

## **Finance and insurance**

- ✓ Cost of capital
- ✓ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

## **Stakeholder and customer demands**

- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ✓ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

## **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- ✓ Global targets

## **Direct interaction with climate**

- ✓ On asset values, on the corporate

## **Macro and microeconomy**

- ✓ Globalizing markets

### **(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario**

*High emissions scenario (SSP3-7.0) assumes global emissions double current levels and global warming exceeds 3.5C by the end of the century. This scenario implies little change from the global economy's current trajectory of the usage of fossil fuels as its main energy source.*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*Our assessment of physical risks utilized climate modeling projections based on the latest standards approved by the United Nations (U.N.) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These projections are categorized into prescribed GHG emissions scenarios known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). Each SSP combines qualitative narratives of potential societal developments with assumed measures influencing the trajectories of global emissions and subsequent global temperature changes.*

## **Climate change**

### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

## Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

*Select from:*

☒ SSP1

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

#### **(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario**

##### **Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

##### **Finance and insurance**

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

##### **Stakeholder and customer demands**

- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

##### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- ☒ Global targets

##### **Direct interaction with climate**

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

##### **Macro and microeconomy**

- ☒ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Low emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) assumes carbon emissions are significantly reduced to reach net zero after 2050 and maintain warming below 2C by 2100. To achieve this, society shifts from a focus on economic growth toward lower resources and fossil fuel usage.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Our assessment of physical risks utilized climate modeling projections based on the latest standards approved by the United Nations (U.N.) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These projections are categorized into prescribed GHG emissions scenarios known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). Each SSP combines qualitative narratives of potential societal developments with assumed measures influencing the trajectories of global emissions and subsequent global temperature changes.*

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

##### Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

##### Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

#### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- ☒ Global targets

#### **Direct interaction with climate**

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

#### **Macro and microeconomy**

- ☒ Globalizing markets

### **(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario**

*The Net-Zero Scenario (NZE) shows a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, with advanced economies achieving net zero prior to others. This scenario also meets key energy-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular universal energy access by 2030 and major improvements in air quality. It limits global temperature rise to 1.5C.*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*The transition to a lower-carbon economy may present policy, legal, market, technology, and reputational risks as well as business opportunities. To assess the potential impacts of these transition risks and opportunities, we used two scenarios, including a 2C or lower global warming trajectory as recommended by TCFD. The scenarios used were modeled by the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2023. The IEA's WEO is an annual report that provides a detailed analysis of the global energy landscape and offers scenarios for the future. It examines key trends and developments including energy demand, supply, investments, and government policies. The two IEA WEO scenarios we used are the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the Net Zero Emissions Scenario (NZE).  
[Add row]*

## **(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

*The TCFD assessment and scenario analysis provided us with insights on how climate change may impact our business, which will inform our climate action and transition planning. By assessing three time frames and different climate scenarios, we considered the unpredictable nature of climate-related risks and opportunities and their potential impacts on our business strategies across different planning horizons. Recognizing the potential impacts of physical damage and operational disruptions from climate-related natural threats, our management has implemented site-hardening measures, resilience building design and construction, and maintains insurance coverage. These initiatives are intended to help safeguard our operations, minimize potential downtime, and accelerate recovery from disruptions. We are actively building resilience to transition risks, including the rising costs of raw materials and the implications of carbon pricing. We are diversifying our supply chains and securing long-term contracts when possible and necessary, to further stabilize material pricing and reduce dependency on any single source. By investing in innovative product design that requires fewer materials, identifying alternative materials, introducing alternate suppliers and supplier locations, optimizing supply chain efficiency, and enhancing relationships with key suppliers, we can better manage costs and navigate price volatility. We have set near-term targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our commitment to set a net-zero target will further align Kenvue with global climate goals and better prepare us for forthcoming regulations. As part of our near-term targets, we're working to reduce our emissions through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, fleet decarbonization projects, and our Supplier Climate Action Program. We have key metrics to measure and track our processes for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as our reduction targets for GHG emissions highlighted in the "Metrics and targets" section. Simultaneously, we are exploring climate-related opportunities as part of our business strategy. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy relief product revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers.*

[Fixed row]

## (5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

### (5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :In 2023 we prioritized our SBTi goal development and the completion of a climate scenarios analysis to inform our TCFD and climate action plan. In 2025 will we begin work on our climate transition plan.

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

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to develop a formal climate transition plan to guide our climate targets and scenario analysis outlined in our Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report.*

*[Fixed row]*

## (5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

### (5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

### (5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

### **(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.**

#### **Products and services**

##### **(5.3.1.1) Effect type**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

##### **(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

##### **(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area**

*Some agricultural-based commodities are used in the formulation of our products, and disruptions due to long-term climatic changes (i.e., heatwaves or drought) or extreme weather events (i.e., severe storms or flooding) may affect the growing conditions, availability, and cost of raw materials such as palm oil and soy. Fluctuations in agricultural output may also result in increased costs to secure limited resources during supply shortages, potentially impacting profit margins and requiring strategic partnerships or alternative sourcing strategies to mitigate potential risks. We are actively building resilience to transition risks, including the rising costs of raw materials and the implications of carbon pricing. We are diversifying our supply chains and securing long-term contracts when possible and necessary, to further stabilize material pricing and reduce dependency on any single source. By investing in innovative product design that requires fewer materials, identifying alternative materials, introducing alternate suppliers and supplier locations, optimizing supply chain efficiency, and enhancing relationships with key suppliers, we can better manage costs and navigate price volatility.*

#### **Upstream/downstream value chain**

##### **(5.3.1.1) Effect type**

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Kenvue may face potential impacts from both physical and transition risks on multiple fronts. Physical damages to Kenvue-owned facilities from climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt operations, which could require repairs that may have financial impact and disrupt production schedules. These disruptions may require strategic adjustments like increasing production capacity at unaffected backup facilities or maintaining safety stock to address customer satisfaction and market competitiveness. The application of carbon pricing on plastics and chemicals under Scope 3 emissions could mean that Kenvue may face increased costs associated with the full product lifecycle, spanning the extraction, production, transportation, and end-of-life phases. Such policy changes may necessitate a strategic reassessment and potential redesign of our supply chain to reduce emissions, focusing on lower-carbon feedstocks and sustainable sourcing, efficient production methods, and technological upgrades. We have set near-term targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our commitment to set a net-zero target will further align Kenvue with global climate goals and better prepare us for forthcoming regulations. As part of our near-term targets, we're working to reduce our emissions through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, fleet decarbonization projects, and our Supplier Climate Action Program. We have key metrics to measure and track our processes for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as our reduction targets for GHG emissions*

## Investment in R&D

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Kenvue may also benefit from climate-related opportunities. For example, as climate change impacts environmental factors like pollen levels, there may be an increase in demand for effective allergy relief solutions. Kenvue's portfolio of over-the-counter allergy relief products are well positioned to meet such a growing consumer demand. Our allergy relief product offerings not only support our commitment to addressing health concerns exacerbated by environmental changes but also position us to responsibly contribute to public health solutions. Additionally, investing in research and development for new allergy relief solutions aligns with our strategy of science-backed innovation, strengthening our competitive position in the consumer health sector.*

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Risks

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

### (5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Recognizing the potential impacts of physical damage and operational disruptions from climate-related natural threats, our management has implemented site-hardening measures, resilience building design and construction, and maintains insurance coverage. These initiatives are intended to help safeguard our operations, minimize potential downtime, and accelerate recovery from disruptions. We are actively building resilience to transition risks, including the rising costs of raw materials and the implications of carbon pricing. We are diversifying our supply chains and securing long-term contracts when possible and necessary, to further stabilize material pricing and reduce dependency on any single source. By investing in innovative product design that requires fewer materials, identifying alternative materials, introducing alternate suppliers and supplier locations, optimizing supply chain efficiency, and enhancing relationships with key suppliers, we can better manage costs and navigate price volatility. We have set near-term targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our commitment to set a net-zero target will further align Kenvue with global climate goals and better prepare us for forthcoming regulations. As part of our near-term targets, we're working to reduce our emissions through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, fleet decarbonization projects, and our Supplier Climate Action Program. We have key metrics to measure and track our processes for managing*

climate-related risks and opportunities, such as our reduction targets for GHG emissions highlighted in the “Metrics and targets” section. Simultaneously, we are exploring climate-related opportunities as part of our business strategy. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy relief product revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers

[Add row]

## **(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.**

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation

#### **(5.3.2.2) Effect type**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

#### **(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

#### **(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements**

Physical damages to Kenvue-owned facilities from climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt operations, which could require repairs that may have financial impact and disrupt production schedules. These disruptions may require strategic adjustments like increasing production capacity at unaffected backup facilities or maintaining safety stock to address customer satisfaction and market competitiveness. Similarly, weather-related business interruptions may affect both Kenvue-owned facilities and external manufacturers and may lead to supply disruptions, affecting the timely delivery of products to customers. This may result in revenue loss and potential reputational damage if not managed effectively through contingency plans and insurance coverage. Some agricultural-based commodities are used in

the formulation of our products, and disruptions due to long-term climatic changes (i.e., heatwaves) or extreme weather events (i.e., severe storms) may affect the growing conditions, availability, and cost of raw materials such as palm oil and soy. Fluctuations in agricultural output may also result in increased costs to secure limited resources during supply shortages, potentially impacting profit margins and requiring strategic partnerships or alternative sourcing strategies to mitigate potential risks. Climate change regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions may impose additional costs on agricultural producers, who may need to adopt more sustainable farming practices or invest in carbon inset and/ or offset programs. These regulations can influence the cost structure of agricultural products, potentially leading to higher prices for raw materials if producers pass on compliance costs to downstream buyers like Kenvue. Carbon pricing under Scope 1 and 2 emissions regulations may result in new costs in certain jurisdictions, requiring expenditures for emissions assessment, monitoring systems, and potentially higher operational costs. Beyond compliance costs, the transition may require strategic investments in emissions reduction initiatives and renewable energy sources, and financial planning to balance short-term financial considerations with our long-term sustainability goals. The application of carbon pricing on plastics and chemicals under Scope 3 emissions could mean that Kenvue may face increased costs associated with the full product lifecycle, spanning the extraction, production, transportation, and end-of-life phases.

[Add row]

**(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?**

|  |                                                                                                |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years   |

[Fixed row]

**(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.**

|       |                                                                           |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       | Methodology or framework used to assess alignment                         |
| Row 1 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify |

[Add row]

## (5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

### (5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

### (5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

### (5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. We are continuing to build foundational ESG practice areas that are aligned with emerging trends including sourcing due diligence, climate-resilience and decarbonization of operations, products and value chain, and managing the impacts we create and dependencies on nature. We have a defined approach for ESG nonfinancial regulatory disclosures. We are currently developing our management of value chain and product related regulations to ensure we leverage existing infrastructure (regulatory affairs) and create an end-to-end model, from horizon scanning to policy influence, to compliance scoping, governance and implementation.*

[Fixed row]

## (5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

### Suppliers

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

### Smallholders

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

#### (5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

#### (5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet,*

and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to evaluate landscape projects as part of our palm oil sourcing and paper and wood fiber approaches, which often includes engaging with smallholders.

## Customers

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

## Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

## Other value chain stakeholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

[Fixed row]

**(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?**

**Climate change**

### (5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

### (5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*In accordance with the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), we are targeting Kenvue suppliers that represent 75% of our suppliers by emissions to SBTs by year-end 2028. If we are successful, 75% of our suppliers by emissions covering Purchased Goods & Services (C1), and Upstream Transportation & Distribution (C4), will have SBTs by the end of 2028. In developing our target, Kenvue considered its entire supply base as a first step to determine which suppliers were in scope for inclusion.*

#### **(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Select from:*

☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

209

### **Forests**

#### **(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

#### **(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

*Select from:*

☒ 76-99%

#### (5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

*For wood fiber, our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates, and leaflets by means of our annual Wood Fiber Assessment. To ensure that our palm derivatives suppliers are compliant with our Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing and No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation positions we assess our suppliers using the Sustainable Palm Index.*

#### (5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### (5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

135

[Fixed row]

### (5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

#### Climate change

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

#### (5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☒ Material sourcing

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*To advance our transition toward net zero, we must support our value chain partners in setting and achieving their own ambitious science-based climate goals. Our supplier engagement program allows us to customize the way we engage with our value chain partners based on their climate maturity, carbon footprint and long-term decarbonization strategies. In accordance with SBTi, we will work towards 75% of our suppliers by emissions — covering purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution — set science-based targets by 2028.*

### Forests

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

#### (5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests
- ☒ Material sourcing

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*Kenvue prioritizes engagement with suppliers of products with substantive environmental impacts relating to Forests, specifically paper, wood-fiber products, and palm oil. Kenvue is committed to the responsible sourcing of palm oil, palm kernel oil and palm-based derivatives, which includes removing commodity-driven deforestation from our supply chain and respecting human rights in our business relationships. Our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates and leaflets. Our due diligence process includes an additional focus on suppliers located in regions with a heightened risk for deforestation.*

[Fixed row]

#### (5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

## Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

### (5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*Our Supplier Climate Action Program allows us to customize the way we engage with our value chain partners based on their climate maturity, carbon footprint and long-term decarbonization strategies. As the program was recently launched, we do not yet have a formal policy in place for non-compliance, but will continuously evolve the program elements. We do, however, have some contractual elements in place for environmental compliance and some policies in place for addressing non-compliance among suppliers for our Environmental, Health, and Safety program.*

## Forests

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

### (5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

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

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*We monitor supplier and producer performance to verify conformance to our responsible palm oil sourcing principles using a wide range of partners and technologies, with a preference for use of independent third-party verification methods where available. When an instance of nonconformance to our sourcing principles occurs, we take specific actions depending on the nature and severity of the nonconformance, where a producer falls in our supply chain, and the amount of commercial influence and leverage we may have to correct the behavior. Our primary approach is to engage and to give nonconforming producers the opportunity to improve their practices and to conform with our sourcing principles. In cases where there is insufficient progress against time-bound corrective action plans (CAP) or a lack of responsiveness to our request to correct the nonconformance, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing palm oil source material from nonconforming producers. We continually qualify alternative sources to promote sustained supply chain resiliency.*

[Fixed row]

## **(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement**

Select from:

- ☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

#### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

#### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

#### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

☒ Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

*Select from:*

☒ 76-99%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

#### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

*As part of Kenvue's Supplier Climate Action Program and Kenvue's commitment to ensure 75% of suppliers by emissions set science-based targets by 2028, priority suppliers are required to report annual environmental data to Kenvue via EcoVadis or CDP and have their science-based targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) by 2028.*

## **Forests**

#### **(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :RSPO certification for palm oil

#### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Geospatial monitoring tool
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

#### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 76-99%

#### (5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

#### (5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*We monitor supplier and producer performance to verify conformance to our responsible palm oil sourcing principles using a wide range of partners and technologies, with a preference for use of independent third-party verification methods where available. We except require our suppliers to ensure their sources of palm oil are from a legal source, where the principles and criteria of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) are met, or where a recognized equivalent certification has been implemented. In addition, we require suppliers to ensure palm oil is not sources from areas that have not been cleared of natural forest since December 31, 2020. When an instance of nonconformance to our sourcing principles occurs, we take specific actions depending on the nature and severity of the nonconformance, where a producer falls in our supply chain, and the amount of commercial influence and leverage we may have to correct the behavior. Our primary approach is to engage and to give nonconforming producers the opportunity to improve their practices and to conform with our sourcing principles. In cases where there is insufficient progress against time-bound corrective action plans (CAP) or a lack of responsiveness to our request to correct the nonconformance, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing palm oil source material from nonconforming producers. We continually qualify alternative sources to promote sustained supply chain resiliency.*

### Forests

#### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :FSC certification or recycled wood-based material

#### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

#### **(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-25%

#### **(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ 76-99%

#### **(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*Kenvue is committed to zero deforestation and to ensuring the paper-based packaging we purchase directly originates from low-risk sources. In addition, we require suppliers to ensure wood fiber is not sourced from areas that have not been cleared of natural forest since December 31, 2020. This aligns with Kenvue's goal to achieve 100% certified or verified recycled paper and wood fiber packaging by 2025. Certification schemes that are accepted by Kenvue for this goal include FSC or PEFC chain of custody standard only when FSC is not available. Our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates and leaflets. With the support of a third-party validator, we conduct an annual supplier risk assessment to maintain supply chain transparency, validate supplier product claims, materials certifications, and verify conformance to our sourcing principles and commitments. When an instance of nonconformance to our responsible paper and wood-fiber product sourcing requirements is reported to or identified by Kenvue, we require our direct supplier to develop and implement a time-bound corrective action plan (CAP), approved by Kenvue. In cases where there is insufficient progress against a CAP, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing the product from nonconforming producers.*

[Add row]

### (5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

#### Climate change

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

##### Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

#### Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

#### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

#### (5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

#### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*Kenvue's Supplier Climate Action Program supports our commitment to ensure that 75% of our suppliers by emissions — covering purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution — set science-based targets by 2028. Through this engagement program, we request these targeted suppliers to:*

- Report environmental data: by completing CDP or EcoVadis assessments.*
- Set science-based targets: with those targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), at the latest by the end of 2028.*
- Define actionable plans: mobilize actionable plans to achieve set targets and establish a process to evaluate performance and track progress, including reporting, via CDP or EcoVadis. As part of this program, Kenvue plans to support supplier capability-building through offering training and resources, customized to meet different levels of maturity*

#### (5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

#### (5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

### Forests

#### (5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Timber products

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

##### Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :We collect data on certified source materials.

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

#### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### (5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*We work with Supply Shift and Preferred by Nature to implement our wood fiber assessment which collects traceability and transparency data from our suppliers. Our wood fiber assessment is delivered via an online data collection platform to gather supply chain information including details on product, certification, recycled content, country of origin for wood fiber materials for packaging. Suppliers must provide supporting documentation along with their completed questionnaires to support their sustainability claims. This documentation includes proof of certification relevant invoices country of harvest recycled content declarations and other chain of custody documentation. Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.*

#### (5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Our Palm Oil Policy and our Position on Responsible Wood Fiber Sourcing can be found at <https://www.kenvue.com/policies-positions>

#### (5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

### Forests

#### (5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

##### Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :We collect data from our palm oil derivatives suppliers to gain visibility into our supply chain and engage them on the benefits of purchasing certified material.

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

#### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

#### (5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*Kenvue evaluates supply chain compliance with its No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments through an annual industry assessment of suppliers through a shared industry assessment tool, the Sustainable Palm Index. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. In 2023, 30% of our disclosure volume of palm oil was certified RSPO mass balance, the remaining 70% of our directly procured palm oil is covered by RSPO Book*

and Claim Credits. Manufacturers and retailers can buy RSPO Credits and RSPO Independent Smallholder Credits from RSPO certified growers, crushers, and independent smallholders. By purchasing RSPO Credits buyers encourage the production of Certified Sustainable Palm Oil.

#### **(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue**

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :RSPO

#### **(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action**

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

### **(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.**

#### **Climate change**

##### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

Select from:

☒ Customers

##### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

###### **Education/Information sharing**

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

###### **Innovation and collaboration**

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*We engage with our customers on climate to help them support the achievements of their scope 3 -related targets. It also helps us enhance our enterprise reputation and advance towards being a vendor of choice among our customers.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Our customers reduce their scope 3-related emissions and work towards achieving their goals and commitments. We can also secure preferred merchandising and promotional support for sustainable products.*

## Forests

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*We engage with our customers on forests-related matters to help them support the achievements of their environmental ambitions. It also helps us enhance our enterprise reputation and advance towards being a vendor of choice among our customers.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Our customers work towards achieving their environmental goals and commitments. We can also secure preferred merchandising and promotional support for sustainable products.*

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

#### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Investor decisions are informed by their perceptions of Kenvue's ability to adequately manage ESG related risks and opportunities.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*We see a high level of off-season engagement on ESG topics and an increase in consideration for inclusion in ESG-related funds.*  
[Add row]

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

### (6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

#### Climate change

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

##### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*For the purposes of setting inventory organizational boundaries, Kenvue is utilizing the Operational Control Approach. These boundaries include facilities where Kenvue has, at least, a controlling interest from an operational perspective or at best, the facility is owned entirely by Kenuve. In addition, operational control includes all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development, and leased, non-manufacturing and or non-research and development facilities greater than 50,000 square feet. This approach is consistent with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol and general sustainability reporting protocols and guidance.*

#### Forests

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

##### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*For the purposes of setting inventory organizational boundaries, Kenvue is utilizing the Operational Control Approach. These boundaries include facilities where Kenvue has, at least, a controlling interest from an operational perspective or at best, the facility is owned entirely by Kenuve. In addition, operational control includes all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development, and leased, non-manufacturing and or non-research and development facilities greater than 50,000 square feet. This approach is consistent with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol and general sustainability reporting protocols and guidance.*

[Fixed row]



C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

|  | Scope 2, location-based                                                                                                  | Scope 2, market-based                                                                                                  | Comment                                                                                                                                                     |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure</div> | <div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure</div> | <i>Kenvue calculates and reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions in alignment with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance</i> |

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

## **(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**

### **Scope 1**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

73841

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries.*

### **Scope 2 (location-based)**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

158307

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015).*

### **Scope 2 (market-based)**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2020

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

136832

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015)*

### **Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2022

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2644220

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*C1 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) from Kenvue's supply chain related to goods (such as external manufacturing, chemicals, packaging) and services (media, marketing, research services). This also includes Forest, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions from cotton, palm oil, and timber. Emissions were calculated using company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6*

### Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18063

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*C2 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) for categories designated as capital goods under Kenvue's financial accounting (capital equipment, construction, and facility services). Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6.*

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

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71127

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*C3 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of fuels, electricity, steam, chilled water, and district heat consumed by Kenvue. This includes well-to-tank (WTT)—GHG emissions from the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power vehicles, transmission and distribution (T&D)—GHG emissions associated with distributing electricity from a utility to the end user, and WTT and T&D loss—upstream GHG emissions associated with the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power electricity that is lost in the transmission and distribution process. Emissions were calculated using IEA loss factors for electricity and DEFRA WTT emission factors for fuels and electricity.*

## **Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2022

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

696046

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*C4 includes emissions from air, rail, road, and marine transportation, and storage of products produced in the reporting year. This can be between an organization's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, or for all inbound or outbound logistics purchased by the reporting organization from a third-party. Reporting includes all inbound and outbound third-party logistics and warehousing paid for by Kenvue.*

## **Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2022

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2314

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*C5 includes emissions from waste generated in Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, used for manufacturing and/or research and development. Emissions were calculated for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste using DEFRA's emissions factors for waste.*

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23512

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*C6 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions (emissions produced throughout a fuel's entire lifecycle, from its production to its use). Hotel stays are considered optional for reporting to the SBTi and are not reported. Travel related emissions from reimbursements were excluded. Data reported in 2023 reflects an adjustment to the methodology using DEFRA's emissions factors for air travel.*

## Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28208

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*C7 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel emissions and was calculated based on employee home and office locations and average work from home as well as commuting behaviors.*

## Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4745

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*C8 includes emissions from upstream leased assets and was calculated for sites that do not meet the criteria of Kenvue's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet.*

### **Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2022

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18082

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*C9 includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of sold products. This only includes emissions from after the point of sale when transportation of the product is not paid for by Kenvue. In general, most of the outbound transportation from Kenvue's operations to customers is paid for by Kenvue and reported in C4. Upon transfer of goods to Kenvue's customers, products are distributed/stored downstream from retailers' warehouses to their retail locations and reported in C9 and was calculated using activity-based data using DEFRA emissions factors.*

### **Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2022

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Kenvue does not sell intermediate products that require downstream processing so this category is not relevant to our organization*

## Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1129

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.*

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

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143995

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

### Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Kenvue does not have downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to our organization.*

### Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Kenvue does not have franchises, so this category is not relevant to our organization*

### Scope 3 category 15: Investments

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

735

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Emissions were calculated using a spend-based model US EPA EEIO and Kenvue's percent equity in portfolio companies.*

### Scope 3: Other (upstream)

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Kenvue does not report other upstream emissions.*

### Scope 3: Other (downstream)

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Kenvue does not report other downstream emissions.

[Fixed row]

## **(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

### **Reporting year**

#### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

62919

#### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

### **Past year 1**

#### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

71982

#### **(7.6.2) End date**

12/31/2022

#### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

## **Past year 2**

### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

73062

### **(7.6.2) End date**

12/31/2021

### **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

## **Past year 3**

### **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

73841

## (7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

## (7.6.3) Methodological details

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

[Fixed row]

## (7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

### Reporting year

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

146245

## (7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

93610

## (7.7.4) Methodological details

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting*

*Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

## Past year 1

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

154554

### (7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

113934

### (7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

### (7.7.4) Methodological details

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

## Past year 2

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

146693

#### **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)**

133505

#### **(7.7.3) End date**

12/31/2021

#### **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

### **Past year 3**

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

158307

#### **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)**

136832

#### **(7.7.3) End date**

12/31/2020

#### **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

*Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.*

*[Fixed row]*

## **(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

### **Purchased goods and services**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### **(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

2519417

#### **(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology**

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

#### **(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

#### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*C1 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) from Kenvue's supply chain related to goods (such as external manufacturing, chemicals, packaging) and services (media, marketing, research services). This also includes Forest, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions from cotton, palm oil, and timber. Emissions were calculated using company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/out (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6.*

## Capital goods

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21474

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C2 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) for categories designated as capital goods under Kenvue's financial accounting (capital equipment, construction, and facility services). Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/out (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6.*

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

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

64867

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C3 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of fuels, electricity, steam, chilled water, and district heat consumed by Kenvue. This includes well-to-tank (WTT)—GHG emissions from the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power vehicles, transmission and distribution (T&D)—GHG emissions associated with distributing electricity from a utility to the end user, and WTT and T&D loss—upstream GHG emissions associated with the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power electricity that is lost in the transmission and distribution process. Emissions were calculated using IEA loss factors for electricity and DEFRA WTT emission factors for fuels and electricity.*

### Upstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

549345

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C4 includes emissions from air, rail, road, and marine transportation, and storage of products produced in the reporting year. This can be between an organization's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, or for all inbound or outbound logistics purchased by the reporting organization from a third-party. Reporting includes all inbound and outbound third-party logistics and warehousing paid for by Kenvue.*

### Waste generated in operations

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

#### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2063

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

#### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

C5 includes emissions from waste generated in Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, used for manufacturing and/or research and development. Emissions were calculated for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste using DEFRA's emissions factors for waste.

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25901

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

C6 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions (emissions produced throughout a fuel's entire lifecycle, from its production to its use). Hotel stays are considered optional for reporting to the SBTi and are not reported. Travel related emissions from reimbursements were excluded. Data reported in 2023 reflects an adjustment to the methodology using DEFRA's emissions factors for air travel.

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

34692

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C7 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel emissions and was calculated based on employee home and office locations and average work from home as well as commuting behaviors*

## Upstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5958

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C8 includes emissions from upstream leased assets and was calculated for sites that do not meet the criteria of Kenvue's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners corresponds to emissions from facilities that were not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory.*

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18406

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C9 includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of sold products. This only includes emissions from after the point of sale when transportation of the product is not paid for by Kenvue. In general, most of the outbound transportation from Kenvue's operations to customers is paid for by Kenvue and reported in C4. Upon transfer of goods to Kenvue's customers, products are distributed/stored downstream from retailers' warehouses to their retail locations and reported in C9 and was calculated using activity-based data using DEFRA emissions factors.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Kenvue does not sell intermediate products that require downstream processing, so this category is not relevant to our organization.*

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

817

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average*

unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

166869

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Kenvue does not have any downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to our organization*

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Kenvue does not have any franchises, so this category is not relevant to our organization*

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

551

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☒ Investment-specific method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Emissions were calculated using a spend-based model (US EPA EEIO) and Kenvue's percent equity in portfolio companies.*

### Other (upstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Kenvue does not report other upstream emissions.*

### Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Kenvue does not report other downstream emissions.*

*[Fixed row]*

### (7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

### Past year 1

### (7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

2644220

**(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

18063

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

71127

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

696046

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

2314

**(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

23514

**(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

28208

**(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

4745

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

18082

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

0

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

1129

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

143995

**(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

735

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

0

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

0

**(7.8.1.19) Comment**

*Kenvue's Scope 3 emissions have a base year of 2022.*

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

|                                          | Verification/assurance status                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scope 1                                  | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 3                                  | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

[Fixed row]

**(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**

**Row 1**

**(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place**

*Select from:*

☒ Annual process

**(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year**

*Select from:*

☒ Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM-CVS\_Kenvue\_2023\_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pg 1

### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Row 1**

### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*ERM-CVS\_Kenvue\_2023\_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Pg 1*

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

*100*

## Row 2

### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

#### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

#### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

#### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

#### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM-CVS\_Kenvue\_2023\_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pg 1

#### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

#### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Row 1**

**(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category**

*Select all that apply*

- |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods                                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel                                                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting                                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products                                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets                                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |                                                                                         |

**(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Annual process

**(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Complete

**(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Limited assurance

**(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement**

*ERM-CVS\_Kenvue\_2023\_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf*

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

86

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

**Change in renewable energy consumption**

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15305

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.2

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to a 16% decrease  $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$  equals 16%. Change in renewable energy consumption purchases from 2022 to 2023 aided in Kenvue's overall emissions reduction, with a reduction of 15,305 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e from increased renewable energy purchases. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above:  $(15,305 / 185,916) * 100$  equals 8.23%.*

### Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

24971

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.4

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to a 16% decrease  $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$  equals 16%. Other emissions reduction activities implemented from 2022 to*

2023 aided in Kenvue's overall emissions reduction, with an estimated emissions savings of 24,971.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e from other emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above:  $(24,971.4 / 185,916) * 100$  equals 13.43%.

## Divestment

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no divestments in 2023

## Acquisitions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*There were no acquisitions in 2023*

### Mergers

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*There were no mergers in 2023*

### Change in output

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326.1

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.18

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to a 16% decrease  $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$  equals 16%. Change in output where Kenvue sites organically closed and opened from 2022 to 2023 aided in Kenvue's overall emissions reduction, with a reduction of 326.1 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above:  $(326.1 / 185,916) * 100$  equals 0.18%.*

### Change in methodology

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No changes in methodology in 2023*

### Change in boundary

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change in boundary in 2023*

#### Change in physical operating conditions

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No significant change in physical operating conditions in 2023*

#### Unidentified

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

☒ Increased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

6

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, equal to a 16% decrease  $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$  16%. After considering all activities and emissions savings opportunities between 2022 and 2023, 11,215.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e increase is left uncategorized/unidentified. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above:  $(11,215.4 / 185,916) * 100$  6.03%

**Other****(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

☒ No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other changes to note in 2023

[Fixed row]

**(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Select from:

☒ Market-based

**(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.**

|  | CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2) | Comment                                                             |
|--|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 1.8                                                  | Includes biogas biogenic emissions at our Helsingborg, Sweden site. |

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

**Row 1**

**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

*Select from:*

☒ CO2

**(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)**

58634

**(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference**

*Select from:*

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

**Row 2**

**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

*Select from:*

☒ CH4

**(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)**

36

**(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference**

*Select from:*

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

### Row 3

#### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

#### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

47

#### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

### Row 4

#### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

#### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4202

#### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

### (7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

**Argentina**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176

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

2478

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

0

**Brazil**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4473

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

7490

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

0

**Canada**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2921

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

287

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

## **China**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2772

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

20652

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

14957

## **Colombia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

596

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1501

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

## **Egypt**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

117

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

345

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

345

**France**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3037

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1396

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Germany**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

266

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2940

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Greece**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

531

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1976

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**India**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

786

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

11465

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

8748

**Indonesia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

931

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

5426

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

5426

## Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400

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

7192

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

4363

## Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

325

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

261

## Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1368

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

4104

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

1986

## Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11312

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

28778

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

33893

## Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1868

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1868

**Singapore**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

244

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

244

**South Africa**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2726

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

8447

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

8447

## Spain

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

486

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

309

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

## Sweden

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

228

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

## Thailand

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3540

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10825

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

10825

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24689

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

27970

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

2247  
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply  
☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

|       | Activity               | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Row 1 | <i>Stationary Fuel</i> | <i>54431</i>                         |
| Row 2 | <i>Fleet</i>           | <i>4286</i>                          |
| Row 3 | <i>Refrigerants</i>    | <i>4202</i>                          |

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

**(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.**

|       | Activity                     | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Row 1 | <i>Purchased Electricity</i> | <i>142268</i>                              | <i>89634</i>                             |
| Row 2 | <i>Purchased Steam</i>       | <i>3977</i>                                | <i>3977</i>                              |

[Add row]

**(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.**

**Consolidated accounting group**

#### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62919

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

146245

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

93610

#### (7.22.4) Please explain

*Emissions are reported for all Kenvue operations that are captured in our consolidated financial group.*

#### **All other entities**

#### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

#### (7.22.4) Please explain

*Kenvue does not report emissions for any entities outside of our consolidated accounting group.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select from:*

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

**(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

*Select from:*

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

**(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

|                                                    | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)         | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                  |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity   | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                  |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat          | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                  |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam         | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                  |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling       | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                  |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                  |

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.**

**Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

8206

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

277239

**(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh**

285445

**Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

251894

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

143109

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

395003

### Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

#### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14665

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

14665

### Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

#### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17556

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

17556

## Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3855

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3855

## Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6614

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6614

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

285235

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

437903

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

723138  
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

|                                                         | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity   | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat          | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam         | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling       | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No       |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No       |

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

## Sustainable biomass

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*

☒ HHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8206

### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

8206

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Includes biogas*

**Other biomass**

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*No other biomass uses*

#### Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

#### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

#### (7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*No other renewable fuel used*

#### Coal

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*No coal used*

**Oil**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

*Select from:*

☒ HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

57108

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

10850