasers of notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations.

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Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Mizuho Securities USA Inc. are acting as representatives of the several underwriters for the notes.

Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the purchase agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, each underwriter named below has severally agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to that underwriter, the principal amount of notes set forth opposite the underwriter's name.

Underwriters	Principal amount of floating rate notes	Principal amount of notes due 20	Principal amount of notes due 20	Principal amount of notes due 20	Principal amount of notes due 20
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Goldman, Sachs & Co.					
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated					
Mizuho Securities USA Inc.					
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

The purchase agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the notes included in this offering are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the notes if they purchase any of the notes.

The underwriters propose to offer some of the notes directly to the public at the public offering prices set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and some of such notes to dealers at the public offering prices less a concession not to exceed % of the principal amount of the floating rate notes, % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 , % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 , % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 and % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 . The underwriters may allow, and dealers may reallow, a concession not to exceed % of the principal amount of the floating rate notes, % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 , % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 , % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 and % of the principal amount of the notes due 20 on sales to other dealers. After the initial offering of the notes to the public, the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, may change the public offering prices and other selling terms.

The following table shows the underwriting discounts that we are to pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of each series of the notes).

	Paid by Verizon
Per floating rate note	%
Per note due 20	%

Per note due 20	%
Per note due 20	%
Per note due 20	%

Each series of notes will constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. The underwriters have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, they are not obligated to do so and they may discontinue market-making activities with respect to the notes at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the notes.

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In connection with this offering, the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, may over-allot notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, will undertake any stabilization action. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the final terms of the offer of the notes is made, and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant notes. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

Over-allotment involves syndicate sales of the notes in excess of the principal amount of notes to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchase of the notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of notes made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the notes while the offering is in progress.

The representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, also may impose a penalty bid. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the representatives, in covering syndicate short positions or making stabilizing purchases, repurchase notes originally sold by that syndicate member.

Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the notes. They may also cause the price of the notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The underwriters may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

We estimate that our total expenses for this offering (not including the underwriting discount) will be approximately \$. The underwriters have agreed to reimburse a portion of our expenses in connection with this offering.

We have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities in connection with this offering, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make because of any of these liabilities.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the underwriters have performed commercial banking, investment banking or advisory services for us from time to time for which they have received customary fees and reimbursement of expenses. The underwriters may, from time to time, engage in transactions with and perform services for us in the ordinary course of their business for which they may receive customary fees and reimbursement of expenses. In addition, certain underwriters or their affiliates may provide credit to us as lenders. If any of the underwriters or their affiliates provide credit to us, certain of those underwriters or their affiliates routinely hedge, certain other of those underwriters or their affiliates have hedged and are likely to continue to hedge and certain other of those underwriters or their affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, these underwriters and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the notes offered hereby. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such

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investment and securities activities may involve our securities or instruments. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long or short positions in such securities and instruments. In addition, the underwriters purchase telecommunications services from us in the ordinary course of business.

Selling Restrictions

Canada

Resale Restrictions

The distribution of the notes in Canada is being made only in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia on a private placement basis exempt from the requirement that we prepare and file a prospectus with the securities regulatory authorities in each province where trades of these securities are made. Any resale of the notes in Canada must be made under applicable securities laws which may vary depending on the relevant jurisdiction, and which may require resales to be made under available statutory exemptions or under a discretionary exemption granted by the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authority. Purchasers are advised to seek legal advice prior to any resale of the securities.

Representations of Canadian Purchasers

By purchasing notes in Canada and accepting delivery of a purchase confirmation, a purchaser in Canada is representing to us and the dealer from whom the purchase confirmation is received that:

the purchaser is entitled under applicable provincial securities laws to purchase notes without the benefit of a prospectus qualified under those securities laws as it is an accredited investor as defined under National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario),

the purchaser is a permitted client as defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*,

where required by law, the purchaser is purchasing as principal and not as agent, and

the purchaser has reviewed the text above.

Conflicts of Interest

Canadian purchasers are hereby notified that the underwriters are relying on the exemption set out in section 3A.3 or 3A.4, if applicable, of National Instrument 33-105 *Underwriting Conflicts* from having to provide certain conflict of interest disclosure in this document.

Statutory Rights of Action

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus supplement (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser of the notes in Canada should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

European Economic Area

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a relevant member state), each underwriter has represented and agreed that, with effect from

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and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that relevant member state (the relevant implementation date), it has not made and will not make an offer of notes to the public in that relevant member state prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to such offer that has been approved by the competent authority in that relevant member state or, where appropriate, approved in another relevant member state and notified to the competent authority in that relevant member state, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that, it may, with effect from and including the relevant implementation date, make an offer of notes to the public in that relevant member state at any time:

to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;

to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives, on behalf of the underwriters, for any such offer; or

in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive; provided that no such offer shall require us to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer of notes to the public in relation to any notes in any relevant member state means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the notes, as the expression may be varied in that relevant member state by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that relevant member state, the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the relevant member state) and includes any relevant implementing measure in the relevant member state and the expression 2010 PD Amending Directive means Directive 2010/73/EU.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the FSMA)), received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and

it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA and of the Financial Services Act of 2012 with respect to anything done by it in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Hong Kong

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have not been approved by or registered with the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong or the Registrar of Companies of Hong Kong. Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

the notes will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong other than (a) to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and

no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) has been issued or will be issued in Hong Kong or elsewhere other

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186.6

36.4

239.5

216.1

Less: Comprehensive income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interest

—

—

—

0.5

Total comprehensive income attributable to PVH Corp.

\$

186.6

\$

36.4

\$

239.5

\$

215.6

See accompanying notes.

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PVH Corp.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions, except share and per share data)

	November 1, 2015 UNAUDITED	February 1, 2015 AUDITED	November 2, 2014 UNAUDITED
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$369.9	\$479.3	\$365.1
Trade receivables, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$17.6, \$19.0 and \$19.8	824.3	705.7	879.7
Other receivables	41.9	37.5	31.0
Inventories, net	1,332.0	1,257.3	1,239.9
Prepaid expenses	138.7	141.1	177.9
Other, including deferred taxes of \$85.2, \$115.4 and \$86.5	151.4	280.3	173.1
Total Current Assets	2,858.2	2,901.2	2,866.7
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	731.8	725.7	707.6
Goodwill	3,237.1	3,259.1	3,435.0
Tradenames	2,810.4	2,833.4	2,930.9
Other Intangibles, net	874.4	948.2	995.5
Other Assets, including deferred taxes of \$14.0, \$7.1 and \$32.8	293.5	264.2	330.0
Total Assets	\$10,805.4	\$10,931.8	\$11,265.7
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$495.3	\$565.3	\$476.2
Accrued expenses, including deferred taxes of \$0.0, \$0.5 and \$0.0	703.4	724.3	745.6
Deferred revenue	16.0	31.2	17.7
Short-term borrowings	27.6	8.5	39.9
Current portion of long-term debt	124.1	99.3	99.3
Total Current Liabilities	1,366.4	1,428.6	1,378.7
Long-Term Debt	3,215.5	3,438.7	3,618.7
Other Liabilities, including deferred taxes of \$951.7, \$1,004.3 and \$1,102.5	1,677.9	1,700.2	1,684.5
Stockholders' Equity:			
Preferred stock, par value \$100 per share; 150,000 total shares authorized	—	—	—
Common stock, par value \$1 per share; 240,000,000 shares authorized; 83,491,141; 83,116,062 and 83,044,291 shares issued	83.5	83.1	83.0
Additional paid in capital - common stock	2,809.9	2,768.7	2,752.3
Retained earnings	2,427.0	2,001.3	1,949.8
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(615.2)	(416.5)	(129.6)
Less: 1,409,747; 603,482 and 598,814 shares of common stock held in treasury, at cost	(159.6)	(72.3)	(71.7)
Total Stockholders' Equity	4,545.6	4,364.3	4,583.8
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$10,805.4	\$10,931.8	\$11,265.7

See accompanying notes.

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PVH Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Unaudited

(In millions)

	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	November 1, 2015	November 2, 2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$438.2	\$387.4
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	187.0	181.4
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	(15.0)	(9.2)
Deferred taxes	(15.6)	(33.7)
Stock-based compensation expense	31.4	37.3
Impairment of long-lived assets	2.8	4.8
Debt modification and extinguishment costs	—	93.1
Net gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries and joint venture	—	(8.0)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables, net	(132.3)	(168.8)
Inventories, net	(94.1)	4.4
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and deferred revenue	(90.9)	(177.5)
Prepaid expenses	(0.3)	(45.1)
Employer pension contributions	(1.5)	(2.7)
Other, net	78.4	60.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	388.1	323.9
INVESTING ACTIVITIES⁽¹⁾		
Business acquisitions	—	(14.7)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(169.0)	(173.5)
Contingent purchase price payments	(35.0)	(35.5)
Decrease in restricted cash	20.2	9.7
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(26.6)	(26.2)
Net cash used by investing activities	(210.4)	(240.2)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES⁽¹⁾		
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	19.1	31.6
Redemption of 7 3/8% senior notes, including make whole premium	—	(667.6)
Proceeds from 2014 facilities, net of related fees	—	586.7
Repayment of 2014 facilities	(200.5)	(244.7)
Net proceeds from settlement of awards under stock plans	5.7	9.5
Excess tax benefits from awards under stock plans	5.0	9.3
Cash dividends	(12.5)	(12.5)
Acquisition of treasury shares	(87.3)	(10.5)
Payments of capital lease obligations	(5.6)	(6.6)
Net cash used by financing activities	(276.1)	(304.8)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(11.0)	(7.0)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(109.4)	(228.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	479.3	593.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$369.9	\$365.1

(1) See Note 17 for information on noncash investing and financing transactions.

See accompanying notes.

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PVH CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

PVH Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) constitute a global apparel company whose brand portfolio consists of nationally and internationally recognized brand names, including Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Van Heusen, IZOD, ARROW, Warner’s and Olga, which are owned, and Speedo, which is licensed in perpetuity for North America and the Caribbean, as well as various other owned, licensed and private label brands. The Company designs and markets branded dress shirts, neckwear, sportswear, jeanswear, underwear, intimate apparel, swim products, handbags, footwear and other related products, and licenses its owned brands over a broad range of products. References to the aforementioned and other brand names are to registered trademarks owned by the Company or licensed to the Company by third parties and are identified by italicizing the brand name.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments in entities that the Company does not control but has the ability to exercise significant influence over are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The Company’s Consolidated Income Statements include its proportionate share of the net income or loss of these entities. Please see Note 4, “Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates,” for a further discussion. As a result of the acquisition of The Warnaco Group, Inc. (“Warnaco”) in 2013, the Company acquired a majority interest in a joint venture in India that was consolidated and accounted for as a redeemable non-controlling interest during 2013. The redeemable non-controlling interest represented the minority shareholders’ proportionate share (49%) of the equity in that entity. During the first quarter of 2014, in connection with the sale of the minority shareholders’ interests to a third party, the Company and the new shareholder entered into a shareholders agreement with different governing arrangements between the Company and the new shareholder as compared to the arrangements with the prior minority shareholders. Based on the new arrangements, the Company no longer is deemed to hold a controlling interest and the joint venture was deconsolidated. As a result, since the first quarter of 2014, the Company’s investment in the joint venture has been accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Please see Note 5, “Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest,” for a further discussion.

The Company’s fiscal years are based on the 52-53 week periods ending on the Sunday closest to February 1 of each calendar year and are designated by the calendar year in which the fiscal year commences. References to a year are to the Company’s fiscal year, unless the context requires otherwise.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not contain all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. Reference is made to the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 1, 2015.

The preparation of interim financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

The results of operations for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of those for a full fiscal year due, in part, to seasonal factors. The data contained in these financial statements are unaudited and are subject to year-end adjustments. However, in the opinion of management, all known adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring accruals) have been made to present fairly the

consolidated operating results for the unaudited periods.

The Company records warehousing and distribution expenses as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses in its Consolidated Income Statements. Warehousing and distribution expenses totaled \$62.5 million and \$64.9 million in the thirteen weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively, and totaled \$173.2 million and \$191.3 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements for the prior year periods to present that information on a basis consistent with the current year.

2. INVENTORIES

Inventories are comprised principally of finished goods and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost for principally all wholesale inventories in North America and certain wholesale and retail inventories in Asia and Latin America is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Cost for all other inventories is determined using the weighted average cost method. The Company reviews current business trends, inventory aging and discontinued merchandise categories to determine adjustments that it estimates will be needed to liquidate existing clearance inventories and record inventories at the lower of cost or market.

3. ACQUISITIONS

Acquisition of Russia Franchisee

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company acquired for \$4.3 million two Tommy Hilfiger stores in Russia from a former Tommy Hilfiger franchisee. This transaction was accounted for as a business combination.

Acquisition of Ireland Franchisee

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company acquired for \$3.1 million six Tommy Hilfiger stores in Ireland from a former Tommy Hilfiger franchisee. This transaction was accounted for as a business combination.

Acquisition of Calvin Klein Performancewear Retail Businesses in Hong Kong and China

During the third quarter of 2014, the Company acquired for \$6.7 million the Calvin Klein performancewear retail businesses in Hong Kong and China from a former Calvin Klein sublicensee. This transaction was accounted for as a business combination. The Company finalized the adjustment to the purchase price during 2015.

4. INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

Karl Lagerfeld

The Company acquired a 10% economic interest in Kingdom Holding 1 B.V., the parent company of the Karl Lagerfeld brand, (“Karl Lagerfeld”) during the first quarter of 2014 for \$18.9 million. An employee of the Company, who is also a former director, owns approximately 35% of Karl Lagerfeld. The Company has significant influence as defined under FASB guidance with respect to this investment, which is being accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger and Heritage Brands Australia

The Company formed a joint venture, PVH Brands Australia Pty. Limited (“PVH Australia”), in 2013 in which the Company owns a 50% economic interest. The joint venture licenses from a subsidiary of the Company the rights to distribute and sell certain Calvin Klein brand products in Australia, New Zealand and other island nations in the South Pacific. As part of the transaction, the Company contributed to the joint venture its subsidiaries that were operating the Calvin Klein Jeans businesses in Australia and New Zealand. In connection with this contribution, which took place on the first day of 2014, the Company deconsolidated the contributed subsidiaries and recognized a net gain of \$2.1 million during the first quarter of 2014, which was recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. The gain was measured as the difference between the fair value of the Company’s 50% interest in PVH Australia and the carrying value of the net assets and cash contributed. The fair value of PVH Australia was determined by a third party valuation firm using the discounted cash flow method, based on net sales projections for the Calvin Klein business in Australia, New Zealand, and other island nations in the South Pacific and was discounted using a rate of return that accounted for the relative risks of the estimated future cash flows.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company completed a transaction in which the Tommy Hilfiger and Van Heusen trademarks in Australia were licensed for certain product categories to subsidiaries of PVH Australia for use in Australia, New Zealand and, in the case of Tommy Hilfiger, other island nations in the South Pacific. The Tommy Hilfiger trademarks had previously been licensed to a third party and the Van Heusen trademarks had previously been licensed to the Company's joint venture partner in PVH Australia.

The Company made net payments of \$21.0 million and \$7.3 million to PVH Australia during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively, representing its 50% share of the joint venture funding. This investment is being accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Calvin Klein India

The Company acquired a 51% economic interest in a Calvin Klein joint venture in India, Premium Garments Wholesale Trading Private Limited (“CK India”), as part of the Warnaco acquisition. The joint venture licenses from a Company subsidiary the rights to the Calvin Klein trademarks in India for certain product categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2014, this investment has been accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Please see Note 5, “Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest,” for a further discussion. The Company made payments of \$4.0 million to CK India during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 to contribute its 51% share of the joint venture funding.

Tommy Hilfiger Brazil

The Company formed a joint venture, Tommy Hilfiger do Brasil S.A. (“TH Brazil”), in Brazil in 2012 in which the Company owns a 40% economic interest. The joint venture licenses from a Company subsidiary the rights to the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks in Brazil for certain product categories. The Company made a payment of \$1.6 million to TH Brazil during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 to contribute its 40% share of the joint venture funding. This investment is being accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Tommy Hilfiger China

The Company formed a joint venture, TH Asia Ltd., in China in 2010 in which the Company owns a 45% economic interest. The joint venture began operating the Tommy Hilfiger wholesale and retail distribution businesses in China in 2011. The joint venture licenses from a Company subsidiary the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks for use in connection with these businesses. This investment is being accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Tommy Hilfiger India

The Company acquired in 2011 a 50% economic interest in a company that has since been renamed Tommy Hilfiger Arvind Fashion Private Limited (“TH India”). TH India licenses from a Company subsidiary the rights to the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks in India for certain product categories. This investment is being accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Included in other assets in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 is \$143.1 million, \$108.3 million and \$113.7 million, respectively, related to these investments in unconsolidated affiliates.

5. REDEEMABLE NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

CK India was consolidated in the Company’s financial statements during 2013. During the first quarter of 2014, Arvind Limited, the Company’s joint venture partner in TH India, purchased the Company’s prior joint venture partners’ shares in CK India and, as a result of the entry into a shareholders agreement with different governing arrangements between the Company and Arvind Limited as compared to the arrangements with the prior minority shareholders, the Company no longer is deemed to hold a controlling interest in the joint venture. CK India was deconsolidated as a result and the Company began reporting its 51% interest as an equity method investment in the first quarter of 2014. The Company recognized a net gain of \$5.9 million in connection with the deconsolidation of CK India during the first quarter of 2014 that was recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company’s Consolidated Income Statements. The gain was measured as the difference between the fair value of the Company’s 51% interest in CK India and the carrying value. The fair value of CK India was determined by a third party valuation firm using the discounted cash flow method, based on net sales projections for the Calvin Klein business in India and was discounted using a rate of return that accounted for the relative risks of the estimated future cash flows. Please see Note 4,

“Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates,” for a further discussion.

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6. GOODWILL

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015, by segment (please see Note 18, “Segment Data,” for a further discussion), were as follows:

(In millions)	Calvin Klein North America	Calvin Klein International	Tommy Hilfiger North America	Tommy Hilfiger International	Heritage Brands Wholesale	Heritage Brands Retail	Total
Balance as of February 1, 2015							
Goodwill, gross	\$705.4	\$859.6	\$204.4	\$1,251.4	\$238.3	\$11.9	\$3,271.0
Accumulated impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—	(11.9)	(11.9)
Goodwill, net	705.4	859.6	204.4	1,251.4	238.3	—	3,259.1
Contingent purchase price payments to Mr. Calvin Klein	23.5	15.1	—	—	—	—	38.6
Currency translation and other	(4.3)	(24.0)	—	(31.6)	(0.7)	—	(60.6)
Balance as of November 1, 2015							
Goodwill, gross	724.6	850.7	204.4	1,219.8	237.6	11.9	3,249.0
Accumulated impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—	(11.9)	(11.9)
Goodwill, net	\$724.6	\$850.7	\$204.4	\$1,219.8	\$237.6	\$—	\$3,237.1

The Company is required to make contingent purchase price payments to Mr. Calvin Klein in connection with the Company’s acquisition in 2003 of all of the issued and outstanding stock of Calvin Klein, Inc. and certain affiliated companies (collectively, “Calvin Klein”). Such payments are based on 1.15% of total worldwide net sales, as defined in the acquisition agreement (as amended), of products bearing any of the Calvin Klein brands and are required to be made with respect to sales made through February 12, 2018. A significant portion of the sales on which the payments to Mr. Klein are made are wholesale sales by the Company and its licensees and other partners to retailers.

7. RETIREMENT AND BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has five qualified defined benefit pension plans as of November 1, 2015 covering substantially all employees resident in the United States who meet certain age and service requirements. The plans provide monthly benefits upon retirement generally based on career average compensation and years of credited service. Vesting in plan benefits generally occurs after five years of service. The Company refers to these five noncontributory plans as its “Pension Plans.” The Company also acquired as part of the Warnaco acquisition a defined benefit pension plan for certain of Warnaco’s former employees in Europe. This plan was not considered to be material for disclosure purposes for any period presented.

The Company also has for certain members of Tommy Hilfiger’s domestic senior management a supplemental executive retirement plan, which is an unfunded non-qualified supplemental defined benefit pension plan. Such plan is frozen and, as a result, participants do not accrue additional benefits. In addition, the Company has a capital accumulation program, which is an unfunded non-qualified supplemental defined benefit plan. Under the individual participants’ agreements, the participants in this plan will receive a predetermined amount during the 10 years following the attainment of age 65, provided that prior to the termination of employment with the Company, the

participant has been in the plan for at least 10 years and has attained age 55. The Company also has for certain employees resident in the United States who meet certain age and service requirements an unfunded non-qualified supplemental defined benefit pension plan, which provides benefits for compensation in excess of Internal Revenue Service earnings limits and requires payments to vested employees upon, or shortly after, employment termination or retirement. The Company refers to these three noncontributory plans as its "SERP Plans."

The Company also provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits to certain retirees resident in the United States. Retirees contribute to the cost of this plan, which is unfunded. During 2002, the postretirement plan was amended to eliminate the Company contribution, which partially subsidized benefits, for active participants who, as of January 1, 2003, had not attained age 55 and 10 years of service. As a result of the Company's acquisition of Warnaco, the Company also provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits to certain Warnaco retirees resident in the United

States. Retirees contribute to the cost of this plan, which is unfunded. This plan was frozen on January 1, 2014. The Company refers to these two plans as its “Postretirement Plans.”

Net benefit cost related to the Pension Plans was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company’s Consolidated Income Statements as follows:

(In millions)	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14
Service cost, including plan expenses	\$7.7	\$4.9	\$23.0	\$14.7
Interest cost	7.0	7.2	20.9	21.4
Expected return on plan assets	(10.7	) (10.8	) (31.9	) (32.6
Total	\$4.0	\$1.3	\$12.0	\$3.5

Net benefit cost related to the SERP Plans was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company’s Consolidated Income Statements as follows:

(In millions)	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14
Service cost, including plan expenses	\$1.4	\$1.1	\$4.2	\$3.3
Interest cost	0.9	1.1	2.7	3.1
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.0	) (0.1	) (0.0	) (0.1
Total	\$2.3	\$2.1	\$6.9	\$6.3

Net benefit cost related to the Postretirement Plans was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company’s Consolidated Income Statements as follows:

(In millions)	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14
Interest cost	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0.6
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.1	) (0.2	) (0.3	) (0.6
Total	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.0

The Company made contributions of \$1.5 million to the Pension Plans in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and does not expect to make additional contributions to the Pension Plans during the remainder of 2015.

8. DEBT

Short-Term Borrowings

One of the Company’s Asian subsidiaries has a yen-denominated overdraft facility with a Japanese bank that provides for borrowings of up to ¥1,000.0 million (approximately \$8.3 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility are unsecured and bear interest at the one-month Japanese interbank borrowing rate plus 0.30%. Such facility renews automatically unless the Company gives notice of termination. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had \$8.3 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at

November 1, 2015 was 0.43%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was equal to the maximum amount of borrowings available under this facility.

One of the Company's European subsidiaries has short-term revolving notes with a number of banks at various interest rates, as well as euro-denominated overdraft facilities, that provide for borrowings of up to €60.0 million (approximately \$66.1 million)

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based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015). These facilities are used primarily to fund working capital needs. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

One of the Company's European subsidiaries has a United States dollar-denominated short-term line of credit facility with a Turkish bank that provides for borrowings of up to \$3.7 million and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the Turkish Central Bank lending rate plus 0.50%. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had \$2.6 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 12.77%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$3.3 million.

One of the Company's European subsidiaries has Turkish lira-denominated short-term line of credit facilities with a number of Turkish banks that provide for borrowings of up to lira 6.0 million (approximately \$2.1 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and are utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under these facilities bear interest at the Turkish Central Bank lending rate plus 1.25%. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

One of the Company's Mexican subsidiaries has peso-denominated short-term line of credit facilities with a number of banks at various interest rates that provide for borrowings of up to 267.1 million (approximately \$16.1 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and are utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had \$7.0 million of borrowings outstanding under these facilities. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 4.71%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$7.0 million.

One of the Company's Mexican subsidiaries has a United States dollar-denominated short-term revolving credit facility with a Mexican bank that provides for borrowings up to \$10.0 million and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate plus 0.90%. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had \$9.7 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 4.33%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$9.7 million.

One of the Company's Asian subsidiaries has a United States dollar-denominated short-term revolving credit facility with a bank that provides for borrowings up to \$10.0 million and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the one-month London interbank borrowing rate ("LIBOR") plus 1.50%. At the end of each month, amounts outstanding under this facility may be carried forward for additional one-month periods for up to one year. This facility is subject to certain terms and conditions and may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the bank. There were no borrowings outstanding under this facility as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

One of the Company's Latin American subsidiaries has Brazilian real-denominated short-term revolving credit facilities with a number of banks that provide for total available borrowings of R\$83.0 million (approximately \$21.4 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and are utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under these facilities bear interest at various interest rates. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

The Company also has the ability to draw revolving borrowings under its senior secured credit facilities as discussed in the section entitled "2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities" below. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of November 1, 2015. The maximum amount of revolving borrowings outstanding under these facilities

during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$151.2 million. In addition, the Company has certain other facilities under which there were no borrowings outstanding as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

Long-Term Debt

The carrying amounts of the Company's long-term debt were as follows:

(In millions)	11/1/15	11/2/14
Senior secured Term Loan A facility due 2019	\$1,832.2	\$1,929.9
Senior secured Term Loan B facility due 2020	707.7	988.4
4 1/2% senior unsecured notes due 2022	700.0	700.0
7 3/4% debentures due 2023	99.7	99.7
Total	3,339.6	3,718.0
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	124.1	99.3
Long-term debt	\$3,215.5	\$3,618.7

As of November 1, 2015, the Company's mandatory long-term debt repayments for the next five years were as follows:

(In millions)	
Remainder of 2015	\$24.8
2016	136.6
2017	186.2
2018	198.6
2019	1,291.1
2020	711.6

Total debt repayments for the next five years exceed the carrying balance of the Company's term loan facilities as of November 1, 2015 because the carrying balance reflects a portion of the original issue discount.

As of November 1, 2015, after taking into account the effect of the Company's interest rate swap and cap agreements discussed in the section below entitled "2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities," which were in effect as of such date, approximately 70% of the Company's long-term debt had a fixed or capped rate, with the remainder at uncapped variable rates.

2013 Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On February 13, 2013, simultaneously with and related to the closing of the Warnaco acquisition, the Company entered into senior secured credit facilities (the "2013 facilities"), the proceeds of which were used to fund a portion of the acquisition, repay all outstanding borrowings under the Company's prior facilities and repay all of Warnaco's previously outstanding long-term debt. The 2013 facilities consisted of a \$1,700.0 million United States dollar-denominated Term Loan A facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$7.3 million as of the acquisition date), a \$1,375.0 million United States dollar-denominated Term Loan B facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$6.9 million as of the acquisition date) and senior secured revolving credit facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$750.0 million (based on the applicable exchange rates on February 13, 2013), consisting of (a) a \$475.0 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility, (b) a \$25.0 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility available in United States dollars or Canadian dollars and (c) a €185.9 million euro-denominated revolving credit facility available in euro, pounds sterling, Japanese yen or Swiss francs.

On March 21, 2014, the Company amended and restated the 2013 facilities, as discussed in the following section.

2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On March 21, 2014 (the “Restatement Date”), the Company entered into an amendment (the “Amendment”) to the 2013 facilities (as amended by the Amendment, the “2014 facilities”). The Amendment provided for an additional \$350.0 million principal amount of loans under the Term Loan A facility and an additional \$250.0 million principal amount of loans under the Term Loan B facility and extended the maturity of the Term Loan A and the revolving credit facilities from February 13, 2018 to February 13, 2019. The maturity of the Term Loan B facility remains at February 13, 2020. On the Restatement Date, the Company borrowed the additional principal amounts described above and used the proceeds to redeem all of its outstanding 7 3/8% senior notes, as discussed below in the section entitled “7 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2020.” In connection with entering into the Amendment, the Company paid debt issuance costs of \$13.3 million (of which \$8.0 million was expensed as debt modification and extinguishment costs and \$5.3 million is being amortized over the term of the related debt agreement) and recorded additional debt modification and extinguishment costs of \$3.2 million to write-off previously capitalized debt issuance costs.

The 2014 facilities consist of a \$1,986.3 million United States dollar-denominated Term Loan A facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$7.8 million), a \$1,188.6 million United States dollar-denominated Term Loan B facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$5.7 million) and senior secured revolving credit facilities consisting of (a) a \$475.0 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility, (b) a \$25.0 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility available in United States dollars or Canadian dollars and (c) a €185.9 million euro-denominated revolving credit facility available in euro, pounds sterling, Japanese yen or Swiss francs.

The revolving credit facilities also include amounts available for letters of credit. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had no outstanding revolving credit borrowings and \$31.1 million of outstanding letters of credit. A portion of each of the United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facilities is also available for the making of swingline loans. The issuance of such letters of credit and the making of any swingline loan reduces the amount available under the applicable revolving credit facility. So long as certain conditions are satisfied, the Company may add one or more term loan facilities or increase the commitments under the revolving credit facilities by an aggregate amount not to exceed the sum of (1) the sum of (x) \$1,350.0 million plus (y) the aggregate amount of all voluntary prepayments of term loans under the facilities and the revolving credit facilities (to the extent, in the case of voluntary prepayments of loans under the revolving credit facilities, there is an equivalent permanent reduction of the revolving commitments) plus (z) an amount equal to the aggregate revolving commitments of any defaulting lender (to the extent the commitments with respect thereto have been terminated) and (2) an additional unlimited amount as long as the ratio of the Company’s senior secured net debt to consolidated adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (in each case calculated as set forth in the documentation relating to the 2014 facilities) would not exceed 3 to 1 after giving pro forma effect to the incurrence of such increase. The lenders under the 2014 facilities are not required to provide commitments with respect to such additional facilities or increased commitments.

During the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, the Company made payments of \$200.5 million and \$244.7 million, respectively, on its term loans under the 2014 facilities. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had total term loans outstanding of \$2,539.9 million, net of original issue discounts. The terms of each of Term Loan A and Term Loan B contain a mandatory quarterly repayment schedule. Due to previous voluntary payments, the Company is not required to make any additional mandatory payments under Term Loan B prior to maturity.

Obligations of the Company under the 2014 facilities are guaranteed by substantially all of the Company’s existing and future direct and indirect United States subsidiaries, with certain exceptions. Obligations of the European Borrower under the 2014 facilities are guaranteed by the Company, substantially all of its existing and future direct and indirect

domestic subsidiaries (with certain exceptions) and Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company organized in the Netherlands. The Company and its domestic subsidiary guarantors have pledged certain of their assets as security for the obligations under the 2014 facilities.

The outstanding borrowings under the 2014 facilities are prepayable at any time without penalty (other than customary breakage costs). The terms of the 2014 facilities require the Company to repay certain amounts outstanding thereunder with (a) net cash proceeds of the incurrence of certain indebtedness, (b) net cash proceeds of certain asset sales or other dispositions (including as a result of casualty or condemnation) that exceed certain thresholds, to the extent such proceeds are not reinvested or committed to be reinvested in the business in accordance with customary reinvestment provisions, and (c) a percentage of excess cash flow, which percentage is based upon the Company's net leverage ratio during the relevant fiscal period.

The United States dollar-denominated borrowings under the 2014 facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, as determined at the Company's option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the greater of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the United States federal funds rate plus 1/2 of 1.00% and (iii) a one-month adjusted Eurocurrency rate plus 1.00%

(provided, that, with respect to the Term Loan B facility, in no event will the base rate be deemed to be less than 1.75%) or (b) an adjusted Eurocurrency rate, calculated in a manner set forth in the 2014 facilities (provided that, with respect to the Term Loan B facility, in no event will the adjusted Eurocurrency rate be deemed to be less than 0.75%).

Canadian dollar-denominated borrowings under the 2014 facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, as determined at the Company's option, either (a) a Canadian prime rate determined by reference to the greater of (i) the rate of interest per annum that Royal Bank of Canada establishes at its main office in Toronto, Ontario as the reference rate of interest in order to determine interest rates for loans in Canadian dollars to its Canadian borrowers and (ii) the sum of (x) the average of the rates per annum for Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances having a term of one month that appears on the display referred to as "CDOR Page" of Reuters Monitor Money Rate Services as of 10:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on the date of determination, as reported by the administrative agent (and if such screen is not available, any successor or similar service as may be selected by the administrative agent), and (y) 0.75%, or (b) an adjusted Eurocurrency rate, calculated in a manner set forth in the Amendment.

The borrowings under the 2014 facilities in currencies other than United States dollars or Canadian dollars bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus an adjusted Eurocurrency rate, calculated in a manner set forth in the Amendment.

The current applicable margin with respect to the Term Loan A facility and each revolving credit facility is 1.50% for adjusted Eurocurrency rate loans and 0.50% for base rate loans, respectively. The current applicable margin with respect to the Term Loan B facility is 2.50% for adjusted Eurocurrency rate loans and 1.50% for base rate loans, respectively. After the date of delivery of the compliance certificate and financial statements with respect to the Company's fiscal quarter ending November 1, 2015, the applicable margin for borrowings under the Term Loan A facility, the Term Loan B facility and the revolving credit facilities is subject to adjustment based upon the Company's net leverage ratio.

The 2014 facilities contain customary events of default, including but not limited to nonpayment; material inaccuracy of representations and warranties; violations of covenants; certain bankruptcies and liquidations; cross-default to material indebtedness; certain material judgments; certain events related to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended; certain events related to certain of the guarantees by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, and certain pledges of its assets and those of certain of its subsidiaries, as security for the obligations under the 2014 facilities; and a change in control (as defined in the 2014 facilities).

During the second quarter of 2014, the Company entered into an interest rate cap agreement for an 18-month term commencing on August 18, 2014. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of capping the interest rate on an initial notional amount of \$514.2 million of the Company's variable rate debt obligation under the 2014 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms. Such agreement remains outstanding with a notional amount of \$617.0 million as of November 1, 2015. Under the terms of this agreement, the one-month LIBOR that the Company will pay is capped at a rate of 1.50%. Therefore, the maximum amount of interest that the Company will pay on the then-outstanding notional amount will be at the 1.50% capped rate, plus the current applicable margin.

During the second quarter of 2014, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a two-year term commencing on February 17, 2016. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of converting an initial notional amount of \$682.6 million of the Company's variable rate debt obligation under the 2014 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms, to fixed rate debt. Under the terms of the agreement for the then-outstanding notional amount, the Company's exposure to fluctuations in the one-month LIBOR is eliminated and it will pay a weighted average fixed rate of 1.924%, plus the current applicable margin.

During the second quarter of 2013, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a three-year term commencing on August 19, 2013. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of converting an initial notional amount of \$1,228.8 million of the Company's variable rate debt obligation under its previously outstanding 2013 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms, to fixed rate debt. Such agreement remains outstanding with a notional amount of \$860.0 million as of November 1, 2015, and is now converting a portion of the Company's variable rate debt obligation under the 2014 facilities to fixed rate debt. Under the terms of the agreement for the then-outstanding notional amount, the Company's exposure to fluctuations in the one-month LIBOR is eliminated and it will pay a fixed rate of 0.604%, plus the current applicable margin.

In addition, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a three-year term commencing on June 6, 2011. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of converting an initial notional amount of \$632.0 million of the Company's variable rate debt obligation under its previously outstanding 2011 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms, to fixed rate debt. The agreement expired on June 6, 2014.

The notional amount of each interest rate swap and cap will be adjusted according to a pre-set schedule during the term of each swap and cap agreement such that, based on the Company's projections for future debt repayments, the Company's outstanding debt under the Term Loan A facility is expected to always equal or exceed the combined notional amount of the then-outstanding interest rate swaps and cap.

The 2014 facilities also contain covenants that restrict the Company's ability to finance future operations or capital needs, to take advantage of other business opportunities that may be in its interest or to satisfy its obligations under its other outstanding debt. These covenants restrict the Company's ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional debt or extend credit;
- make restricted payments, including paying dividends or making distributions on, or redeeming or repurchasing, the Company's capital stock or certain debt;
- make acquisitions and investments;
- dispose of assets;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- enter into agreements restricting the Company's subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends;
- create liens on the Company's assets or engage in sale/leaseback transactions; and
- effect a consolidation or merger, or sell, transfer, or lease all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

The 2014 facilities require the Company to comply with certain financial covenants, including minimum interest coverage and maximum net leverage. A breach of any of these operating or financial covenants would result in a default under the applicable facility. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts then outstanding, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable which would result in acceleration of the Company's other debt. If the Company was unable to repay any such borrowings when due, the lenders could proceed against their collateral, which also secures some of the Company's other indebtedness.

4 1/2% Senior Notes Due 2022

On December 20, 2012, the Company issued \$700.0 million principal amount of 4 1/2% senior notes due December 15, 2022 in connection with the Warnaco acquisition. Subject to certain conditions, the Company may redeem up to 35% of these notes prior to December 15, 2015 with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings without having to pay a penalty or "make whole" premium. The Company may redeem some or all of these notes at any time prior to December 15, 2017 by paying a "make whole" premium plus any accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, the Company may redeem some or all of these notes on or after December 15, 2017 at specified redemption prices plus any accrued and unpaid interest. The Company's ability to pay cash dividends and make other restricted payments is limited, in each case, over specified amounts as defined in the indenture governing the notes.

7 3/4% Debentures Due 2023

The Company has outstanding \$100.0 million of debentures due November 15, 2023 with a yield to maturity of 7.80%. The debentures accrue interest at the rate of 7 3/4%. Pursuant to the indenture governing the debentures, the Company must maintain a certain level of stockholders' equity in order to pay cash dividends and make other restricted payments, as defined in the indenture governing the debentures.

7 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2020

On May 6, 2010, the Company issued \$600.0 million principal amount of 7 3/8% senior notes due May 15, 2020. On March 24, 2014, in connection with the amendment and restatement of the 2013 facilities discussed above in the section entitled “2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities,” the Company redeemed all of its outstanding 7 3/8% senior notes and, pursuant to the indenture under which the notes were issued, paid a “make whole” premium of \$67.6 million to the holders of the notes. The Company also recorded costs of \$14.3 million to write-off previously capitalized debt issuance costs associated with these notes.

9. INCOME TAXES

The effective income tax rates for the thirteen weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 were 1.9% and 8.9%, respectively. The effective income tax rates for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 were 12.2% and 7.1%, respectively.

The effective income tax rates for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 were lower than the United States statutory rate principally due to the benefit of lower tax rates in certain international jurisdictions where the Company files tax returns and the benefit of discrete items. The benefit of discrete items for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 included the favorable impact on certain liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

The effective income tax rates for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 were lower than the United States statutory rate principally due to the benefit of lower tax rates in certain international jurisdictions where the Company files tax returns, the recognition of foreign tax credits generated from Warnaco integration activities and the benefit of discrete items. The benefit of discrete items for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 included the favorable impact on certain liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation. The benefit of discrete items for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 also included the favorable resolution in the second quarter of 2014 of uncertain tax positions approximating \$24.0 million in international jurisdictions, and of an uncertain tax position approximating \$6.0 million related to European and United States transfer pricing arrangements.

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates related to certain anticipated cash flows principally associated with certain international inventory purchases and certain intercompany transactions. The Company periodically uses foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge against a portion of this exposure.

The Company also has exposure to interest rate volatility related to its senior secured term loan facilities. The Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements and an interest rate cap agreement to hedge against a portion of this exposure. Please see Note 8, "Debt," for a further discussion of the Company's 2014 facilities and these agreements.

The Company records the foreign currency forward exchange contracts and interest rate contracts at fair value in its Consolidated Balance Sheets, and does not net the related assets and liabilities. Changes in fair value of the foreign currency forward exchange contracts associated with certain international inventory purchases and the interest rate contracts that are designated as effective hedging instruments (collectively referred to as "cash flow hedges") are recorded in equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income ("AOCI"). The cash flows from such hedges are presented in the same category in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as the items being hedged. No amounts were excluded from effectiveness testing. There was no ineffective portion of cash flow hedges during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014. In addition, the Company records immediately in earnings changes in the fair value of hedges that are not designated as effective hedging instruments ("undesignated contracts"), including all of the foreign currency forward exchange contracts related to intercompany loans that are not of a long-term investment nature. Any gains and losses that are immediately recognized in earnings on such contracts related to intercompany loans are largely offset by the remeasurement of the underlying intercompany loan balances. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The following table summarizes the fair value and presentation of the Company's derivative financial instruments in its Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(In millions)	Asset Derivatives (Classified in Other Current Assets and Other Assets)		Liability Derivatives (Classified in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities)	
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14
	Contracts designated as cash flow hedges:			
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts (inventory purchases)	\$21.2	\$36.3	\$3.7	\$0.1
Interest rate contracts	0.1	2.6	18.1	9.9
Total contracts designated as cash flow hedges	21.3	38.9	21.8	10.0
Undesignated contracts:				
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts (principally intercompany transactions)	17.6	13.0	0.6	0.3
Total undesignated contracts	17.6	13.0	0.6	0.3
Total	\$38.9	\$51.9	\$22.4	\$10.3

At November 1, 2015, the notional amount outstanding of foreign currency forward exchange contracts was \$894.0 million. Such contracts expire principally between November 2015 and January 2017.

The following table summarizes the effect of the Company's hedges designated as cash flow hedging instruments:

(In millions)	(Loss) Gain Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Expense) Location Amount		
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14	
	Thirteen Weeks Ended				
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts (inventory purchases)	\$(3.2)	\$36.9	Cost of goods sold	\$26.8	\$2.9
Interest rate contracts	(4.7)	(5.7)	Interest expense	(0.9)	(1.5)
Total	\$(7.9)	\$31.2		\$25.9	\$1.4
Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended					
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts (inventory purchases)	\$20.5	\$38.1	Cost of goods sold	\$74.9	\$(2.6)
Interest rate contracts	(6.2)	(8.0)	Interest expense	(3.1)	(5.1)
Total	\$14.3	\$30.1		\$71.8	\$(7.7)

A net gain in AOCI on foreign currency forward exchange contracts at November 1, 2015 of \$44.1 million is estimated to be reclassified in the next 12 months in the Company's Consolidated Income Statements to costs of goods sold as the underlying inventory is purchased and sold. In addition, a net loss in AOCI for interest rate contracts at November 1, 2015 of \$8.9 million is estimated to be reclassified to interest expense within the next 12 months.

The following table summarizes the effect of the Company's foreign currency forward exchange undesignated contracts:

(In millions)	(Loss) Gain Recognized in Income		
Thirteen Weeks Ended	Location	11/1/15	11/2/14
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts (principally intercompany transactions)	Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$(1.6	) \$13.2
Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	Location	11/1/15	11/2/14
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts (principally intercompany transactions)	Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$2.9	\$12.9

The Company had no derivative financial instruments with credit risk-related contingent features underlying the related contracts as of November 1, 2015.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB guidance for fair value measurements defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It also establishes a three level hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The three levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available.

In accordance with the fair value hierarchy described above, the following table shows the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are required to be remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(In millions)	11/1/15				2/1/15				11/2/14			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:												
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	N/A	\$38.8	N/A	\$38.8	N/A	\$110.4	N/A	\$110.4	N/A	\$49.3	N/A	\$49.3
Interest rate contracts	N/A	0.1	N/A	0.1	N/A	0.6	N/A	0.6	N/A	2.6	N/A	2.6
Total Assets	N/A	\$38.9	N/A	\$38.9	N/A	\$111.0	N/A	\$111.0	N/A	\$51.9	N/A	\$51.9
Liabilities:												
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	N/A	\$4.3	N/A	\$4.3	N/A	\$1.3	N/A	\$1.3	N/A	\$0.4	N/A	\$0.4
Interest rate contracts	N/A	18.1	N/A	18.1	N/A	15.3	N/A	15.3	N/A	9.9	N/A	9.9
Contingent purchase price payments related to reacquisition of the perpetual rights to the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks in India	N/A	N/A	\$3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	\$4.0	4.0	N/A	N/A	\$5.1	5.1
Total Liabilities	N/A	\$22.4	\$3.6	\$26.0	N/A	\$16.6	\$4.0	\$20.6	N/A	\$10.3	\$5.1	\$15.4

The fair value of the foreign currency forward exchange contracts is measured as the total amount of currency to be purchased, multiplied by the difference between (i) the forward rate as of the period end and (ii) the settlement rate specified in each contract. The fair values of the interest rate contracts are based on observable interest rate yield curves and represent the expected discounted cash flows underlying the financial instruments.

Pursuant to the agreement governing the reacquisition of the rights in India to the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks (which the Company entered into in September 2011 in connection with its acquisition of its 50% ownership of TH India), the Company is required to make annual contingent purchase price payments based on a percentage of sales of Tommy Hilfiger products in India in excess of an agreed upon threshold during each of five consecutive 12-month periods (extended to a sixth consecutive 12-month period if the aggregate payments for the five 12-month periods are not at least \$15.0 million, which appears will likely be the case). Such payments are subject to a \$25.0 million aggregate maximum and are due within 60 days following each one-year period. The Company made annual contingent purchase price payments of \$0.6 million, \$0.6 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million during 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company is required to remeasure this liability at fair value on a recurring basis and classifies this as a Level 3 measurement. The fair value of such liability was determined using the discounted cash flow method, based on net sales projections for the Tommy Hilfiger apparel and accessories businesses in India, and was discounted using rates of return that account for the relative risks of the estimated future cash flows. Excluding the initial recognition of the liability for the contingent purchase price payments and payments made to reduce the liability,

changes in the fair value are included within selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Income Statements.

The following table presents the change in the Level 3 contingent purchase price payment liability during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014:

(In millions)	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	11/2/14
Beginning Balance	\$4.0	\$4.2
Payments	(0.6	) (0.6
Adjustments included in earnings	0.2	1.5
Ending Balance	\$3.6	\$5.1

Additional information with respect to assumptions used to value the contingent purchase price payment liability as of November 1, 2015 is as follows:

Unobservable Inputs	Amount	
Approximate compounded annual net sales growth rate	35.0	%
Approximate discount rate	15.0	%

A five percentage point increase or decrease in the discount rate would change the liability by approximately \$0.5 million.

A five percentage point increase or decrease in the compounded annual net sales growth rate would change the liability by approximately \$0.5 million.

There were no transfers between any levels of the fair value hierarchy for any of the Company's fair value measurements.

The following table shows the fair value of the Company's non-financial assets and liabilities that were required to be remeasured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis (consisting of property, plant and equipment) during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, and the total impairments recorded as a result of the remeasurement process:

(In millions)	Fair Value Measurement Using			Fair Value As Of Impairment Date	Total Impairments
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
November 1, 2015	N/A	N/A	\$—	\$—	\$2.8
November 2, 2014	N/A	N/A	\$—	\$—	\$4.8

Long-lived assets with a carrying amount of \$2.8 million were written down to a fair value of zero during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 in connection with the financial performance in certain of the Company's retail stores. Fair value was determined based on the estimated discounted future cash flows associated with the assets using current sales trends and market participant assumptions. The impairment charge of \$2.8 million was included in selling, general and administrative expenses, of which \$2.0 million was recorded in the Calvin Klein North America segment, \$0.5 million was recorded in the Calvin Klein International segment and \$0.3 million was recorded in the Tommy Hilfiger International segment.

Long-lived assets with a carrying amount of \$4.8 million were written down to a fair value of zero during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 in connection with the financial performance in certain of the Company's retail stores. Fair value was determined based on the estimated discounted future cash flows associated with the assets using current sales trends and market participant assumptions. The impairment charge of \$4.8 million was included in selling, general and administrative expenses, of which \$0.1 million was recorded in the Calvin Klein North America segment, \$3.4 million was recorded in the Tommy Hilfiger North America segment and \$1.3 million was recorded in the Heritage Brands Retail segment.

In connection with the sale of substantially all of the assets of the Company's G. H. Bass & Co. ("Bass") business in the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company guaranteed lease payments for substantially all Bass retail stores included in the sale pursuant to the terms of noncancelable leases expiring on various dates through 2022. These guarantees include

minimum rent payments and relate to leases that commenced prior to the sale of the Bass assets. In certain instances, the Company's guarantee remains in effect when an option is exercised to extend the term of the lease. The estimated fair value of these guarantee obligations as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 was \$2.1 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, which was included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company classifies these as Level 3 measurements. The fair value of such guarantee obligations was determined using the discounted cash flow method, based on the guaranteed lease payments, the estimated probability of lease extensions and estimates of the risk of default by the buyer of the Bass assets, and was discounted using rates of return that account for the relative risks of the estimated future cash flows.

The carrying amounts and the fair values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, short-term borrowings and long-term debt as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 were as follows:

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(In millions)	11/1/15 Carrying Amount	Fair Value	2/1/15 Carrying Amount	Fair Value	11/2/14 Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$369.9	\$369.9	\$479.3	\$479.3	\$365.1	\$365.1
Short-term borrowings	27.6	27.6	8.5	8.5	39.9	39.9
Long-term debt (including portion classified as current)	3,339.6	3,370.1	3,538.0	3,567.7	3,718.0	3,729.6

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and short-term borrowings approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company estimates the fair value of its long-term debt using quoted market prices as of the last business day of the applicable quarter. The Company classifies the measurement of its long-term debt as a Level 1 measurement.

12. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company grants stock-based awards under its 2006 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”). The 2006 Plan replaced the Company’s 2003 Stock Option Plan (the “2003 Plan”) and certain other prior stock option plans. The 2003 Plan and these other plans terminated upon the 2006 Plan’s initial stockholder approval in June 2006, other than with respect to outstanding options, which continued to be governed by the applicable prior plan. Only awards under the 2003 Plan continue to be outstanding insofar as these prior plans are concerned. Shares issued as a result of stock-based compensation transactions generally have been funded with the issuance of new shares of the Company’s common stock.

The Company may grant the following types of incentive awards under the 2006 Plan (i) non-qualified stock options (“NQs”); (ii) incentive stock options (“ISOs”); (iii) stock appreciation rights; (iv) restricted stock; (v) restricted stock units (“RSUs”); (vi) performance shares and performance share units (“PSUs”); and (vii) other stock-based awards. Each award granted under the 2006 Plan is subject to an award agreement that incorporates, as applicable, the exercise price, the term of the award, the periods of restriction, the number of shares to which the award pertains, applicable performance period(s) and performance measure(s), and such other terms and conditions as the plan committee determines.

Through November 1, 2015, the Company has granted under the 2006 Plan (i) service-based NQs, RSUs and restricted stock; (ii) contingently issuable PSUs; and (iii) RSUs that are intended to satisfy the performance-based condition for deductibility under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. According to the terms of the 2006 Plan, for purposes of determining the number of shares available for grant, with the exception of the Warnaco employee replacement awards discussed below, each share underlying a stock option award reduces the number available by one share and each share underlying a restricted stock award, RSU or PSU reduces the number available by two shares. Each share underlying a Warnaco employee replacement stock option, restricted stock, RSU or PSU reduces the number available by one share. The per share exercise price of options granted under the 2006 Plan cannot be less than the closing price of the common stock on the date of grant (the business day prior to the date of grant for awards granted prior to September 21, 2006).

The Company currently has service-based NQs outstanding under the 2003 Plan. Such stock options were granted with an exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the business day immediately preceding the date of grant.

Under the terms of the merger agreement in connection with the Warnaco acquisition, each outstanding award of stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units made by Warnaco was assumed by the Company and converted into an award of the same type, and subject to the same terms and conditions, but payable in shares of Company common stock. The replacement stock options are generally exercisable in three equal annual installments commencing one year after the date of original grant and the replacement RSUs and restricted stock awards generally vest three years after the date of original grant, principally on a cliff basis. The Company accounted for the replacement awards as a modification of the existing awards. As such, a new fair value was assigned to the awards, a portion of which was included as part of the merger consideration. The merger consideration of \$39.8 million was determined by multiplying the estimated fair value of the Warnaco awards outstanding at the effective time of the Warnaco acquisition, net of the estimated value of awards to be forfeited, by the proportionate amount of the vesting period that had lapsed as of the acquisition date. The remaining fair value, net of estimated forfeitures, is being expensed over the awards' remaining vesting periods.

Net income for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 included \$31.4 million and \$37.3 million, respectively, of pre-tax expense related to stock-based compensation, with recognized income tax benefits of \$7.9 million and \$9.5 million, respectively.

Stock options currently outstanding, with the exception of the Warnaco employee replacement awards discussed above, are generally exercisable in four equal annual installments commencing one year after the date of grant. The vesting of such options outstanding is also generally accelerated upon retirement (as defined in the applicable plan). Such options are granted with a 10-year term.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The estimated fair value of the options, net of estimated forfeitures, is expensed over the options' vesting periods.

The following summarizes the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of service-based stock options granted during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014:

	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		
	11/1/15	11/2/14	
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	1.54	% 2.15	%
Weighted average expected option term (in years)	6.25	6.25	
Weighted average Company volatility	36.26	% 44.12	%
Expected annual dividends per share	\$0.15	\$0.15	
Weighted average grant date fair value per option	\$40.20	\$56.21	

The risk-free interest rate is based on United States Treasury yields in effect at the date of grant for periods corresponding to the expected option term. The expected option term represents the weighted average period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, based on vesting schedules and the contractual term of the options. Company volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock over a period of time corresponding to the expected option term. Expected dividends are based on the Company's common stock cash dividend rate at the date of grant.

The Company has continued to utilize the simplified method to estimate the expected term for its "plain vanilla" stock options granted due to a lack of relevant historical data resulting, in part, from changes in the pool of employees receiving option grants, mainly due to acquisitions. The Company will continue to evaluate the appropriateness of utilizing such method.

Service-based stock option activity for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was as follows:

(In thousands, except per option data)	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Option
Outstanding at February 1, 2015	1,472	\$64.14
Granted	175	107.18
Exercised	114	49.72
Cancelled	17	107.29
Outstanding at November 1, 2015	1,516	\$69.71
Exercisable at November 1, 2015	1,132	\$55.54

RSUs granted to employees, with the exception of the Warnaco employee replacement awards, generally vest in three annual installments of 25%, 25% and 50% commencing two years after the date of grant. Service-based RSUs granted

to non-employee directors vest in full one year after the date of grant. The underlying RSU award agreements (excluding agreements for non-employee director awards made during or after 2010) generally provide for accelerated vesting upon the award recipient's retirement (as defined in the 2006 Plan). The fair value of service-based RSUs, with the exception of the Warnaco employee replacement awards, is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and is expensed, net of estimated forfeitures, over the RSUs' vesting periods.

RSU activity for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was as follows:

(In thousands, except per RSU data)	RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per RSU
Non-vested at February 1, 2015	640	\$107.42
Granted	302	104.65
Vested	200	86.75
Cancelled	66	112.99
Non-vested at November 1, 2015	676	\$111.74

The Company's restricted stock awards consist solely of awards to Warnaco employees that were replaced with Company restricted stock as of the effective time of the Warnaco acquisition. The fair value of restricted stock with respect to awards for which the vesting period had not lapsed as of the acquisition date was equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on February 12, 2013 and is expensed, net of forfeitures, over the vesting period.

Restricted stock activity for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data)	Restricted Stock	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Non-vested at February 1, 2015	20	\$120.72
Granted	—	—
Vested	17	120.72
Cancelled	1	120.72
Non-vested at November 1, 2015	2	\$120.72

The Company granted contingently issuable PSUs to certain of the Company's senior executives during the first quarter of each of 2012, 2013 and 2014. These awards were (are) subject to achievement of an earnings per share and, in the case of the awards made in 2012, a return on equity goal for the two-year performance period beginning with the year of grant and a service period of one year beyond the certification of performance. For the awards granted in the first quarter of 2014, the final number of shares that will be earned, if any, is contingent upon the Company's achievement of goals for the performance period based on earnings per share growth during the performance cycle. For the awards granted in the first quarter of 2013, the two-year performance period has ended and the holders earned an aggregate of 26,000 shares, which will vest and be paid out subject to and following the additional one-year service period. The holders of the awards granted in the first quarter of 2012 earned an aggregate of 54,000 shares, which were paid out in the first quarter of 2015. For such awards, the Company records expense ratably over each applicable vesting period based on fair value and the Company's current expectations of the probable number of shares that will ultimately be issued. The fair value of these contingently issuable PSUs is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, reduced for the present value of any dividends expected to be paid on the Company's common stock during the performance cycle, as these contingently issuable PSUs do not accrue dividends prior to the completion of the performance cycle.

The Company granted contingently issuable PSUs to certain of the Company's executives during the second quarter of 2013 and to certain of the Company's senior executives during the first quarter of 2015 subject to a performance period of three years. For the awards granted in the second quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2015, the final number of shares that will be earned, if any, is contingent upon the Company's achievement of goals for the applicable performance period, of which 50% is based upon the Company's absolute stock price growth during the applicable performance period and 50% is based upon the Company's total shareholder return during the applicable performance period relative to other companies included in the S&P 500 as of the date of grant. The Company records expense ratably over the applicable vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures, regardless of whether the market condition is satisfied because the awards are subject to market conditions. The fair value of the awards granted in the first quarter

of 2015 was established on the grant date using the Monte Carlo simulation model, which was based on the following assumptions:

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Risk-free interest rate	0.90	%
Expected Company volatility	29.10	%
Expected annual dividends per share	\$0.15	
Grant date fair value per PSU	\$101.23	

PSU activity for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was as follows:

(In thousands, except PSU data)	PSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per PSU
Non-vested at February 1, 2015	553	\$119.95
Granted	46	101.23
Vested	54	88.52
Cancelled	51	122.15
Non-vested at November 1, 2015	494	\$121.42

The Company receives a tax deduction for certain transactions associated with its stock plan awards. The actual income tax benefits realized from these transactions for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 were \$10.8 million and \$15.8 million, respectively. Of those amounts, \$5.0 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, were reported as excess tax benefits. Excess tax benefits arise when the actual tax benefit resulting from a stock plan award transaction exceeds the tax benefit associated with the grant date fair value of the related stock award.

13. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

The following table presents the changes in AOCI, net of related taxes, by component for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015:

(In millions)	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Retirement liability adjustment	Net unrealized and realized gain on effective hedges	Total
Balance, February 1, 2015	\$(496.2)	) \$0.4	\$79.3	\$(416.5)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(150.1)	) —	22.1	(128.0)
Less: Amounts reclassified from AOCI —		0.2	70.5	70.7
Other comprehensive loss	(150.1)	) (0.2)	) (48.4)	) (198.7)
Balance, November 1, 2015	\$(646.3)	) \$0.2	\$30.9	\$(615.2)

The following table presents the changes in AOCI, net of related taxes, by component for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014:

(In millions)	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Retirement liability adjustment	Net unrealized and realized (loss) gain on effective hedges	Total
Balance, February 2, 2014	\$50.1	) \$1.0	\$(8.8)	) \$42.3
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(210.0)	) —	30.6	(179.4)
Less: Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(2.0)	) 0.4	(5.9)	) (7.5)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(208.0)) (0.4)) 36.5	(171.9)

Balance, November 2, 2014	\$(157.9) \$0.6	\$27.7	\$(129.6)
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The following table presents reclassifications out of AOCI to earnings for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014:

(In millions)	Amount Reclassified from AOCI				Affected Line Item in the Company's Consolidated Income Statements
	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14	
Realized gain (loss) on effective hedges:					
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	\$26.8	\$2.9	\$74.9	\$(2.6)	) Cost of goods sold
Interest rate contracts	(0.9	) (1.5	) (3.1	) (5.1	) Interest expense
Less: Tax effect	0.7	(0.7	) 1.3	(1.8	) Income tax expense
Total, net of tax	\$25.2	\$2.1	\$70.5	\$(5.9))
Amortization of retirement liability items:					
Prior service credit	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.7	) Selling, general and administrative expenses
Less: Tax effect	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	) Income tax expense
Total, net of tax	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments:					
Deconsolidation of foreign subsidiaries and joint venture	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(2.0)	) Selling, general and administrative expenses
Less: Tax effect	—	—	—	—	) Income tax expense
Total, net of tax	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(2.0))

14. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company's Board of Directors authorized a \$500.0 million three-year stock repurchase program effective June 3, 2015. Repurchases under the program may be made from time to time over the period through open market purchases, accelerated share repurchase programs, privately negotiated transactions or other methods, as the Company deems appropriate. Purchases are made based on a variety of factors, such as price, corporate requirements and overall market conditions, applicable legal requirements and limitations, restrictions under the Company's debt arrangements, trading restrictions under the Company's insider trading policy, and other relevant factors. The program may be modified, including to increase or decrease the repurchase limitation or extend, suspend, or terminate the program, by the Company at any time, without prior notice.

During the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015, the Company purchased approximately 0.7 million shares of its common stock in open market transactions for \$75.4 million under the program. As of November 1, 2015, the repurchased shares were held as treasury stock and \$424.6 million of the authorization remained available for future share repurchases.

Treasury stock activity also includes shares that were withheld in conjunction with the settlement of vested RSUs, PSUs and restricted stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements.

15. EXIT ACTIVITY COSTS

Izod Retail Exit Costs

In connection with the Company's exit in 2015 of the Izod retail business, the Company incurred certain costs related to severance and termination benefits, long-lived asset and goodwill impairments and lease/contract terminations. Such costs were as follows:

(In millions)	Total Expected to be Incurred	Incurred During the Thirteen Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Incurred During the Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Cumulative Incurred To Date
Severance, termination benefits and other costs	\$8.5	\$0.2	\$5.8	\$8.2
Long-lived asset and goodwill impairments	17.7	—	—	17.7
Lease/contract termination and related costs	5.7	0.4	5.7	5.7
Total	\$31.9	\$0.6	\$11.5	\$31.6

The above charges relate to selling, general and administrative expenses of the Heritage Brands Retail segment. Please see Note 18, "Segment Data" for a further discussion of the Company's reportable segments.

The liabilities at November 1, 2015 related to these costs were principally recorded in accrued expenses in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and were as follows:

(In millions)	Liability at 2/1/15	Costs Incurred During the Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Costs Paid During the Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Liability at 11/1/15
Severance, termination benefits and other costs	\$2.3	\$5.8	\$6.1	\$2.0
Lease/contract termination and related costs	—	5.7	5.6	0.1
Total	\$2.3	\$11.5	\$11.7	\$2.1

Warnaco Integration Costs

In connection with the Company's acquisition of Warnaco during the first quarter of 2013 and the related integration, the Company incurred certain costs related to severance and termination benefits, inventory liquidations and lease/contract terminations. Such costs were as follows:

(In millions)	Total Expected to be Incurred	Incurred During the Thirteen Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Incurred During the Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Cumulative Incurred To Date
Severance, termination benefits and other costs	\$171.9	\$4.3	\$13.1	\$168.3
Inventory liquidation costs	36.1	—	—	36.1
Lease/contract termination and related costs	70.3	0.3	1.1	68.4
Total	\$278.3	\$4.6	\$14.2	\$272.8

Of the charges for severance and termination benefits, lease/contract termination and other costs incurred during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015, \$3.3 million relate to selling, general and administrative expenses of the Calvin Klein North America segment, \$1.4 million relate to selling, general and administrative expenses of the Calvin Klein International segment, \$4.2 million relate to selling, general and administrative expenses of the Heritage Brands Wholesale segment and \$5.3 million relate to corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segment. The remaining charges for severance and termination benefits, lease/contract termination and other costs expected to be incurred relate principally to the aforementioned segments

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and corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segment. Please see Note 18, "Segment Data" for a further discussion of the Company's reportable segments.

The liabilities at November 1, 2015 related to these costs were principally recorded in accrued expenses in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and were as follows:

(In millions)	Liability at 2/1/15	Costs Incurred During the Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Costs Paid During the Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended 11/1/15	Liability at 11/1/15
Severance, termination benefits and other costs	\$ 14.0	\$ 13.1	\$ 21.5	\$ 5.6
Lease/contract termination and related costs	7.6	1.1	7.6	1.1
Total	\$ 21.6	\$ 14.2	\$ 29.1	\$ 6.7

16. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

The Company computed its basic and diluted net income per common share as follows:

(In millions, except per share data)	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14
Net income attributable to PVH Corp.	\$ 221.9	\$ 225.7	\$ 438.2	\$ 387.5
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic net income per common share	82.4	82.4	82.6	82.3
Weighted average impact of dilutive securities	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
Total shares for diluted net income per common share	83.1	83.3	83.3	83.2
Basic net income per common share attributable to PVH Corp.	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.74	\$ 5.31	\$ 4.71
Diluted net income per common share attributable to PVH Corp.	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.71	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.66

Potentially dilutive securities excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per common share were as follows:

(In millions)	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	11/2/14	11/1/15	11/2/14
Weighted average potentially dilutive securities	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4

Shares underlying contingently issuable awards that have not met the necessary conditions as of the end of a reporting period are not included in the calculation of diluted net income per common share for that period. The Company had contingently issuable awards outstanding that did not meet the performance conditions as of November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 and, therefore, were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per common share for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014. The maximum number of potentially dilutive shares that could be issued upon vesting for such awards was 0.8 million and 1.0 million as of November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively. These amounts were also excluded from the computation of weighted

average potentially dilutive securities in the table above.

17. NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

During the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, the Company recorded increases to goodwill of \$38.6 million and \$38.5 million, respectively, related to liabilities incurred for contingent purchase price payments to Mr. Calvin Klein. Such amounts are not due or paid in cash until 45 days subsequent to the Company's applicable quarter end. As such, during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, the Company paid \$34.4 million and \$34.9 million, respectively, in cash related to contingent purchase price payments to Mr. Calvin Klein that were recorded as additions to goodwill during the periods the liabilities were incurred.

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company recorded a loss of \$17.5 million to write-off previously capitalized debt issuance costs in connection with the amendment and restatement of the 2013 facilities and the related redemption of its 7 3/8% senior notes due 2020.

Omitted from purchases of property, plant and equipment in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 are \$4.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of assets acquired through capital leases.

Omitted from investments in unconsolidated affiliates in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 are noncash increases in the investment balances related to the Company's Calvin Klein Australia joint venture and Calvin Klein India joint venture of \$3.7 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, resulting from the deconsolidation of these entities. Please see Note 4, "Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates," and Note 5, "Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest," for further discussions.

18. SEGMENT DATA

The Company manages its operations through its operating divisions, which are presented as six reportable segments: (i) Calvin Klein North America; (ii) Calvin Klein International; (iii) Tommy Hilfiger North America; (iv) Tommy Hilfiger International; (v) Heritage Brands Wholesale; and (vi) Heritage Brands Retail.

Calvin Klein North America Segment - This segment consists of the Company's Calvin Klein North America division. This segment derives revenue principally from (i) marketing Calvin Klein branded apparel and related products at wholesale in North America, primarily to department and specialty stores; (ii) operating retail stores, which are primarily located in premium outlet centers in North America, and e-commerce websites in North America, which sell Calvin Klein branded apparel, accessories and related products; and (iii) licensing and similar arrangements relating to the use by third parties of the brand names Calvin Klein Collection, Calvin Klein (platinum label) and Calvin Klein (white label) for a broad array of products and retail services in North America.

Calvin Klein International Segment - This segment consists of the Company's Calvin Klein International division. This segment derives revenue principally from (i) marketing Calvin Klein branded apparel and related products at wholesale principally in Europe, Asia and Brazil, primarily to department and specialty stores, franchisees of Calvin Klein, distributors and licensees; (ii) operating retail stores and e-commerce websites in Europe, Asia and Brazil, which sell Calvin Klein branded apparel, accessories and related products; and (iii) licensing and similar arrangements relating to the use by third parties of the brand names Calvin Klein Collection, Calvin Klein (platinum label) and Calvin Klein (white label) for a broad array of products and retail services outside of North America. This segment also includes the Company's proportionate share of the net income or loss of its investments in unconsolidated Calvin Klein foreign affiliates in Australia and India.

Tommy Hilfiger North America Segment - This segment consists of the Company's Tommy Hilfiger North America division. This segment derives revenue principally from (i) marketing Tommy Hilfiger branded apparel and related products at wholesale in North America, primarily to department stores, principally Macy's, Inc. and Hudson's Bay Company; (ii) operating retail stores, which are primarily located in premium outlet centers in North America, and e-commerce websites in North America, which sell Tommy Hilfiger branded apparel, accessories and related products; and (iii) licensing and similar arrangements relating to the use by third parties of the Tommy Hilfiger brand name for a broad array of products in North America.

Tommy Hilfiger International Segment - This segment consists of the Company's Tommy Hilfiger International division. This segment derives revenue principally from (i) marketing Tommy Hilfiger branded apparel and related products at wholesale principally in Europe, primarily to department and specialty stores, franchisees of Tommy

Hilfiger, distributors and licensees; (ii) operating retail stores in Europe and Japan and international e-commerce websites, which sell Tommy Hilfiger branded apparel, accessories and related products; and (iii) licensing and similar arrangements relating to the use by third parties of the Tommy Hilfiger brand name for a broad array of products outside of North America. This segment also includes the Company's proportionate share of the net income or loss of its investments in unconsolidated Tommy Hilfiger foreign affiliates in Brazil, China, India and Australia.

Heritage Brands Wholesale Segment - This segment consists of the Company's Heritage Brands Wholesale division. This segment derives revenue primarily from the marketing to department, chain and specialty stores in North America of (i) dress shirts, neckwear and underwear under various owned and licensed brand names, including several private label brands; (ii) men's sportswear principally under the brand names Van Heusen, IZOD and ARROW; (iii) swimwear, fitness apparel, swim accessories and related products under the brand name Speedo; and (iv) women's intimate apparel under the brand names

Warner's and Olga. This segment also includes the Company's proportionate share of the net income or loss of its investment in its unconsolidated Heritage Brands foreign affiliate in Australia.

Heritage Brands Retail Segment - This segment consists of the Company's Heritage Brands Retail division. This segment derives revenue principally from operating retail stores, primarily located in outlet centers in North America, which primarily sell apparel, accessories and related products under the brand names Van Heusen and IZOD. The Company exited the Izod retail business in the third quarter of 2015.

The following tables present summarized information by segment:

(In millions)	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	
	11/1/15	⁽¹⁾ 11/2/14	11/1/15	⁽¹⁾ 11/2/14
Revenue – Calvin Klein North America				
Net sales	\$420.1	\$404.2	\$1,037.0	\$1,038.8
Royalty revenue	43.9	38.6	103.1	87.7
Advertising and other revenue	13.8	15.8	34.7	35.7
Total	477.8	458.6	1,174.8	1,162.2
Revenue – Calvin Klein International				
Net sales	308.8	328.4	865.2	913.4
Royalty revenue	21.0	20.5	57.0	56.9
Advertising and other revenue	6.5	8.7	19.6	23.6
Total	336.3	357.6	941.8	993.9
Revenue – Tommy Hilfiger North America				
Net sales	416.5	421.7	1,142.8	1,162.9
Royalty revenue	13.4	10.0	32.9	22.3
Advertising and other revenue	4.0	3.4	9.4	7.4
Total	433.9	435.1	1,185.1	1,192.6
Revenue – Tommy Hilfiger International				
Net sales	439.1	478.3	1,239.5	1,424.0
Royalty revenue	13.6	14.9	38.0	42.4
Advertising and other revenue	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.4
Total	453.7	494.5	1,280.3	1,469.8
Revenue – Heritage Brands Wholesale				
Net sales	384.0	393.8	1,059.5	1,079.8
Royalty revenue	4.9	4.6	14.3	12.7
Advertising and other revenue	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.9
Total	389.7	398.9	1,076.0	1,094.4
Revenue – Heritage Brands Retail				
Net sales	72.4	87.6	247.9	257.1
Royalty revenue	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.0
Advertising and other revenue	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Total	73.1	88.4	249.8	259.5
Total Revenue				
Net sales	2,040.9	2,114.0	5,591.9	5,876.0
Royalty revenue	97.4	89.3	247.0	224.0
Advertising and other revenue	26.2	29.8	68.9	72.4
Total	\$2,164.5	\$2,233.1	\$5,907.8	\$6,172.4

⁽¹⁾ Revenue for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was significantly impacted by the strengthening of the United States dollar against other currencies in which the Company transacts significant levels of business. Please see section entitled “Results of Operations” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of

Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 2 of this report for a further discussion.

(In millions)	Thirteen Weeks Ended				Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended			
	11/1/15	(1)	11/2/14		11/1/15	(1)	11/2/14	
Income before interest and taxes – Calvin Klein North America	\$80.2	(3)	\$76.5	(8)	\$166.7	(4)	\$172.9	(9)
Income before interest and taxes – Calvin Klein International	61.5	(3)	50.4	(8)	145.5	(4)	97.8	(9)(10)
Income before interest and taxes – Tommy Hilfiger North America	57.1		75.4		146.2		180.9	
Income before interest and taxes – Tommy Hilfiger International	68.6		80.1		169.3		205.4	
Income before interest and taxes – Heritage Brands Wholesale	25.3	(3)(5)	33.5	(8)	72.9	(4)(5)	84.4	(9)
Income (loss) before interest and taxes – Heritage Brands Retail	0.5	(6)	(1.9)	)	(2.3)	) (6)	(3.8))
Loss before interest and taxes – Corporate ⁽²⁾	(39.6)	) (3)	(34.1)	) (8)	(113.8)	) (4)(7)	(213.9)	) (9)(11)
Income before interest and taxes	\$253.6		\$279.9		\$584.5		\$523.7	

Income (loss) before interest and taxes for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was significantly impacted by the strengthening of the United States dollar against other currencies in which the

(1) Company transacts significant levels of business. Please see section entitled “Results of Operations” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 2 of this report for a further discussion.

Includes corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segments, as well as the Company’s proportionate share of the net income or loss of its investment in Karl Lagerfeld. Corporate expenses represent overhead operating

(2) expenses and include expenses for senior corporate management, corporate finance, information technology related to corporate infrastructure and actuarial gains and losses from the Company’s pension and other postretirement plans (which are generally recorded in the fourth quarter).

Income (loss) before interest and taxes for the thirteen weeks ended November 1, 2015 includes costs of \$18.9 million associated with the Company’s integration of Warnaco and the related restructuring. Such costs were

(3) included in the Company’s segments as follows: \$2.7 million in Calvin Klein North America; \$3.9 million in Calvin Klein International; \$1.4 million in Heritage Brands Wholesale; and \$10.9 million in corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segments.

Income (loss) before interest and taxes for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 includes costs of \$50.8 million associated with the Company’s integration of Warnaco and the related restructuring. Such costs were

(4) included in the Company’s segments as follows: \$5.6 million in Calvin Klein North America; \$7.6 million in Calvin Klein International; \$7.1 million in Heritage Brands Wholesale; and \$30.5 million in corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segments.

(5) Income before interest and taxes for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 includes costs of \$13.1 million and \$16.4 million, respectively, principally related to the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Company's Heritage Brands dress furnishings business.

(6) Income (loss) before interest and taxes for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 includes costs of \$2.8 million and \$9.1 million, respectively, related to the operation of and exit from the Company's Izod retail business.

(7) Loss before interest and taxes for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 includes a one-time gain of \$2.2 million recorded in connection with the Company's 10% economic interest in Karl Lagerfeld.

(8) Income (loss) before interest and taxes for the thirteen weeks ended November 2, 2014 includes costs of \$29.1 million associated with the Company's integration of Warnaco and the related restructuring. Such costs were included in the Company's segments as follows: \$2.1 million in Calvin Klein North America; \$13.2 million in Calvin Klein International;

\$4.7 million in Heritage Brands Wholesale; and \$9.1 million in corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segments.

Income (loss) before interest and taxes for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 includes costs of \$105.7 million associated with the Company's integration of Warnaco and the related restructuring. Such costs were (9) included in the Company's segments as follows: \$10.8 million in Calvin Klein North America; \$36.5 million in Calvin Klein International; \$13.0 million in Heritage Brands Wholesale; and \$45.4 million in corporate expenses not allocated to any reportable segments.

Income before interest and taxes for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 includes a net gain of \$8.0 (10) million associated with the deconsolidation of certain Calvin Klein subsidiaries in Australia and the Company's previously consolidated Calvin Klein joint venture in India. Please refer to Note 4, "Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates" and Note 5, "Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest" for further discussions.

Loss before interest and taxes for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 includes costs of \$93.1 million (11) associated with the Company's amendment and restatement of the 2013 facilities and the related redemption of its 7 3/8% senior notes due 2020. Please refer to Note 8, "Debt," for a further discussion.

Intersegment transactions primarily consist of transfers of inventory principally from the Heritage Brands Wholesale segment to the Heritage Brands Retail segment and the Calvin Klein North America segment. These transfers are recorded at cost plus a standard markup percentage. Such markup percentage on ending inventory is eliminated principally in the Heritage Brands Retail segment and the Calvin Klein North America segment.

19. GUARANTEES

The Company guaranteed to a landlord the payment of rent and related costs by the tenant currently occupying space previously leased by the Company. The maximum amount guaranteed as of November 1, 2015 was approximately \$3.7 million, which is subject to exchange rate fluctuation. The Company has the right to seek recourse of approximately \$2.3 million as of November 1, 2015, which is subject to exchange rate fluctuation. The guarantee expires on May 19, 2016. The estimated fair value of this guarantee obligation was immaterial as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014.

In connection with the sale of substantially all of the assets of the Company's Bass business in the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company guaranteed lease payments for substantially all Bass retail stores included in the sale pursuant to the terms of noncancelable leases expiring on various dates through 2022. These guarantees include minimum rent payments and relate to leases that commenced prior to the sale of the Bass assets. In certain instances, the Company's guarantee remains in effect when an option is exercised to extend the term of the lease. The maximum amount guaranteed for all leases as of November 1, 2015 was \$42.3 million and the Company has the right to seek recourse from the buyer of the Bass assets for the full amount. The estimated fair value of these guarantee obligations as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 was \$2.1 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, which was included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Please see Note 11, "Fair Value Measurements," for a further discussion.

In connection with the Company's investments in PVH Australia and CK India, the Company has guaranteed a portion of the entities' debt and other obligations. The maximum amount guaranteed as of November 1, 2015 was approximately \$7.8 million, which is subject to exchange rate fluctuation. The guarantees are in effect for the entire terms of the respective obligations. The estimated fair value of these guarantee obligations was immaterial as of November 1, 2015.

The Company has certain other guarantees whereby it guaranteed the payment of amounts on behalf of certain other parties, none of which are material individually or in the aggregate.

20. RECENT ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE

The FASB issued in May 2014 guidance that supersedes most of the current revenue recognition requirements. The core principle of the new guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. New disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers are also required. In August 2015, the FASB approved a one year delay to the required adoption date of the standard, which makes it effective for the Company no later than the first quarter of 2018, with adoption in 2017 permitted. The new standard is required to be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. The Company has not yet selected a

transition method and is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact of its adoption on the consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued in April 2015 an update to accounting guidance related to debt issuance costs. The guidance requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with the presentation of debt discounts. This guidance is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2016, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application of the new guidance is required. Had the Company early adopted this guidance, other current assets/other assets would have been lower by \$24.2 million, \$28.3 million and \$29.8 million with corresponding decreases in debt as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively.

The FASB issued in April 2015 an update to accounting guidance related to retirement benefits. This guidance provides a practical expedient which allows a company with fiscal years that do not fall on a calendar month-end to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations using the month end that is closest to the company's fiscal year end. If elected, this guidance should be applied consistently from year to year for all plans. This guidance will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2016, with early adoption permitted. Prospective application is required. The Company does not currently anticipate changing its measurement date under this guidance.

The FASB issued in July 2015 an update to accounting guidance to simplify the measurement of inventory. Currently, all inventory is measured at the lower of cost or market. The new guidance requires an entity to measure inventory within the scope of the guidance at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. The new guidance does not apply to inventory measured using last-in, first-out or the retail inventory methods. This guidance will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2017, with early adoption permitted. Prospective application is required. The Company is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact of its adoption on the consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued in September 2015 an update to accounting guidance to simplify the accounting for business combinations. The guidance requires an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The updated guidance eliminates the requirement to retrospectively account for these adjustments and restate prior period financial statements. The guidance will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2016, with early adoption permitted. Prospective application is required. The adoption will have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements if it is the acquirer in a business combination that includes measurement-period adjustments.

The FASB issued in November 2015 an update to accounting guidance to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes. The guidance requires an entity to classify all deferred tax liabilities and assets as noncurrent in the balance sheet. The guidance will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2017, with early adoption permitted. This guidance may be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the standard to determine the impact of its adoption on the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 2 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We aggregate our reporting segments into three main businesses: (i) Calvin Klein, which consists of the businesses we operate under our Calvin Klein trademarks; (ii) Tommy Hilfiger, which consists of the businesses we operate under our Tommy Hilfiger trademarks; and (iii) Heritage Brands, which consists of the businesses we operate under our Van Heusen, IZOD, ARROW, Warner's and Olga trademarks, the Speedo trademark we license in perpetuity for North America and the Caribbean, and other owned and licensed trademarks. References to the brand names Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Van Heusen, IZOD, ARROW, Warner's, Olga and Speedo and to other brand names are to registered trademarks owned by us or licensed to us by third parties and are identified by italicizing the brand name.

References to the acquisition of Warnaco refer to our February 13, 2013 acquisition of The Warnaco Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, which we refer to collectively as "Warnaco."

OVERVIEW

The following discussion and analysis is intended to help you understand us, our operations and our financial performance. It should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, which are included in the immediately preceding item of this report.

We are one of the largest branded apparel companies in the world, with a heritage dating back over 130 years. Our brand portfolio consists of nationally and internationally recognized brand names, including Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Van Heusen, IZOD, ARROW, Speedo (licensed in perpetuity for North America and the Caribbean from Speedo International, Limited), Warner's and Olga. We also license brands from third parties primarily for use on dress shirts, neckwear and, to a lesser extent, underwear offered in the United States and Canada. We exited our Izod retail business in the third quarter of 2015.

Our business strategy is to manage and market a portfolio of nationally and internationally recognized apparel and lifestyle brands at multiple price points and across multiple channels of distribution and geographies. We believe this approach reduces our reliance on any one demographic group, merchandise preference, distribution channel or geographic region.

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

We generate net sales from (i) the wholesale distribution to retailers, franchisees, licensees and distributors of dress shirts, neckwear, sportswear, jeanswear, underwear, intimate apparel, swim products, handbags, footwear and other related products under owned and licensed trademarks, and (ii) the sale through (a) approximately 1,500 Company-operated free-standing retail store locations worldwide under our Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger and Van Heusen trademarks, (b) over 1,100 Company-operated concessions/shop-in-shops worldwide under our Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger trademarks, and (c) e-commerce websites in certain countries under our Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger trademarks, of apparel, footwear, accessories and other products, and swimwear and related products in North America through our Speedo e-commerce website. We also operated IZOD retail stores through the end of the third quarter of 2015.

We recorded pre-tax charges in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 principally in connection with the Warnaco integration and restructuring that totaled \$51 million and \$109 million, respectively. We also recorded pre-tax debt modification and extinguishment charges in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014

that totaled \$93 million. We recorded a net gain of \$8 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 resulting from the deconsolidation of certain Calvin Klein subsidiaries in Australia and New Zealand and our previously consolidated Calvin Klein joint venture in India (please refer to Note 4, “Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates” and Note 5, “Redeemable Non-Controlling Interest” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report for further discussions). We expect to incur additional pre-tax charges of approximately \$19 million during the remainder of 2015 principally in connection with the Warnaco integration and related restructuring. Our future results of operations will continue to be significantly impacted by the Warnaco acquisition, particularly through the operations of the Calvin Klein business.

We exited our Izod retail business in the third quarter of 2015. We recorded pre-tax charges of \$9 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 in connection with the operation of and exit from our Izod retail business and expect to incur additional pre-tax charges of less than \$1 million during the remainder of 2015.

We recorded pre-tax charges in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 principally in connection with the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Heritage Brands dress furnishings business that totaled \$16 million and expect to incur additional pre-tax charges of approximately \$4 million during the remainder of 2015.

Our Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger businesses each have substantial international components that expose us to foreign exchange risk. Amounts recorded in local foreign currencies are translated back to United States dollars using an average exchange rate over the representative period. Our international revenue and profit is unfavorably impacted during times of a strengthening United States dollar and favorably impacted during times of a weakening United States dollar. The United States dollar has strengthened over the last year against certain major currencies, particularly the euro, which is the foreign currency in which we transact the most business. In 2014, approximately 45% of our revenue was subject to foreign currency translation, the majority of which relates to our operations in Europe. We currently expect the strength of the United States dollar and resulting unfavorable impact on our revenue and earnings to continue for the remainder of 2015 as more fully discussed below.

Throughout the following discussion, retail comparable store sales refer to sales for retail stores that have been open for at least 12 months. Sales for retail stores that are closed during the year are excluded from the calculation of retail comparable store sales. Sales for retail stores that are either relocated, materially altered in size or closed for a certain number of consecutive days for renovation are also excluded from the calculation of retail comparable store sales until such stores have been in their new location or in their newly renovated state for at least 12 months. Sales from our e-commerce websites are included within retail comparable store sales for those businesses and regions that have operated the related e-commerce website for at least 12 months. Retail comparable store sales are based on comparable weeks and local currencies.

SEASONALITY

Our business generally follows a seasonal pattern. Our wholesale businesses tend to generate higher levels of sales in the first and third quarters, while our retail businesses tend to generate higher levels of sales in the fourth quarter. Royalty, advertising and other revenue tends to be earned somewhat evenly throughout the year, although the third quarter has the highest level of royalty revenue due to higher sales by licensees in advance of the holiday selling season. We expect this seasonal pattern will generally continue.

Due to the above factors, our operating results for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of those for a full fiscal year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Thirteen Weeks Ended November 1, 2015 Compared With Thirteen Weeks Ended November 2, 2014

Total Revenue

Total revenue in the third quarter of 2015 was \$2.164 billion as compared to \$2.233 billion in the third quarter of the prior year. The decrease in revenue of \$69 million was due principally to the net effect of the following items:

• The reduction of \$42 million of revenue attributable to our Tommy Hilfiger North America and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which included a reduction of approximately \$83 million related to the impact of foreign currency translation resulting principally from the weaker euro. Revenue in the Tommy Hilfiger North America segment was flat (including a 2% negative foreign currency impact) as growth in the wholesale business was mostly offset by softness in the retail business. North America retail comparable store sales declined 7% as a result of further deterioration of traffic and consumer spending trends in our United States stores that are highly penetrated in international tourist locations and unseasonably warm weather. Revenue in the Tommy Hilfiger International segment decreased 8% (including a 14% negative foreign currency impact). If not for the negative foreign currency impact,

International revenue would have increased as a result of strong performance in the European business, including a 10% increase in retail comparable store sales attributable to growth across all major markets.

The reduction of \$2 million of revenue attributable to our Calvin Klein North America and Calvin Klein International segments, which included a reduction of approximately \$58 million related to the impact of foreign currency translation. Revenue in the Calvin Klein North America segment increased 4% (including a 3% negative foreign currency impact) as the wholesale business experienced healthy growth, while the retail business experienced modest growth due principally to square footage expansion in our stores, including the conversion of IZOD stores to Calvin Klein Accessory and Calvin Klein Underwear stores. North America retail comparable store sales decreased 3% primarily as a result of both the continued decline in traffic and consumer spending trends in our United States stores located in international tourist locations and unseasonably warm weather. Revenue in the Calvin Klein International segment decreased 6% (including a 13% negative foreign currency impact). If not for the negative foreign currency

impact, International revenue would have increased as a result of strong momentum in the European and Chinese businesses. International retail comparable store sales increased 2% as a result of strong performance in Europe and China, partially offset by softness in Korea and Hong Kong.

The reduction of \$25 million of revenue attributable to our Heritage Brands Retail and Heritage Brands Wholesale segments. The reduction was due to the continued rationalization of the Heritage Brands business, which includes the exit from the Izod retail business and the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the dress furnishings business, as we focus on our more profitable businesses. Partially offsetting this decrease was an 11% increase in comparable store sales in the Van Heusen retail business as a result of initiatives introduced in 2015.

Gross Profit

Gross profit is calculated as total revenue less cost of goods sold and gross margin is calculated as gross profit divided by total revenue. Included as cost of goods sold are costs associated with the production and procurement of product, such as inbound freight costs, purchasing and receiving costs and inspection costs. Warehousing and distribution expenses are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. All of our royalty, advertising and other revenue is included in gross profit because there is no cost of goods sold associated with such revenue. As a result, our gross profit may not be comparable to that of other entities.

Gross profit in the third quarter of 2015 was \$1.101 billion, or 50.9% of total revenue, compared with \$1.168 billion, or 52.3% of total revenue in the third quarter of the prior year. The 140 basis point decrease was principally driven by (i) a decline in gross margin in the Tommy Hilfiger North America segment due to continued weak international tourist traffic and spending and unseasonably warm weather, which both drove more promotional selling, (ii) the strengthening of the United States dollar, which caused our Calvin Klein International and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which generally carry higher gross margins than our North American businesses, to be translated to United States dollars at lower average exchange rates, (iii) the stronger United States dollar, which further negatively impacted our international businesses that purchase inventory in United States dollars, particularly the Tommy Hilfiger European business, as that inventory converts into a higher amount of local currency inventory and cost of goods when the goods are sold, and (iv) costs incurred principally in connection with the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Heritage Brands dress furnishings business. These declines were partially offset by overall gross margin increases in our Calvin Klein European and Asian businesses as a result of higher average unit retail selling prices.

Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) Expenses

SG&A expenses in the third quarter of 2015 were \$854 million, or 39.4% of total revenue, as compared to \$893 million, or 40.0% of total revenue in the third quarter of the prior year. SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue decreased 60 basis points principally attributable to a reduction in Warnaco integration and restructuring costs and the impact of our Calvin Klein International and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which generally carry higher SG&A percentages of total revenue than our North American businesses, being translated to United States dollars at lower average exchange rates, partially offset by costs incurred in connection with the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Heritage Brands dress furnishings business.

Equity in Net Income of Unconsolidated Affiliates

The equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates in the third quarter of 2015 was \$6 million as compared to \$5 million in the third quarter of the prior year. These amounts relate to our share of income from our joint ventures for the Tommy Hilfiger brand in China, India and Brazil, for the Calvin Klein brand in India, for the Tommy Hilfiger,

Calvin Klein and Van Heusen brands in Australia and for the Karl Lagerfeld brand. Please refer to Note 4, “Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates,” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report for a further discussion.

Interest Expense, Net

Net interest expense decreased to \$27 million in the third quarter of 2015 from \$32 million in the third quarter of the prior year due principally to lower average debt balances. Please see the section entitled “Financing Arrangements” within “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below for a further discussion.

Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for the third quarter of 2015 was 1.9% compared with 8.9% in the third quarter of the prior year.

The effective income tax rate for the third quarter of 2015 was lower than the United States statutory rate principally due to the benefit of lower tax rates in certain international jurisdictions where we file tax returns and the benefit of discrete items, which included the favorable impact on certain of our liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

The effective income tax rate for the third quarter of 2014 was lower than the United States statutory rate principally due to the benefit of lower tax rates in certain international jurisdictions where we file tax returns, the recognition of foreign tax credits generated from Warnaco integration activities and the benefit of discrete items, which included the favorable impact on certain of our liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended November 1, 2015 Compared With Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended November 2, 2014

Total Revenue

Total revenue in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$5.908 billion as compared to \$6.172 billion in the thirty-nine week period of the prior year. The decrease in revenue of \$265 million was due principally to the net effect of the following items:

The reduction of \$197 million of revenue attributable to our Tommy Hilfiger North America and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which included a reduction of approximately \$283 million related to the impact of foreign currency translation resulting principally from a weaker euro. Revenue in the Tommy Hilfiger North America segment decreased 1% (including a 3% negative foreign currency impact) due principally to a 3% decrease in retail comparable store sales as a result of both the decline in traffic and consumer spending trends in our United States stores located in international tourist locations and unseasonably warm weather in the third quarter of 2015. Revenue in the Tommy Hilfiger International segment decreased 13% (including an 18% negative foreign currency impact). If not for the negative foreign currency impact, International revenue would have increased principally as a result of European retail comparable store sales growth of 7% and a low-single digit percentage increase in wholesale revenue.

The reduction of \$40 million of revenue attributable to our Calvin Klein North America and Calvin Klein International segments, which included a reduction of approximately \$153 million related to the impact of foreign currency translation. Revenue in the Calvin Klein North America segment increased 1% (including a 2% negative foreign currency impact). North America retail comparable store sales were flat to the prior year. Revenue in the Calvin Klein International segment decreased 5% (including a 13% negative foreign currency impact). If not for the negative foreign currency impact, International revenue would have increased as a result of strong performance in Europe and Asia, including a benefit due to the Chinese New Year, as the first quarter of fiscal 2015 included a Chinese New Year while the first quarter of fiscal 2014 did not. International retail comparable store sales increased 5%.

The reduction of \$28 million of revenue attributable to our Heritage Brands Wholesale and Heritage Brands Retail segments as an 11% increase in retail comparable store sales in the Van Heusen business was more than offset by the revenue decrease attributable to the exit from the Izod retail business, as well as the prior year's comparable period having the benefit of the sales attributable to the launch of IZOD at Kohl's.

Revenue for the full year 2015 is currently projected to decrease approximately 3% compared to the prior year, inclusive of a negative impact of approximately 6% related to foreign currency translation. Revenue for the Calvin Klein business is currently expected to increase approximately 1% compared to the prior year, inclusive of a negative

impact of approximately 7% related to foreign currency translation. Revenue for the Tommy Hilfiger business is currently expected to decrease approximately 7% compared to the prior year, inclusive of a negative impact of approximately 10% related to foreign currency translation. Revenue for the Heritage Brands business is currently projected to decrease approximately 3% compared to the prior year, due mostly to the exit from the Izod retail business.

Gross Profit on Total Revenue

Gross profit on total revenue in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$3.089 billion, or 52.3% of total revenue, compared with \$3.255 billion, or 52.7% of total revenue in the thirty-nine week period of the prior year. The 40 basis point decline was principally attributable to (i) a decline in gross margin in the Tommy Hilfiger North America segment due to continued weak international tourist traffic and spending and unseasonably warm weather in the third quarter, which both drove more promotional selling compared to the prior year, (ii) the strengthening of the United States dollar which caused our Calvin Klein International and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which generally carry higher gross margins than our North

American businesses, to be translated to United States dollars at lower average exchange rates, (iii) the stronger United States dollar, which further negatively impacted our international businesses that purchase inventory in United States dollars, particularly the Tommy Hilfiger European business, as that inventory converts into a higher amount of local currency inventory and cost of goods when the goods are sold, and (iv) costs incurred principally in connection with the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Heritage Brands dress furnishings business. These decreases were partially offset by continued gross margin improvement in the overall Calvin Klein business, particularly in Europe and Asia.

We currently expect that gross margin for the full year 2015 will decrease compared with 2014, as an overall improvement in our Calvin Klein business will be more than offset by a decline in the Tommy Hilfiger North America segment due to significantly more promotional selling and the negative impact of foreign currencies on tourist travel and spending in the United States. We currently expect continued strength of the United States dollar and, as a result, our Calvin Klein International and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which generally carry higher gross margins than our North American businesses, will be translated to United States dollars at lower average exchange rates. Additionally, our international businesses most often purchase inventory in United States dollars and, as the United States dollar strengthens, this United States dollar-based inventory converts into a higher amount of local currency inventory and cost of goods when the goods are sold.

Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) Expenses

SG&A expenses in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 were \$2.519 billion, or 42.6% of total revenue, as compared to \$2.648 billion, or 42.9% of total revenue, in the thirty-nine week period of the prior year. SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue decreased 30 basis points compared to the prior year period, principally attributable to a reduction in Warnaco integration and restructuring costs and the impact of our Calvin Klein International and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which generally carry higher SG&A percentages of total revenue than our North American businesses, being translated to United States dollars at lower average exchange rates. Partially offsetting these decreases was an increase in expenses in the Calvin Klein International business related to our continued investments in product and brand initiatives and costs incurred in connection with the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Heritage Brands dress furnishings business.

We currently expect that our SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue for the full year 2015 will decrease from 2014, as (i) we currently expect, based on current conditions, that our 2015 SG&A expenses will include an actuarial gain associated with our United States retirement plans principally attributable to an expected increase in the discount rate that will be used in determining our projected benefit obligation at the end of 2015, while our 2014 SG&A expenses included a \$139 million actuarial loss, (ii) we expect that our Calvin Klein International and Tommy Hilfiger International segments, which generally carry higher SG&A percentages of total revenue than our North American businesses, will be translated to United States dollars at lower average exchange rates, and (iii) we currently expect to incur lower costs in 2015 as compared to 2014 in respect to the integration of Warnaco and the related restructuring. These decreases are expected to be partially offset by costs incurred in connection with the discontinuation of several licensed product lines in the Heritage Brands dress furnishings business. Our actual SG&A expenses may be significantly different than our projections because of expense associated with our United States retirement plans. United States retirement plan expense recorded throughout the year is calculated using actuarial valuations that incorporate assumptions and estimates about financial market, economic and demographic conditions. Differences between estimated and actual results give rise to gains and losses that are recorded immediately in earnings, generally in the fourth quarter of the year, which can create volatility in our operating results.

Equity in Net Income of Unconsolidated Affiliates

The equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$15 million, as compared to \$9 million during the thirty-nine week period of the prior year. These amounts relate to our share of income from our joint ventures for the Tommy Hilfiger brand in China, India and Brazil, for the Calvin Klein brand in India, for the Tommy Hilfiger, Calvin Klein and Van Heusen brands in Australia and for the Karl Lagerfeld brand. Please refer to Note 4, “Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates,” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report for a further discussion. The equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 includes a one-time gain of \$2 million in our equity investment in Karl Lagerfeld.

Debt Modification and Extinguishment Costs

We incurred costs totaling \$93 million during the first quarter of 2014 in connection with the amendment and restatement of our senior secured credit facilities entered into in 2013 and the related redemption of our 7 3/8% senior notes due 2020. Please refer to the section entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below for a further discussion.

Interest Expense, Net

Net interest expense decreased to \$85 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 from \$107 million in the thirty-nine week period of the prior year due to lower average debt balances and interest rates as compared to the prior year, combined with the effect of the amendment and restatement of our credit facility and the related redemption of our 7 3/8% senior notes due 2020 during the first quarter of 2014. Since the Warnaco acquisition, we have made repayments of \$1.126 billion on our long-term debt.

Net interest expense for the full year 2015 is currently expected to decrease to approximately \$115 million from \$139 million in 2014, mainly due to lower average debt balances. We currently expect to repay approximately \$350 million of long-term debt in 2015, of which \$200 million was repaid during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

Income Taxes

The effective income tax rates for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014 were 12.2% and 7.1%, respectively.

The effective income tax rate for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was lower than the United States statutory rate principally due to the benefit of lower tax rates in certain international jurisdictions where we file tax returns and the benefit of discrete items, which included the favorable impact on certain of our liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

The effective income tax rate for the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014 was lower than the United States statutory rate principally due to the benefit of lower tax rates in certain international jurisdictions where we file tax returns, the recognition of foreign tax credits generated from Warnaco integration activities and the benefit of discrete items, which included the favorable impact on certain of our liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation and the favorable resolution in the second quarter of 2014 of certain uncertain tax positions.

We currently expect our full year 2015 effective income tax rate to be lower than the United States statutory rate due principally to the benefit of overall lower tax rates in international jurisdictions where we file tax returns and the benefit of discrete items, including the favorable impact on certain of our liabilities for uncertain tax positions from the expiration of applicable statutes of limitation.

Our tax rate is affected by many factors, including the mix of international and domestic pre-tax earnings, discrete events arising from specific transactions, and audits by tax authorities or the receipt of new information, any of which can cause us to change our estimate for uncertain tax positions.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flow Summary

Cash and cash equivalents at November 1, 2015 was \$370 million, a reduction of \$109 million from cash at February 1, 2015 of \$479 million. The seasonality of our business may result in significant fluctuations in our cash balance between fiscal year-end and subsequent interim periods due to the timing of inventory purchases and peak sales periods. Cash flow for the full year 2015 will be impacted by various factors in addition to those noted below in this "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section, including the amount of debt repayments and stock repurchases we make in 2015.

As of November 1, 2015, approximately \$303 million of cash and cash equivalents was held by international subsidiaries whose undistributed earnings are considered permanently reinvested. Our intent is to continue to reinvest these funds in international operations. If management decides at a later date to repatriate these funds to the United States, we would be required to pay taxes on these amounts based on applicable United States tax rates, net of foreign taxes already paid.

Operations

Cash provided by operating activities was \$388 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 compared to \$324 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily driven by changes in working capital.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 were \$169 million compared to \$174 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 2, 2014. We currently expect that capital expenditures for the full year 2015 will be approximately \$275 million. Capital expenditures in 2015 primarily include investments in new stores and store expansions, as well as continued investments in operations and infrastructure.

Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

During the first quarter of 2014, we acquired a 10% economic interest in Karl Lagerfeld for \$19 million.

In 2013, we formed a joint venture, PVH Brands Australia Pty. Limited (“PVH Australia”), in which we own a 50% economic interest. The joint venture licenses from one of our subsidiaries the rights to distribute and sell certain Calvin Klein brand products in Australia, New Zealand and other island nations in the South Pacific. As part of the transaction, we contributed to the joint venture on the first day of 2014 our subsidiaries that were operating the Calvin Klein Jeans businesses in Australia and New Zealand. In addition, during the first quarter of 2015, we completed a transaction in which the Tommy Hilfiger and Van Heusen trademarks in Australia were licensed for certain product categories to subsidiaries of PVH Australia for use in Australia, New Zealand and, in the case of Tommy Hilfiger, other island nations in the South Pacific. The Tommy Hilfiger trademarks had previously been licensed to a third party and the Van Heusen trademarks had previously been licensed to the Company’s joint venture partner in PVH Australia. We made net payments of \$21 million, of which \$20 million was placed into an escrow account prior to the end of 2014, and \$7 million to PVH Australia during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively, representing our 50% share of the joint venture funding.

We acquired a 51% economic interest in a Calvin Klein joint venture in India, Premium Garments Wholesale Trading Private Limited (“CK India”), as part of the Warnaco acquisition. The joint venture licenses from one of our subsidiaries the rights to the Calvin Klein trademarks in India for certain product categories. We made payments of \$4 million to CK India during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 to contribute our 51% share of the joint venture funding.

We formed a joint venture, Tommy Hilfiger do Brasil S.A. (“TH Brazil”), in Brazil in 2012, in which the Company owns a 40% economic interest. The joint venture licenses from one of our subsidiaries the rights to the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks in Brazil for certain product categories. We made a payment of \$2 million to TH Brazil during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 to contribute our 40% share of the joint venture funding.

Acquisition of Russia Franchisee

During the first quarter of 2014, we acquired for \$4 million two Tommy Hilfiger stores in Russia from a former Tommy Hilfiger franchisee.

Acquisition of Ireland Franchisee

During the first quarter of 2014, we acquired for \$3 million six Tommy Hilfiger stores in Ireland from a former Tommy Hilfiger franchisee.

Acquisition of Calvin Klein Performancewear Retail Businesses in Hong Kong and China

During the third quarter of 2014, we acquired for \$7 million the Calvin Klein performancewear retail businesses in Hong Kong and China from a former Calvin Klein sublicensee. The adjustment to the purchase price was finalized during 2015.

Tommy Hilfiger India Contingent Purchase Price Payments

We reacquired in 2011 the rights in India to the Tommy Hilfiger trademarks that had been subject to a perpetual license previously granted to GVM International Limited. We are required to make annual contingent purchase price payments based on a percentage of sales of Tommy Hilfiger products in India in excess of an agreed upon threshold during each of five consecutive 12-month periods (extended to a sixth consecutive 12-month period if the aggregate payments for the five 12-month periods are not at least \$15 million, which appears will likely be the case). Such payments are subject to a \$25 million aggregate maximum and are due within 60 days following each one-year period. We made contingent purchase price payments of approximately \$1 million in both of the third quarters of 2015 and 2014.

Calvin Klein Contingent Purchase Price Payments

In connection with our acquisition of Calvin Klein in 2003, we are obligated to pay Mr. Calvin Klein contingent purchase price payments based on 1.15% of total worldwide net sales (as defined in the acquisition agreement, as amended) of products bearing any of the Calvin Klein brands with respect to sales made through February 12, 2018. A significant portion of the sales on which the payments to Mr. Klein are made are wholesale sales by us and our licensees and other partners to retailers. Such contingent purchase price payments totaled \$34 million and \$35 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively. Based upon current exchange rates, we currently expect that such payments will be approximately \$51 million for the full year 2015.

Dividends

Our common stock currently pays annual dividends totaling \$0.15 per share. Dividends on common stock totaled \$12 million in each of the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014. No further common stock dividends are scheduled to be declared in 2015.

Financing Arrangements

Our capital structure was as follows:

(in millions)	November 1, 2015	February 1, 2015	November 2, 2014
Short-term borrowings	\$28	\$8	\$40
Current portion of long-term debt	124	99	99
Capital lease obligations	17	18	21
Long-term debt	3,216	3,439	3,619
Stockholders' equity	4,546	4,364	4,584

In addition, we had \$370 million, \$479 million and \$365 million of cash and cash equivalents as of November 1, 2015, February 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively.

Short-Term Borrowings

One of our Asian subsidiaries has a yen-denominated overdraft facility with a Japanese bank that provides for borrowings of up to ¥1.000 billion (approximately \$8 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility are unsecured and bear interest at the one-month Japanese interbank borrowing rate plus 0.30%. Such facility renews automatically unless we give notice of termination. As of November 1, 2015, we had \$8 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 0.43%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was equal to the maximum amount of borrowings available under this facility.

One of our European subsidiaries has short-term revolving notes with a number of banks at various interest rates, as well as euro-denominated overdraft facilities that provide for borrowings of up to €60 million (approximately \$66 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015). These facilities are used primarily to fund working capital needs. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

One of our European subsidiaries has a United States dollar-denominated short-term line of credit facility with a Turkish bank that provides for borrowings of up to \$4 million and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs.

Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the Turkish Central Bank lending rate plus 0.50%. As of November 1, 2015, the Company had \$3 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 12.77%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$3 million.

One of our European subsidiaries has Turkish lira-denominated short-term line of credit facilities with a number of Turkish banks that provide for borrowings of up to lira 6 million (approximately \$2 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and are utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under these facilities bear interest at the Turkish Central Bank lending rate plus 1.25%. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

One of our Mexican subsidiaries has peso-denominated short-term line of credit facilities with a number of banks at various interest rates that provide for borrowings of up to 267 million (approximately \$16 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and are utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. As of November 1, 2015, we had \$7 million of borrowings outstanding under these facilities. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 4.71%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$7 million.

One of our Mexican subsidiaries has a United States dollar-denominated short-term revolving credit facility with a Mexican bank that provides for borrowings up to \$10 million and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate plus 0.90%. As of November 1, 2015, we had \$10 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted average interest rate on the funds borrowed at November 1, 2015 was 4.33%. The maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$10 million.

One of our Asian subsidiaries has a United States dollar-denominated short-term revolving credit facility with a bank that provides for borrowings up to \$10 million and is utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the one-month London interbank borrowing rate (“LIBOR”) plus 1.50%. At the end of each month, amounts outstanding under this facility may be carried forward for additional one-month periods for up to one year. This facility is subject to certain terms and conditions and may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the bank. There were no borrowings outstanding under this facility as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

One of our Latin American subsidiaries has Brazilian real-denominated short-term revolving credit facilities with a number of banks that provide for total available borrowings of R\$83 million (approximately \$21 million based on exchange rates in effect on November 1, 2015) and are utilized primarily to fund working capital needs. Borrowings under these facilities bear interest at various interest rates. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

We also have the ability to draw revolving borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities as discussed in the section entitled “2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities” below. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of November 1, 2015. The maximum amount of revolving borrowings outstanding under these facilities during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 was \$151 million. In addition, we have certain other facilities under which there were no borrowings outstanding as of or during the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015.

Capital Lease Obligations

Our cash payments for capital lease obligations totaled \$6 million and \$7 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, respectively.

2013 Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On February 13, 2013, simultaneously with and related to the closing of the Warnaco acquisition, we entered into senior secured credit facilities (the “2013 facilities”), the proceeds of which were used to fund a portion of the acquisition, repay all outstanding borrowings under our prior facilities and repay all of Warnaco’s previously outstanding long-term debt. The 2013 facilities consisted of a \$1.700 billion United States dollar-denominated Term Loan A facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$7 million as of the acquisition date), a \$1.375 billion United States dollar-denominated Term Loan B facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$7 million as of

the acquisition date) and senior secured revolving credit facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million (based on the applicable exchange rates on February 13, 2013), consisting of (a) a \$475 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility, (b) a \$25 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility available in United States dollars or Canadian dollars and (c) a €186 million euro-denominated revolving credit facility available in euro, pounds sterling, Japanese yen or Swiss francs.

On March 21, 2014, we amended and restated the 2013 facilities, as discussed immediately below.

2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On March 21, 2014 (the “Restatement Date”), we entered into an amendment (the “Amendment”) to the 2013 facilities (as amended by the Amendment, the “2014 facilities”). The Amendment provided for an additional \$350 million principal amount of loans under the Term Loan A facility and an additional \$250 million principal amount of loans under the Term Loan B

facility and extended the maturity of the Term Loan A and the revolving credit facilities from February 13, 2018 to February 13, 2019. The maturity of the Term Loan B facility remains at February 13, 2020. On the Restatement Date, we borrowed the additional principal amounts described above and used the proceeds to redeem all of our outstanding 7 3/8% senior notes, as discussed below in the section entitled “7 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2020”. In connection with entering into the Amendment, we paid debt issuance costs of \$13 million (of which \$8 million was expensed as debt modification and extinguishment costs and \$5 million is being amortized over the term of the related debt agreement) and recorded additional debt modification and extinguishment costs of \$3 million to write-off previously capitalized debt issuance costs.

The 2014 facilities consist of a \$1.986 billion United States dollar-denominated Term Loan A facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$8 million), a \$1.189 billion United States dollar-denominated Term Loan B facility (recorded net of an original issue discount of \$6 million) and senior secured revolving credit facilities consisting of (a) a \$475 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility, (b) a \$25 million United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facility available in United States dollars or Canadian dollars and (c) a €186 million euro-denominated revolving credit facility available in euro, pounds sterling, Japanese yen or Swiss francs.

The revolving credit facilities also include amounts available for letters of credit. As of November 1, 2015, we had no outstanding revolving credit borrowings and \$31 million of outstanding letters of credit. A portion of each of the United States dollar-denominated revolving credit facilities is also available for the making of swingline loans. The issuance of such letters of credit and the making of any swingline loan reduces the amount available under the applicable revolving credit facility. So long as certain conditions are satisfied, we may add one or more term loan facilities or increase the commitments under the revolving credit facilities by an aggregate amount not to exceed the sum of (1) the sum of (x) \$1.350 billion plus (y) the aggregate amount of all voluntary prepayments of term loans under the facilities and the revolving credit facilities (to the extent, in the case of voluntary prepayments of loans under the revolving credit facilities, there is an equivalent permanent reduction of the revolving commitments) plus (z) an amount equal to the aggregate revolving commitments of any defaulting lender (to the extent the commitments with respect thereto have been terminated) and (2) an additional unlimited amount as long as the ratio of our senior secured net debt to consolidated adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (in each case calculated as set forth in the documentation relating to the 2014 facilities) would not exceed 3 to 1 after giving pro forma effect to the incurrence of such increase. The lenders under the 2014 facilities are not required to provide commitments with respect to such additional facilities or increased commitments.

During the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015 and November 2, 2014, we made payments of \$200 million and \$245 million, respectively, on our term loans under the 2014 facilities. As of November 1, 2015, we had total term loans outstanding of \$2.540 billion, net of original issue discounts. The terms of each of Term Loan A and Term Loan B contain a mandatory quarterly repayment schedule. Due to previous voluntary payments, we are not required to make any additional mandatory payments under Term Loan B prior to maturity.

Our obligations under the 2014 facilities are guaranteed by substantially all of our existing and future direct and indirect United States subsidiaries, with certain exceptions. Obligations of the European Borrower under the 2014 facilities are guaranteed by us, substantially all of our existing and future direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries (with certain exceptions) and Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of ours organized in the Netherlands. We and our domestic subsidiary guarantors have pledged certain of our assets as security for the obligations under the 2014 facilities.

The outstanding borrowings under the 2014 facilities are prepayable at any time without penalty (other than customary breakage costs). The terms of the 2014 facilities require us to repay certain amounts outstanding thereunder with (a) net cash proceeds of the incurrence of certain indebtedness, (b) net cash proceeds of certain asset sales or

other dispositions (including as a result of casualty or condemnation) that exceed certain thresholds, to the extent such proceeds are not reinvested or committed to be reinvested in the business in accordance with customary reinvestment provisions, and (c) a percentage of excess cash flow, which percentage is based upon our net leverage ratio during the relevant fiscal period.

The United States dollar-denominated borrowings under the 2014 facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, as determined at our option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the greater of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the United States federal funds rate plus 1/2 of 1.00% and (iii) a one-month adjusted Eurocurrency rate plus 1.00% (provided, that, with respect to the Term Loan B facility, in no event will the base rate be deemed to be less than 1.75%) or (b) an adjusted Eurocurrency rate, calculated in a manner set forth in the 2014 facilities (provided that, with respect to the Term Loan B facility, in no event will the adjusted Eurocurrency rate be deemed to be less than 0.75%).

Canadian dollar-denominated borrowings under the 2014 facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, as determined at our option, either (a) a Canadian prime rate determined by reference to the greater of (i) the rate of interest per annum that Royal Bank of Canada establishes at its main office in Toronto, Ontario as the reference rate of interest in order to

determine interest rates for loans in Canadian dollars to its Canadian borrowers and (ii) the sum of (x) the average of the rates per annum for Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances having a term of one month that appears on the display referred to as "CDOR Page" of Reuters Monitor Money Rate Services as of 10:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on the date of determination, as reported by the administrative agent (and if such screen is not available, any successor or similar service as may be selected by the administrative agent), and (y) 0.75%, or (b) an adjusted Eurocurrency rate, calculated in a manner set forth in the Amendment.

The borrowings under the 2014 facilities in currencies other than United States dollars or Canadian dollars bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus an adjusted Eurocurrency rate, calculated in a manner set forth in the Amendment.

The current applicable margin with respect to the Term Loan A facility and each revolving credit facility is 1.50% for adjusted Eurocurrency rate loans and 0.50% for base rate loans, respectively. The current applicable margin with respect to the Term Loan B facility is 2.50% for adjusted Eurocurrency rate loans and 1.50% for base rate loans, respectively. After the date of delivery of the compliance certificate and financial statements with respect to our fiscal quarter ending November 1, 2015, the applicable margin for borrowings under the Term Loan A facility, the Term Loan B facility and the revolving credit facilities is subject to adjustment based upon our net leverage ratio.

The 2014 facilities contain customary events of default, including but not limited to nonpayment; material inaccuracy of representations and warranties; violations of covenants; certain bankruptcies and liquidations; cross-default to material indebtedness; certain material judgments; certain events related to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended; certain events related to certain of the guarantees by us and certain of our subsidiaries, and certain pledges of our assets and those of certain of our subsidiaries, as security for the obligations under the 2014 facilities; and a change in control (as defined in the 2014 facilities).

During the second quarter of 2014, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement for an 18-month term commencing on August 18, 2014. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of capping the interest rate on an initial notional amount of \$514 million of our variable rate debt obligation under the 2014 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms. Such agreement remains outstanding with a notional amount of \$617 million as of November 1, 2015. Under the terms of this agreement, the one-month LIBOR that we will pay is capped at a rate of 1.50%. Therefore, the maximum amount of interest that we will pay on the then-outstanding notional amount will be at the 1.50% capped rate, plus the current applicable margin.

During the second quarter of 2014, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a two-year term commencing on February 17, 2016. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of converting an initial notional amount of \$683 million of our variable rate debt obligation under the 2014 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms, to fixed rate debt. Under the terms of the agreement for the then-outstanding notional amount, our exposure to fluctuations in the one-month LIBOR is eliminated and we will pay a weighted average fixed rate of 1.924%, plus the current applicable margin.

During the second quarter of 2013, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a three-year term commencing on August 19, 2013. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of converting an initial notional amount of \$1.229 billion of our variable rate debt obligation under the previously outstanding 2013 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms, to fixed rate debt. Such agreement remains outstanding with a notional amount of \$860 million as of November 1, 2015, and is now converting a portion of our variable rate debt obligation under the 2014 facilities to fixed rate debt. Under the terms of the agreement for the then-outstanding notional amount, our exposure to fluctuations in the one-month LIBOR is eliminated and we will pay a fixed rate of 0.604%, plus the current applicable margin.

In addition, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a three-year term commencing on June 6, 2011. The agreement was designed with the intended effect of converting an initial notional amount of \$632 million of our variable rate debt obligation under the previously outstanding 2011 facilities, or any replacement facility with similar terms, to fixed rate debt. The agreement expired on June 6, 2014.

The notional amount of each interest rate swap and cap will be adjusted according to a pre-set schedule during the term of each swap and cap agreement such that, based on our projections for future debt repayments, our outstanding debt under the Term Loan A facility is expected to always equal or exceed the combined notional amount of the then-outstanding interest rate swaps and cap.

The 2014 facilities also contain covenants that restrict our ability to finance future operations or capital needs, to take advantage of other business opportunities that may be in our interest or to satisfy our obligations under our other outstanding debt. These covenants restrict our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional debt or extend credit;
- make restricted payments, including paying dividends or making distributions on, or redeeming or repurchasing, our capital stock or certain debt;
- make acquisitions and investments;
- dispose of assets;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends;
- create liens on our assets or engage in sale/leaseback transactions; and
- effect a consolidation or merger, or sell, transfer, or lease all or substantially all of our assets.

The 2014 facilities require us to comply with certain financial covenants, including minimum interest coverage and maximum net leverage. A breach of any of these operating or financial covenants would result in a default under the applicable facility. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts then outstanding, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable which would result in acceleration of our other debt. If we were unable to repay any such borrowings when due, the lenders could proceed against their collateral, which also secures some of our other indebtedness.

4 1/2% Senior Notes Due 2022

On December 20, 2012, we issued \$700 million principal amount of 4 1/2% senior notes due December 15, 2022 in connection with the Warnaco acquisition. Subject to certain conditions, we may redeem up to 35% of these notes prior to December 15, 2015 with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings without having to pay a penalty or “make whole” premium. We may redeem some or all of these notes at any time prior to December 15, 2017 by paying a “make whole” premium plus any accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, we may redeem some or all of these notes on or after December 15, 2017 at specified redemption prices plus any accrued and unpaid interest. Our ability to pay cash dividends and make other restricted payments is limited, in each case, over specified amounts as defined in the indenture governing the notes.

7 3/4% Debentures Due 2023

We have outstanding \$100 million of debentures due November 15, 2023 with a yield to maturity of 7.80%. The debentures accrue interest at the rate of 7 3/4%. Pursuant to the indenture governing the debentures, we must maintain a certain level of stockholders' equity in order to pay cash dividends and make other restricted payments, as defined in the indenture governing the debentures.

7 3/8% Senior Notes Due 2020

On May 6, 2010, we issued \$600 million principal amount of 7 3/8% senior notes due May 15, 2020. On March 24, 2014, in connection with the amendment and restatement of the 2013 facilities discussed above in the section entitled “2014 Senior Secured Credit Facilities,” we redeemed all of our outstanding 7 3/8% senior notes and, pursuant to the indenture under which the notes were issued, paid a “make whole” premium of \$68 million to the holders of the notes. We also recorded costs of \$14 million to write-off previously capitalized debt issuance costs associated with these notes.

As of November 1, 2015, we were in compliance with all applicable financial and non-financial covenants under our financing arrangements.

As of November 1, 2015, our corporate credit was rated Ba1 by Moody's with a stable outlook and our issuer credit was rated BB+ by Standard & Poor's with a stable outlook. In assessing our credit strength, we believe that both Moody's and Standard & Poor's considered, among other things, our capital structure and financial policies as well as our consolidated balance sheet, our historical acquisition activity and other financial information, as well as industry and other qualitative factors.

Please refer to Note 8, "Debt," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report for a schedule of mandatory long-term debt repayments over the next five years.

Stock Repurchase Program

Our Board of Directors authorized a \$500 million three-year stock repurchase program effective June 3, 2015. Repurchases under the program may be made from time to time over the period through open market purchases, accelerated share repurchase programs, privately negotiated transactions or other methods, as we deem appropriate. Purchases are made based on a variety of factors, such as price, corporate requirements and overall market conditions, applicable legal requirements and

limitations, restrictions under our debt arrangements, trading restrictions under our insider trading policy, and other relevant factors. The program may be modified, including to increase or decrease the repurchase limitation or extend, suspend, or terminate the program, by us at any time, without prior notice.

During the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015, we purchased 696,061 shares of our common stock in open market transactions for \$75 million under the program. As of November 1, 2015, the repurchased shares were held as treasury stock and \$425 million of the authorization remained available for future share repurchases.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of significant accounting policies, which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Our significant accounting policies are outlined in Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 1, 2015. During the thirty-nine weeks ended November 1, 2015, there were no significant changes to our critical accounting policies from those described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 1, 2015.

ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Financial instruments held by us as of November 1, 2015 include cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term debt, foreign currency forward exchange contracts and interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements. Note 11, "Fair Value Measurements," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report outlines the fair value of our financial instruments as of November 1, 2015. Cash and cash equivalents held by us are affected by short-term interest rates. Due to the currently low rates of return we are receiving on our cash equivalents, the potential for a significant decrease in short-term interest rates is low and, therefore, a further decrease would not have a material impact on our interest income. However, there is potential for a more significant increase in short-term interest rates, which could have a more material impact on our interest income. Given our balance of cash and cash equivalents at November 1, 2015, the effect of a 10 basis point change in short-term interest rates on our interest income would be approximately \$400,000 annually. Borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus a variable rate. As such, our credit facilities expose us to market risk for changes in interest rates. We have entered into interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements for the intended purpose of reducing our exposure to interest rate volatility. As of November 1, 2015, after taking into account the effect of our interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements that were in effect at such date, approximately 70% of our long-term debt was at a fixed or capped rate, with the remainder at variable rates. Given our debt position at November 1, 2015, the effect of a 10 basis point change in interest rates on our interest expense would be approximately \$1 million annually. Such amount excludes any impact from our United States dollar-denominated Term Loan B facility, which would currently not be impacted by a 10 basis point change in interest rates due to its adjusted Eurocurrency rate floor of 0.75%. Please refer to Note 8, "Debt," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report for a further discussion of our credit facilities and interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements.

Our Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger businesses each have substantial international components that expose us to significant foreign exchange risk. Our Heritage Brand business also has international components but those components are not significant to the business. Changes in exchange rates between the United States dollar and other currencies can impact our financial results in two ways; a translation impact and a transaction impact. The translation impact refers to the impact that changes in exchange rates can have on our published financial results, as our operating results in local foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars using an average exchange rate over the representative period. Accordingly, the impact of a strengthening United States dollar, particularly against the euro, the Brazilian real, the Japanese yen, the Korean won, the British pound sterling, the Canadian dollar, the Mexican peso, the Indian rupee, the Russian ruble and the Chinese yuan renminbi, will have a negative impact on our reported results of operations.

The transaction impact on financial results is common for apparel companies that purchase goods because these goods are often purchased in United States dollars by foreign subsidiaries. As with translation, during times of a strengthening United States dollar, our results of operations will be negatively impacted from these transactions because the United States dollar-based inventory converts into a higher amount of local currency inventory, and thus a higher local currency cost of goods when the goods are sold. We also have exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates related to certain intercompany loans. We currently use and plan to continue to use foreign currency forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments to mitigate the cash flow or market value risks associated with these inventory and intercompany transactions, but we are unable to entirely eliminate these risks.

Included in the calculations of expense and liabilities for our pension plans are various assumptions, including return on assets, discount rates, mortality rates and future compensation increases. Actual results could differ from these assumptions, which would require adjustments to our balance sheet and could result in volatility in our future pension expense. Holding all other assumptions constant, a 0.25% increase or decrease in the assumed discount rate would

decrease or increase, respectively, 2015 net pension expense by approximately \$34 million.

ITEM 4 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Operating & Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Operating & Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including each of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating & Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a party to certain litigations which, in management's judgment based in part on the opinions of legal counsel, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

Please refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2015 for a description of certain significant risks and uncertainties to which our business, operations and financial condition are subject. There have been no material changes to these risk factors as of November 1, 2015.

ITEM 2 - UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾
August 3, 2015 - August 30, 2015	114,154	\$ 114.14	114,000	\$471,988,857
August 31, 2015 - October 4, 2015	262,328	108.67	261,250	443,594,792
October 5, 2015 - November 1, 2015	189,960	100.09	189,958	424,582,126
Total	566,442	\$ 106.89	565,208	\$424,582,126

⁽¹⁾ On June 1, 2015, we announced that our Board of Directors authorized us, effective June 3, 2015, to repurchase up to \$500 million of our outstanding common stock. The Board of Director's authorization is effective through June 3, 2018. Repurchases under the program may be made from time to time over the period through open market purchases, accelerated share repurchase programs, privately negotiated transactions or other methods, as we deem appropriate. Purchases are made based on a variety of factors, such as price, corporate requirements and overall market conditions, applicable legal requirements and limitations, restrictions under our debt arrangements, trading restrictions under our insider trading policy, and other relevant factors. The program may be modified, including to increase or decrease the repurchase limitation or extend, suspend, or terminate the program, by us at any time, without prior notice.

⁽²⁾ Our 2006 Stock Incentive Plan provides us with the right to deduct or withhold, or require employees to remit to us, an amount sufficient to satisfy any applicable tax withholding requirements applicable to stock-based compensation awards. To the extent permitted, employees may elect to satisfy all or part of such withholding requirements by tendering previously owned shares or by having us withhold shares having a fair market value equal to the minimum

statutory tax withholding rate that could be imposed on the transaction. Included in this table are shares withheld during the third quarter of 2015 principally in connection with the settlement of vested restricted stock units and restricted stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements, in addition to the shares repurchased as part of the stock repurchase program discussed above.

ITEM 6 - EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are included herein:

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 29, 1977); Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation, filed June 27, 1984 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3B to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 3, 1985); Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation, filed June 2, 1987 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(c) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1988); Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation, filed June 1, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 30, 1994); Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation, filed June 20, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 28, 1996); Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, filed June 29, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.9 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended May 6, 2007); Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, filed June 23, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 29, 2011).
- 3.2 Certificate of Designation of Series A Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock, filed June 10, 1986 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of the document filed as Exhibit 3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended May 4, 1986).
- 3.3 Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock of Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 26, 2003); Corrected Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock of Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation, dated April 17, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.9 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 2, 2003).
- 3.4 Certificate Eliminating Reference to Series B Convertible Preferred Stock From Certificate of Incorporation of Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation, filed June 12, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.10 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended May 6, 2007).
- 3.5 Certificate Eliminating Reference to Series A Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock From Certificate of Incorporation of Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 28, 2007).
- 3.6 Certificate of Designations of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock of Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 12, 2010).
- 3.7 Certificate Eliminating Reference to Series A Convertible Preferred Stock From Certificate of Incorporation of PVH Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 3, 2013).
- 3.8 By-Laws of PVH Corp., as amended through February 2, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 3, 2012).

4.1 Specimen of Common Stock certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2011).

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- 4.2 Indenture, dated as of November 1, 1993, between Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.01 to the Company’s Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Reg. No. 33-50751) filed on October 26, 1993); First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 17, 2002 to Indenture dated as of November 1, 1993 between Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended November 3, 2002); Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 12, 2002 to Indenture, dated as of November 1, 1993, between Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 26, 2003); Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 6, 2010, between Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York), as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended August 1, 2010); Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 13, 2013 to Indenture, dated as of November 1, 1993, between PVH Corp. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended May 5, 2013).
- 4.3 Indenture, dated as of May 6, 2010, between Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended August 1, 2010).
- 4.4 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 8, 2012, to Indenture dated as of May 6, 2010, between PVH Corp. (formerly known as “Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation”) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2013).
- 4.5 Indenture, dated as of December 20, 2012, between PVH Corp. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 20, 2012).
- +31.1 Certification of Emanuel Chirico, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002.
- +31.2 Certification of Michael Shaffer, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating & Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002.
- *,+32.1 Certification of Emanuel Chirico, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- *,+32.2 Certification of Michael Shaffer, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating & Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- +101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- +101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- +101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

- +101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- +101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- +101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

+Filed or furnished herewith.

* Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. Such exhibits shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

SIGNATURES

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

PVH CORP.
Registrant

Dated: December 8, 2015

/s/ JAMES W. HOLMES
James W. Holmes
Senior Vice President and Controller (Chief Accounting Officer)

Exhibit Index

Exhibit	Description
31.1	Certification of Emanuel Chirico, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Michael Shaffer, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating & Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Emanuel Chirico, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
32.2	Certification of Michael Shaffer, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating & Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes – Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document