

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Alberta TIER - ETS
EU ETS
Fujian pilot ETS
Germany ETS
Korea ETS
New Zealand ETS
Shanghai pilot ETS
Singapore carbon tax

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0,49

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

1,26

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

15.686

Allowances purchased

4.688

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

20.377

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

22.618

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

69,47

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

1.387.502

Allowances purchased

753.951

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

2.876.969

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Fujian pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2,46

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

1,41

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

122.489

Allowances purchased

4.697

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

101.795

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

25.391

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Preliminary allocation and emissions not verified yet

Germany ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1,52

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

63.132

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

63.132

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Preliminary data, since verification is not before July 2023

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

3,15

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

56.258

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

47

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

56.612

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

New Zealand ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0,42

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

17.518

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

17.518

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Shanghai pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0,89

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

2,83

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

81.894

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

37.052

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

51.075

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Preliminary allocation and emissions not verified yet

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Singapore carbon tax

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1,84

Total cost of tax paid

1.146.942,13

Comment

Total cost of tax paid in Singapore Dollar

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The Energy Management department (Evonik centre of competence for all relevant topics about energy economy) serves as central interface not only for the purchase of allowances and supporting the operational units when designing a purchasing strategy but also for monitoring the real emissions and the available allowances. Energy Management also supports the operational units in complying with the regulations. Among others, Energy Management is the central information hub within Evonik for emissions trading and carbon taxation systems. The strategy of Evonik around the world includes the consultation of the operational units and monitoring the regulatory developments. In consultation with the operational units and under consideration of the available certificates and the planned emissions, the needed allowances for the compliance will be purchased successively within the fourth trading period of the EU ETS as well as the German ETS.

For the Fujian and Shanghai ETS, Evonik owns also a specialized department for supporting the operational units in this matter. An exchange between the EU and the Chinese department takes place, since both departments are being functionally steered by the same management. Same applies for the Korea ETS.

Besides complying with the Fujian, Shanghai, EU, New Zealand and Korea ETS by purchasing certificates as well as the carbon taxation in Alberta and Singapore, Evonik is promoting internal energy efficiency measures via ISO 50001 (energy management system including energy policy, energy targets, energy performance indicators etc.), an internal service department improving the value chain globally (SEEC) and site-driven activities to reduce the need for certificates.

Further more Evonik developed a new ambitious GHG emission reduction strategy and participates in the Science based Targets Initiative . This will help us to manage risks arising from the several global pricing regimes.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat, India. 51 wind turbines are installed at 1.8MW. The project activity employs renewable energy source for electricity generation which would otherwise been generated by the conventional fossil fuel based power plants. This will reduce the emission of gaseous, liquid and/or solid effluents/wastes.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15.000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Ecological leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The wind farm, which consists of 68 turbines, is located in the Mexican state of Oaxaca. The plant increases the share of renewable energies in the electricity mix in the region and thus reduces the use of fossil energy sources. With a capacity of 102 megawatts, the wind energy project saves around 240,160 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents annually. The wind farm also improves the power supply in isolated regions of the country and meets the increasing demand for electricity in a climate-friendly way.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

23.000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Consideration of legal requirements
Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Ecological leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

Project type

Peatland protection and restoration

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia. The project seeks to protect and restore 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local people sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change – all based on a solid business model. The project area stores vast amounts of CO₂, and plays a vital role in stabilizing water flows, preventing devastating peat fires, enriching soil nutrients and providing clean water. It is rich in biodiversity, being home to large populations of many high conservation value species, including some of the world's most endangered; such as the Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). It is surrounded by villages for which it supports traditional livelihoods including farming, fishing, and non-timber forest products harvesting. Average 7,451,846 tons of GHG emission reductions annually through avoided deforestation and forest degradation, prevention of peat drainage and fires.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

10.000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Temporary crediting

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Ecological leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Implicit price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Carbon prices are not in all regions in place where Evonik is operating, yet. However, we believe that carbon pricing regimes will sooner or later be implemented in those regions as well. Based on political developments and analysts input, we make assumptions when price systems are going to start there and at which levels as well as which developments. For regions where price systems are in place, we also make assumptions about the price developments based on political developments and analysts input. In a nutshell we assume price systems to expand and prices to increase. The mentioned minimum and maximum price below are taken from 2022 and show the range between the different regions, where Evonik is operating and a carbon pricing regime exists (here China and the EU).

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

5

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

87

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Risk management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify
For investments with an overall project size of less than 25 m€ a consideration of CO2 is mandatory in case a first estimation will show an impact of 1.000 to p.a. or more.

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our internal carbon prices have driven investments projects for energy efficiency and low-carbon further and are supporting Evonik in achieving its climate neutrality target.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets

% of suppliers by number

35

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

61

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

45

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As part of our committed 11% Scope 3 target for SBTi, collaboration with our suppliers is critical. It is important that suppliers set their own SBTi targets, communicate them with Evonik and work together to achieve them.

For this reason, the SBTi targets, the planning of a commitment to the targets, the emission data and the possible reduction levers are queried annually. From the request, the suppliers that need additional assistance in committing to the SBTi target or those that are not yet planning a commitment are identified. Intensive dialogs are held to share knowledge and conceptual approaches with suppliers.

So far, 5% of the suppliers could be convinced to commit to SBTi and another 15% could be promised conceptual support.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

5% of Evonik suppliers were convinced to register with SBTi and start the commitment process, even though they had not planned to commit. Another 15% were helped

conceptually in developing the targets. The goal for suppliers is to get SBTi targets approved. Based on the 11% Scope 3 goal, we measure success by the coverage of our suppliers with SBTi Commitment. Knowing that the SBTi targets will be revalidated in 2026, each supplier should reduce at least 15% of their emissions by 2030. For this purpose, an internal tracking system has been set up so that both Evonik and the supplier have transparency about the current status.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

60

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

82

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As part of our committed 11% Scope 3 target at SBTi, collaboration with our suppliers is critical. It is also important that everyone is on the same level of knowledge in a dynamic environment. Regulations, requirements, sustainability definitions and various other things are changing so rapidly that a common language is important so that together we can reduce emissions in the value chain. For this reason, we held numerous Supplier Days in the reporting year. For all significant raw material suppliers, the Supplier Days were divided regionally into Europe, Asia and the Americas. Significant means that suppliers with more than 10000t CO₂e in the reporting year were invited. In addition, for the very first time there was a separate Logistics Supplier Day, which was even held in person with all strategic logistics suppliers. The focus topics of the Supplier Days were the SBTi goals (requirements, conceptual exchange of experience), Evonik expectations and requirements for Product Carbon Footprint data (or LCA data).

The feedback from the participants was all very positive and also the participation rate was high (~70%). Thus, it can be assumed that the engagement campaign was very successful.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success is measured on the one hand by the number of participants and the positive feedback from suppliers, and on the other hand by the forming of new sustainability exchange groups in which numerous suppliers proactively approached Evonik after the

Supplier Days and asked for additional dialog. In addition, further suppliers were sensitized to participate in the science-based targets initiative.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Evonik has a process in place to evaluate the sustainability performance of its portfolio. This evaluation is based on the framework for Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). In this process, the product portfolio of Evonik is clustered into PARCs (Product - Application- Region-Combination). The assessment of all the PARCs is used in a structured overall evaluation of the sustainability performance of our portfolio, resulting in allocation of the PARCs to the performance categories leader (A++), driver (A+), performer (B), transitioner (C-), or challenged (C--). We refer to products and solutions allocated to the categories leader (A++) and driver (A+) as Next Generation Solutions (NGS).

The share of Sales of Next Generation Solutions was 43% in 2022. We aim to increase this share to above 50% by 2030 and to keep the share of Challenged products below 5% at the same time.

To achieve this target of > 50% NGS in our external sales, we are in permanent discussions with our customers in all markets to promote our existing products with superior sustainability performance or to jointly develop new, sustainable solutions together with our customers.

The information on our PSA process and the results is published in our Sustainability Report and other official statements. Therefore, it is not limited to a defined share of our customer base.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement in the Sales share of our Next Generation Solutions. It is the target to increase this share to > 50% by 2030.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As a specialty chemical company, Evonik sells products into complex systems. Therefore, close collaboration with customers and other system partners is part of our DNA since a very long time. Extending these collaborative approaches to sustainability, and more specific, to GHG reduction targets, does not need a separate campaign or initiative. It is applied to all of our customer base, as this is the "normal" way we develop and sell our products.

Some recent, more prominent examples:

- Evonik is in the process of building a production plant for bio-based and fully biodegradable Rhamnolipids. Petrochemical raw materials are replaced by fermentation of sugar. This new technology was developed as an outcome of a strategic partnership with our customer Unilever.
- Evonik supports BMW's "Future Sustainable Car Materials (FSCM)" project in a consortium of industrial and scientific partners that pools know-how for circular solutions in vehicle production. The core of the FSCM initiative is to develop innovative process routes and material concepts for large parts of the value chain, thus enabling a circular economy in vehicle production.
- Evonik is involved in a research project to recover high-purity lithium from recycled batteries from electric vehicles (EV). Led by ACCUREC Recycling GmbH, various partners from science and industry are working on the EarLi project so that lithium from batteries can be returned to the supply chain.
- Evonik has developed an efficient chemical recycling process for converting flexible PU foams back to the original polyol raw material. Evonik's new hydrolysis recycling process has the potential to achieve circularity in the flexible PU foam industry. This process is now further refined in a partnership with The Vita Group, a leading provider of value-added and differentiated flexible PU foam products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement in the Sales share of our Next Generation Solutions. It is the target to increase this share to > 50% by 2030.

C12.1d

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

Evonik as a specialty chemicals company provides solutions for high performance markets. Our products are integral part of material-related processes and applications thereby improving performances or allowing for the application at all. Evonik comprises extensive knowledge in various markets and needs along value chains. As enabler of various value chain partners Evonik sees the growing relevance of circular economy. The company took action by implementing the Global Circular Plastics Program which bundles all activities with regard to the various Circular Plastics opportunities. Specifically, Evonik is now able to provide a comprehensive and steadily growing solution portfolio for mechanical and chemical recycling technologies which enable partners of the plastics value chain to transform from linear to circular businesses. With the starting transformation from linear to circular business, Evonik also acknowledges the next step to broaden the view from plastics focus in EU markets to materials beyond plastics and other international markets.

As circular economy business models and recycling technologies evolve, it becomes very clear in practice that circularity requires partnerships beyond common supplier/customer relations as closing the loop relies on all value chain partners to contribute their specific knowledge and capabilities. In the case of the Circular Plastics Program, our partners are OEMs, Brand owners, equipment and technology providers for mechanical and chemical recycling, research partners for chemical recycling such as solvolysis and pyrolysis, compounders, recyclers, logistics partners and waste management companies.

To engage with such partners to drive circularity for plastics, one of our core methods is to establish collaborative projects for recycling in which we contribute with the most suited business solutions of Evonik. On the one hand, Evonik can bring together new business partners, which were not in contact before due to linear business relations. On the other hand, Evonik aspires new partnerships through business development, conferences, fairs, and participation in incubators. The opportunities to contribute value to the partnerships often evolve around technical recycling challenges of our partners where we can offer and harmonize joint solutions such as how to improve the quality and output of recyclates. These activities are complemented by activities in respective associations, the VC sustainability tech fund which can support our partnerships, as well as communication through political relations, sponsoring and the Evonik Circular Plastics Website. A highlight was the K Fair in Düsseldorf, Germany, where Evonik presented solutions centered around sustainability and circularity.

Partners are chosen based on different criteria. On the one hand, due to regulations and existing waste management infrastructures, recycling is likely to become a regional market. Therefore, we closely work with partners which can create joint activities around regional facilities such as waste managers and recyclers. On the other hand, we choose partners which can close critical value chain positions and can help to create scaling opportunities to further develop recycling technologies. In certain cases, the recycled products can also serve Evonik as alternative and more sustainable feedstock for captive use, which is another aspect for prioritization. An essential focus is on the creation of circular ecosystem partnerships to

demonstrate concrete examples for a circular economy and the joint approach across industries.

Evonik aims to generate additional sales of at least €350 million by 2030 with solutions for circular plastics. Furthermore, Evonik engages in the science based targets initiative which will help to quantify progress beyond monetary values. Of qualitative relevance are the reduction of footprint / increase of handprint, number of successful partnerships, and joint technology development with regard to recycling technologies. During the reporting year, new partnerships such as the one with BMW were established, Evonik could successfully position itself as enabler of the circular plastics value chain not just in the Technosphere but also the Biosphere and advanced the development of design for circularity pathways.

One representative example is the joint consortium with BMW and many other value chain partners, where Evonik applies its new portfolio of additives for mechanical recycling and compounding. Another example is the monomaterial concept car seat which was one of the center pieces at the K Fair in Düsseldorf, Germany. Due to the fact that it is manufactured from solely one material, i.e. Evonik's polyamide, circularity is not just realized by a simple recycling process but is inherently part of the design phase, thereby guiding future ways for product design.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

All strategic suppliers should set science-based emissions targets. If possible, these should be set so that they are in line with the 1.5°C target. In the report year, we first tracked which suppliers are already committed to SBTi, regardless of the level of the target. Since 2022, all standard contracts have been expanded to include climate change clauses, so that in addition to the provision and reduction of PCF data, the setting of a science-based emissions target is also included.

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

80

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

14

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

 Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

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

Evonik is involved in many national and international competency networks in the area of sustainability- These include econsense, Together for Sustainability, Chemistry4Climate or VCI (Verband chemischer Industrien). Evonik is also a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and is committed to its vision 2050. For all different networks several working groups have been established in order to contribute to the respective objectives. All of these memberships and activities are steered and decided by a cross functional high level committee (so called sustainability council).

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify
Association

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Climate protection platform Chemistry4Climate, a joint initiative of the Verband chemischer Industrien (VCI) and Verein deutscher Ingenieure (VDI)

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

3.097.371

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

The aim of this dialogue platforms is to come up with practical ideas on how the chemical industry and other sectors can move towards defossilization by 2045. Chemistry4Climate supports Germany as an industrial base and promote a fairer world, where value chains are viewed globally and partner regions are given a fairer share as advocated by the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Trust or foundation

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Ecosense

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

20.452

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

Econsense has the goal to provide a dialogue platform and think tank to advance sustainable development in business. They want to actively shape the change to a more sustainable economy and society. Additionally, they track and analyze all relevant

issues: from environmental protection to human rights - always with a focus on the business case for sustainability. In exchange with business, politics and civil society, Econsense proactively addresses sustainability challenges and advocate frameworks and policies that enable business' innovation and competitiveness. This makes econsense a valued thought leader, advisor and partner in matters of sustainability.

Among

other econsense has been in discourse with policymakers regarding the implementation of the EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial information, the recommendations of the TCFD and the Circular Economy legislation e.g., Ecodesign Directive of the European Commission. Evonik actively contributes to the work in several econsense groups e.g. Environmental & Climate Issues, Reporting & Rating, SDGs & Digital Transformation and Sustainability in the Supply Chain.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Trust or foundation

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is the premier global, CEO-led community of over 200 of the world's leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net-zero, nature positive, and more equitable future.

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

105.922

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

The market signal identified as being significant for Evonik from the heart of the sustainability analysis. These include, for example, anticipated regulatory trends, environmental and social performance compared to alternative, and major sustainability ambitions in Evonik markets. The evaluation is based on the framework for Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA) developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. This enables Evonik to take account of different market signals in

the various end-markets for our business. Furthermore, Evonik plays an active role within the WBCSD in the ongoing development of a circularity-related sustainability analysis (e.g. standardization and evaluation of circularity).

The WBCSD's CFO Network brings together 50 CFOs from across all sectors and geographies. Members of the CFO Network are collaborating to raise the bar on the "S" in ESG through open discussion and giving input into the global standard-setting processes.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify

Non profit association

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Together for Sustainability

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

35.000

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

TfS aims to improve sustainability all along the chemical supply chain. This includes human rights, green house gas emissions and social aspects. TfS works on establishing harmonized approaches to calculate, collect and share carbon footprint data with the buyer network. This is understood as basis to work together on reducing the carbon footprint. TfS is aligning this approach tightly with organisations such as WBCSD and SBTi. By doing this, the acceptance and will of the chemical industry to reduce GHG emissions is shown and influences positively authorities and governments globally. In 2022 TfS launched a robust version of the PCF Guideline covering also Corporate Accounting. The full open-source PCF Guideline allows suppliers and companies to calculate PCFs and Corporate Scope 3 Category 1 (Scope 3.1 – purchased goods and services) GHG emissions. TfS kicked off a pilot of an IT solution, a platform that enables TfS members and suppliers to safely share upstream product carbon footprint. It will make it easier for business to conduct cross-industry comparisons and compile and manage their emissions across all three scopes. The pilot is expected to be completed early 2024.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify

Initiative

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

BDI Initiative Circular Economy

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

10.000

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

The holistic closing of material cycles is a central key to sustainable management and thus also to achieving climate targets. Due to its high level of technological competence, Germany as an industrial location has enormous potential to become the leading provider of new technologies that enable the economically sensible recycling of raw materials used and at the same time reduce dependence on raw material imports.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Evonik Financial Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 64-68

Table T28, page 43

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

Table T28 on page 43 provides an overview of the content of the Non-financial statement (NFS) pursuant to sections 315b and c and sections 289b through 289e of

the
German Commercial Code (HGB),. Table T26 on page 48 provides an overview of the
content of the Non-financial statement (NFS) pursuant to sections 315b and c and
sections 289b through 289e of the
German Commercial Code (HGB), including climate change.

Pages 64-68 key climate-related information is presented using the TCFD structure,
divided into the categories governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and
targets.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

Page/Section reference

Chapter "Strategy & growth", pages 22 and 24

Chapter "The environment", pages 79 - 97

Additional index tables for TCFD, UN SDG, GRI, UN Global Compact and SASB, pages
135 - 148

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 EN ECF-Broschüre-2022 final.pdf

Page/Section reference

1) Evonik Carbon Footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3), pages 4 - 15

Content elements

Emissions figures

Other metrics

Comment

Ad 1) Evonik Carbon Footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3): Protecting the climate and the environment represents a major global challenge. Evonik takes climate and environmental protection very seriously as a key element of its sustainability strategy. Since 2008, we are therefore publishing a comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions inventory along the value chain, from the extraction of raw materials through production to the disposal of products. The methodology for the report closely follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard (referred to below as the GHG Protocol) of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	We are an active member of WBCSD, strongly involved in workstreams or projects especially in WBCSD's pathway "Products and Materials". We were an early adopter of the Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) framework by WBCSD and are actively involved in its continuous updating. Evonik's PSA method and the use of its outcomes is integral part of our strategic management process and our sustainability reporting.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Executive Board has overall responsibility for sustainability. Sustainability Council serves as steering and decision-making body chaired by CEO. Here sustainability related topics are discussed at least twice a year and occasion related (members: board, heads of divisions, heads of corporate functions Sustainability, ESHQ and strategy). The Council approves and supervises the implementation of strategies, targets and policies in the field of sustainability for example CO ₂ , Water, etc. which are the main driver of biodiversity loss. The preparation of the content of the Council is done by the Sustainability Circle, led by the responsible board member. All overarching strategic activities regarding biodiversity within Evonik are developed by the heads of the corporate functions ESHQ and Sustainability. These heads receive information on a time-to-time basis by a subgroup (consisting mainly of lower hierarchical level members of those divisions) working on biodiversity issues to discuss the work status and strategic decisions.

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify Commitments apply to palm oil and derivatives. Commitment to reduce deforestation from our supply chain. Commitment to use only RSPO-certified palm oil and palm kernel oil by 2025.

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

In 2022 we started to develop an assessment of our company impacts on biodiversity along the value chain (i.e. upstream and direct activities). This assessment will be developed further in the course of the year 2023 using several metrics recommended by TNFD* to disclose on nature related impacts (some TNFD indicators are not yet implemented but will be in the next two years). They are structured based on the 5 most important pressures on biodiversity according to IPBES:

- Land Use Change: total extend of land use (change) by type business activities
- Climate Change: GHG emissions scope 1,2 and 3
- Direct exploitation: water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water stress
- Pollution: total pollutants released, volume of discharged water total amount of hazardous wastes and total non-GHG air pollutants.
- Invasive alien species: left off due to a lack of agreement on metrics. This aspect has a low materiality the chemical sector in contrary to the agricultural sector.

*"The TNFD Nature-related Risk and Opportunity Management and Disclosure Framework, Beta v0.4 Annex 4.3, Disclosure Metrics, Annexes", March 2023

These selected indicators will allow us to identify the sites having the biggest impact on biodiversity as well as our most relevant raw materials regarding biodiversity. Once these most important sites and raw materials are identified, measures that have been identified can be prioritised.

currently, we expect the development to be completed in 2025

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
Other, please specify
Other: WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

In 2022 we started to develop an assessment and we are going to develop it further in the course of the year 2023. To assess the dependency of Evonik on biodiversity we use the following indicators also based on TNFD*:

- Dependency on water availability by mapping the freshwater intake of the site to its water scarcity drawn
- The dependency on biobased raw materials availability of the sites by showing the amount of biobased raw material purchased together with the country of origin
- The risks of the plant because of climate-related hazards, which might limit safe operation of the plant, based on the WWF biodiversity risk filter
- The dependency on genetic variance because of using biotechnological production on the site (fermentative or enzymatic processes) (not yet implemented)

* "The TNFD Nature-related Risk and Opportunity Management and Disclosure Framework, Beta v0.4 Annex 4.3, Disclosure Metrics, Annexes", March 2023

Our dependency analysis will allow us to identify sites and raw materials that are the most relevant regarding biodiversity and results are used to prioritise already proposed measures and are used as basis for discussions with key actors at sites to develop new measures and set up actions. This analysis also will enable us to better trace the supply chain back of our raw materials.

The WWF Risk Filter (biodiversity and water) is also being used to determine which risks are resulting from our impacts and dependencies. Regarding water that is one of the 5 most important pressures on biodiversity, we are determining the sites having the most important physical, regulatory and reputational water risks and use these results for further prioritisation of water savings measures.

Currently, we expect the development to be completed in 2025

C15.4

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

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Japan

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Kasumigaura-Kitaura

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Belgium

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Schorren en Polder van de Beneden-Schelde

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Netherlands

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Wadden Sea

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Germany

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Orchards at the lower Main

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

China

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Qingdao-Rizhao coastal wetland and islands

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Germany

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Jura mountains of Baselland - Soothurn

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Dapingding and Hsutsuo Harbor

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Niagara River Corridor, Niagara River Corridor

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

South Africa

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Ethekwini south

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Production of specialty chemicals

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

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

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Influence on public policy and lobbying	pp,95-96  ¹

 ¹Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Evonik's CDP climate change response has been signed off by the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change, the Chief Human resource officer (C-HRO), member of the Board of Evonik.	Director on board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Nothing to add

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	18.488.000.000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Arcadis

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

36

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Arcadis

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

16

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Arcadis

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

188

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

18.400

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8.524

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

97.357

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

465

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

215

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.459

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

9.868

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4.573

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

52.230

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method**Scope 3 category(ies)****Allocation level**

Company wide

Allocation level detail**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**

8.934

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4.140

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

47.283

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.051

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

487

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5.561

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Church & Dwight Co., Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

980

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Church & Dwight Co., Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

454

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Church & Dwight Co., Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5.187

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

19.332

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8.959

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

102.316

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method**Scope 3 category(ies)****Allocation level**

Company wide

Allocation level detail**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**

7.603

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3.523

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

40.242

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

824

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

382

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4.364

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

467

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

217

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.473

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method**Scope 3 category(ies)****Allocation level**

Company wide

Allocation level detail**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**

35

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

16

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased heat and electricity

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

187

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5.649

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.618

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

29.897

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.178

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

546

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6.237

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

International Paper Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method**Scope 3 category(ies)****Allocation level**

Company wide

Allocation level detail**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**

1.042

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

International Paper Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

483

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

International Paper Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5.513

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3.580

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.659

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

18.946

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3.580

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.659

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e.

purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

18.946

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

27.673

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased