Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Evonik is one of the world's leading specialty chemicals companies. Our strengths include the balanced spectrum of our business activities, end-markets, and regions. Around 80 percent of sales generated by our growth divisions come from marketleading positions, which we are systematically expanding. This strong competitive position is based on collaboration with customers, innovative capability, and integrated technology platforms. Our specialty chemicals products make an indispensable contribution to the benefits of our customers' products, which generate their success in global competition. Close cooperation with customers enables us to build up a deep knowledge of their business, so we can offer products tailored to their specifications and extensive technical service. Technology centers and customer competence centers play an important role in this around the world. Market-oriented research and development is an important driver of profitable, resource-efficient growth.
Sustainability is integrated into our strategic management process. Our goal for the future is to substantially increase the proportion of sales from attractive growth businesses with a clear focus on sustainability (Next Generation Solutions). Evonik supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. That is underscored by our commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 3. We aspire to be climate-neutral by 2050.
Evonik has a presence in more than 100 countries, and 84 percent of sales are generated outside Germany. We have production facilities at 104 locations in 27 countries on six continents and are therefore close to our markets and our customers. Our largest production sites, for example, in Marl, Wesseling, and Rheinfelden (Germany), Antwerp (Belgium), Mobile (Alabama, USA), Shanghai (China), and Singapore, have integrated technology platforms, most of which are used by several operating units.
Consequently, our procurement activities also have a global focus. Raw materials and supplies, technical goods and services, energy, and other operating supplies are sourced either regionally or globally.
Forward-Looking Statements:The following answers to the questions of the Carbon Disclosure Project prepared by Evonik include forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties, including those pertaining to the anticipated benefits to be realized from the proposals described herein. Evonik has based these forward-looking statements on its views with respect to future events and financial performance. Actual financial performance could

differ materially from that projected. Forward-looking statements represent estimates and assumptions only as of the date that they were made. The information contained in these answers is subject to change without notice and Evonik does not undertake any duty to update the forward-looking statements, and the estimates and assumptions associated with them, except to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

Januar 1, 2022

End date

Dezember 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Finland
France
Germany
Hungary
India

Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Singapore
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-CH0.7

(C-CH0.7) Which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Polymers

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Chlorine and Sodium hydroxide
Soda ash

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	DE000EVNK013

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Director on board	The highest level of direct responsibility for climate change topics lies with the member of the Board of Management responsible for Human Resources, Sustainabilty and HSEQ (Health, Safety, Environment and Quality) RATIONALE: Sustainability including climate protection is a core element within Evonik´s business strategy and risk management. As the corporate structure of Evonik consists of three different business units supported by a fourth one providing infrastructure services only on board level can be assured that an overarching approch takes place with respect to sustainability. Decisions about production, energy efficiency and climate protection initiatives can go hand in hand. This Board Member is one of four corporate directors on the board. The position was selected for oversight of all climate-related issues to ensure climate-related targets and measures are driven on a Group level to ensure a comprehensive and cohesive approach to climate protection. We joined SBTi in the reporting period. We are committed to the SBTi target “well below 2 °C” and to reducing our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 25 percent between 2021 and 2030. In the same period, we aim to reduce scope 3 emissions in all upstream categories and the category “downstream transportation and distribution” by 11 percent. In this way, Evonik actively supports the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The decision was taken by all members of the board; however

	activities started on initiative of member of the Board of Management responsible for Human Resources, Sustainabilty and HSEQ (Health, Safety,

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan	The executive board bears overall responsibility for sustainability and all climate-related aspects at Evonik. Direct responsibility is assigned to the chief human resources officer. Responsibility for sustainability management is defined in a corporate policy. In view of the increasing relevance of sustainability for the management of the Evonik Group, we integrated further ESG aspects into our governance framework in the reporting period. Since September 2022, our sustainability council has met at the executive board level, chaired by the chairman of the executive board. To strengthen the alignment with our businesses, alongside the executive board, members include the heads of the divisions. The sustainability council is responsible for the management of climate- and sustainability-related aspects and the associated decisions. Following approval by the executive board, the measures are implemented by the operational units in close consultation with the relevant functions, for example, Strategy, Sustainability, Research, Development & Innovation, and Procurement. The decisions taken by the sustainability council are prepared by the sustainability circle, which comprises representatives of the functions and departments of relevance for sustainability. The sustainability circle is chaired by the chief human resources officer, who is the executive board member responsible for sustainability. Among other things, in the reporting period, both the sustainability council and the sustainability circle considered the results of the EAGER project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at our sites, and the establishment of sustainability data management. CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS TO BOARD OVERSIGHT: The governance

		mechanisms selected ensure that the Board has a comprehensive view on climate-related issues and can ensure a coherent and Group-wide response, if needed. Example: The decision of the board in May 2022 to commit to setting near-term science-based emissions reductions targets in alignment with the SBTi.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Criteria: - long-term experience in decision-making position on corporate level - at least five years of experience in responsible position on environmental topics - at least three years of experience as member of the sustainability council or comparable decision-making committee Evonik´s CHRO (Chief Human resource officer) does meet the criteria mentioned above and is the appointed responsible person for climate-related issues at the board of Evonik. The position of the CHRO at Evonik covers the responsibility for - Function "Human resources", - Function "ESHQ" (Environmental, Safety, Health and Quality and Security) - Function "Sustainability". Evonik´s current CHRO does provide a proven track record on the topics mentioned above for the last ten years. However, all members of the board are attending the regular meetings of the sustainability council since 2020. RATIONALE: Sustainability including climate protection is a core element within Evonik´s business strategy and risk management. Thus the sustainability council of Evonik chaired by the CHRO was established some years ago with members consisting of "senior vice presidents" and higher positions as a sounding board for long-term strategic alignment of Evonik. Decisions about production, energy efficiency and climate protection initiatives can go hand in hand as all members of the council do have decision making responsibilities. The sustainability council is supported by the sustainability circle representing internal experts and specialists from relevant fields i.e. chemists, (process) engineers, physicists, economists, life-cycle-

		management et.al.. These experts and specialists do inform the sustainability council regularly, at least four times a year, about societal and economic developments around sustainability on regional and global level (which is climate protection a part of) and do propose internal activities and/or measures to the sustainability council for decision. Hence, members of the sustainability council are not necessarily subject matter experts in the field of "climate protection" but do provide a wide range of expertise on sustainability and climate topics with its impact on economic development. The decision of the board in May 2022 to commit to setting near-term science-based emissions reductions targets in alignment with the SBTi was prepared and discussed comprehensively about 18month in the sustainability council prior to the commitment.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

C-ESHQ

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The head of ESHQ reports quarterly directly climate-related KPIs, as well as climate-related target achievement to the sustainability council. The sustainability council has met at the executive board level, chaired by the chairman of the executive board. The sustainability council is responsible for the management of climate- and sustainability-related aspects and the associated decisions. Following approval by the executive

board, the measures are implemented by the operational units in close consultation with the relevant functions, for example, Strategy, Sustainability, Research, Development & Innovation, and Procurement. The decisions taken by the sustainability council are prepared by the sustainability circle, which comprises representatives of the functions and departments of relevance for sustainability. The sustainability circle is chaired by the chief human resources officer, who is the executive board member responsible for sustainability.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	a) Performance-related remuneration plan for Evonik's executives and members of the executive board b) Evonik Innovation Award for improvements in process efficiency

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Board/Executive board

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Moreover, from 2023 we will be integrating sustainability more closely into the remuneration of the executive board and other executives.
This was approved for the executive board remuneration at the annual shareholders' meeting in 2022. As well as including occupational safety in short-term remuneration as

in the past, we will be introducing sustainability targets such as reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions, increasing the proportion of sales from Next Generation Solutions, and employee engagement as an additional component of long-term remuneration. 2-

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Given the increasing relevance of sustainability for corporate management, we integrated further sustainability aspects into our governance framework in the reporting period. That includes ongoing development of our sustainability council and greater alignment between sustainability risks and conventional risk management . Moreover, from 2023 we will be integrating sustainability more closely into the remuneration of the executive board and other executives. This was approved for the executive board remuneration at the annual shareholders' meeting in 2022.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	3	
Long-term	3	15	2 ways of long-term assessment: a) 10 year projection of revenue, volume, carbon footprint, CapEx as part of Strategic Management Process (SMP) and Strategic Financial Planning (SFP). b) Exposure to risks and opportunities in a scenario space according to TCFD for 10 year strategy horizon (presently 2032) but also beyond (2040 and 2050) to understand the drivers and necessary responses for our transition plan and to link physical and transition exposure findings to our Site Portfolio Management (SPM).

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

SITUATION: Evonik with product applications in many different end-markets, a broad global asset footprint, and very complex supply chains, has multiple risks with different time scales and in different locations. Main 4 financial impact channels for Evonik are 1. change of revenue, 2. change of of cost of good & services sold (COGS), 3. change of CapEx spending, 4. change of R&D spending that potentially affect our future margin or our ability to finance the company.
TARGET: Risks and opportunity transparency in time allows consideration in our daily business decisions, in strategy building, in financial planning, and in our stakeholder engagement, as many of these risks are outside our direct control. Describe i) the financial impact in the short- and mid-term planning, ii) the financial impact within the strategy horizon of a result of our Strategic Management Process (SMP) and Strategic Financial Planning (SFP), and iii) the financial exposure in a scenario space for the 10-year strategy time-frame, for 2040, and 2050.
ACTION:
i) In our short- and mid-term planning, risk is assessed as a deviation in EBITDA from our planning. Risks are assessed on the basis of uniform criteria. A netting of risks is not allowed. Risks are assessed according to their net potential impact and probability of occurrence after implementation of mitigation actions (the product of the impact and probability is defined as "expected value"). Details of the assessment rules are defined in our internal risk reporting guideline.
If possible, the magnitude of impact is quantified as a point value or range. If this is not the case, verbal assessment based on categories or purely narrative is requested.
Risks/ Opportunities surpass the reporting threshold if their impact exceeds 2.5 million euro for the short-term horizon and 10 million euro with reference to the mid-term horizon. Non-quantifiable risks are to be taken into consideration when they could negatively affect the unit's substantial goals. A qualitative/ verbal assessment of impact can include factors such as management attention or damage to reputation.
ii) In our strategic 10-year horizon we assess market attractiveness and competitive position of strategic business units and assign strategic roles to these business. Our Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) assesses positive and negative sustainability signals for Product-Application-Region-Combinations (PARCs) for all chemical sales of the past business year and projects the development of these signals for the 10-year strategy time-frame. The PSA method ensures an assessment of our gate-to-gate processes as well as the entire value chain for ecological - including climate-related - and social aspects. Details of the assessment methods is found under "WBCSD Chemical Industry Methodology for Portfolio Sustainability Assessment Platform". We define 5 groups of PSA Ratings for PARCs: LEADER, DRIVER, PERFROMER, TRANSITIONER, CHALLENGED. LEADER and DRIVER PARCs are comprised as "Next Generation Solutions". Each PARC is assigned to a strategic business unit. As part of the strategy process, each business annually projects future volume and revenue and the future sustainability rating of each PARC. In this 10-year outlook, anticipated changes in sustainability signals are considered. Typical de-risking measures are capital expenditures to reduce product carbon footprint, supplier engagement to source sustainable raw materials, additional R&D efforts to reformulate products, partnerships with customers and suppliers for

positive impacts along the value chain. For allocation of capital expenditures, of R&D resources or for strategic portfolio development, we map the PARC ratings with the strategic business roles (growth, financing, restructure).
iii) Beyond the strategic time-frame we assess our risk and opportunity exposure as defined by TCFD. The results of this assessment feed into our annual risk management and strategy process.
RESULT: i) On a group level, risks/ opportunities exceeding 100 Mio. € (expected value) are classified as "substantial" and risks exceeding 500 Mio. € (Impact) are considered as "going concern", which means that it is endangering the existence of the company. Until 2025 we have neither found "going concern" nor "substantial" climate related risks on group level.
ii) For 2022 we assessed 7% of sales as TRANSITIONER and 2% of sales as CHALLENGED. As Opportunities for above average growth and increasing customer demand we assessed 43% of sales as“Next Generation Solutions”. We do not publish the 10-year projections but we have set a 2030 target of >50% Next Generation Solutions and maintaining CHALLENGED Sales below 5%.
iii) We are in the process of refining scenarios for our portfolio and of defining physical and transition impact KPIs for group and division level, for strategic business unit level, and for the single production site level.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

SITUATION: With 27.6 M t scope 1-3 CO2e emission in 2022, Evonik is potentially exposed to substantial climate related transition risks on a group level. Additionally, we are exposed to market transition risks, as customers increasingly expect a continuous reduction of product carbon footprint. But Evonik also has significant growth

opportunities in clean tech and with new solution, helping industries to master the net-zero transition with energy efficiency, circular material use, product life-time expansion, and overall performance improvement and cost reduction of more sustainable solutions. Acute and chronic physical risks are relevant for our global asset footprint, for our raw material supply chains with our customer's depending on reliable supply, and for significant sales in regions with high acute and chronic physical risk exposure .
TARGET: We want to understand risks in different time scales, on different aggregation levels (group, business unit, site) and in different locations in time to counteract with strategic levers. We also want to understand opportunities in time to ensure proper resource allocations to maintain or achieve strong market positions for those opportunities.
ACTION: i) The short- and mid-term risk assessment is performed quarterly in a multi-disciplinary, company-wide risk management process. Evonik's Group-wide internal opportunity and risk management forms a central element in the management of the company. Our risk detection system meets the requirements for publicly listed companies and is aligned to international standards and principles such as COSO ERM. Globally, all relevant - also non-financial - risks, including climate change-related risks and opportunities, are reported and monitored in our risk management system.
ii) The Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) and the strategic management process and strategic financial planning are performed annually. In the PSA assessment different climate-related stakeholder ambitions in different value chains are considered for negative and for positive signals. We assess signals in a structure dialogue process along the entire value chain, comprising our supply chain, or production, the product use phase and product end-of life destination. Assessment and approvals are documented in a digital platform to establish a single point of truth and audited for limited assurance. Assessment can change over time, as many stakeholders are just at the beginning of the transition journey and our understanding of value chain issues grows over time. In the Strategic Management Process, our businesses not only project revenue and growth for the next 10 years, but also GHG emissions for scope 3 upstream, for scope 1&2, and scope 3 downstream. They also report on GHG abatement measures for scope 1&2 and scope 3. As many scope 1&2 abatement measures are capital projects, we have included the GHG emission reduction levers in our CapEx planning tool EPIC and flag all CapEx projects contributing to our 2030 scope 1&2 targets as EAGER projects. In the risk assessment of capital projects > 25 M€, TCFD risk & opportunity categories are included.
iii) The 2050 scenario update and the assessment of risk & opportunities is done annually. All scenarios are aligned with IPCC Shared Socia-Economic Pathways and expanded to address the most relevant risks and opportunities in our four Sustainability Focus Areas.
RESULTS: i) The risk coordinator, at the direction of the management unit head, ensures complete identification and reporting of risks. The identified risks are continuously monitored by so called risk owners. Evonik's risk portfolio is monitored and validated by the risk committee four times a year, results are incorporated into planning. Especially our ESHQ, sustainability, procurement, and energy management functions monitor climate-related legislative changes, academic and stakeholder publications. Our businesses continuously monitor market developments and identify upcoming risks

and opportunities to be addressed by different strategic levers. Strategy and Controlling are involved in the dialogue to ensure that de-risking measures are aligned with Evonik's strategy and strategic financial planning.
ii) We annually determine the "Next Generation Solutions " (NGS) sales with a substantial sustainability contribution to energy efficiency, enabling the use of renewable energy, and enabling circularity, with avoided emissions throughout the value chain. Quantification of avoided emissions often requires collaboration with partners along the value chain and the numbers we report annually reflect our up to date understanding. We also determine annually the sales rated as “CHALLENGED” and TRANSITIONER, which do not comply with stakeholder expectations, for example on product carbon footprint reduction and circularity. Results are presented to our governance bodies "Sustainability Circle" and "Sustainability Council" with board members, functions heads, and division heads, present. On the basis of our 10-year PSA projection, we committed to 50% NGS and smaller 5% CHALLENGED "Product-Application- Region-Combinations" (PARCs) by 2030 and an approximated CapEx volume for NGS growth in the 2022 - 2030 time period with > 3 bn €. On the basis of the scope 1&2 reduction potential and abatement cost assessed in the project EAGER (Evonik Ambition for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction), we have committed to our 2030 targets, validated by SBTi, and identified a CapEx volume of 700 M €we to invest until 2030 to achieve our scope 1&2 targets.
iii) In the scenario space between “current policies” (SSP5 and IEA STEPS scenario) and “net-zero transition” (SSP1 and IEA NZE scenario) we see scope 1,2,3 as a risk exposure with EBIT impact, if carbon pricing schemes have a substantial effect on our cost position and with a disadvantage to peers, which would not allow us to pass on increased cost to our customers. We see acute and chronic physical risk exposure in supply chains, in our high water consuming production assets in water scarce locations, and a considerable market risks due to chronic and acute physical risks, mainly for sales in Asia.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to risk from current regulation, like the impact of carbon pricing policies, permit requirements for operating our plant, environmental regulations on emissions and waste, and chemical safety regulation. Financial impact pathways for this risk category are: 1. loss of revenue if it negatively affects our ability to produce or to expand existing production assets 2. increase of cost of goods sold (COGS) if carbon pricing schemes add

		additional cost for scope 1-3 emissions 3. Increase of CapEx if we need to spend additional CapEx to maintain the license to operate for our manufacturing facilities 4. Increase of R&D if we need develop process modification with lower environmental impact or to allow the use of different raw material (qualities) TARGET: Included in short- and mid-term risk management, in strategy process and in portfolio sustainability assessment (PSA), as well as in transition risk exposure in scenario space (TCFD). ACTION: Assessed for upstream supply chain, for manufacturing assets, and for downstream value chains with financial impact and with de-risking measures in annual PSA process, reported in short- and midterm risk management. RESULT: Impact of EU ETS in midterm planning described as additional cost exposure. In the short-term, we expect a purchasing demand of 1.0 m. emissions certificates. For 2032 1.7 m. emissions certificates.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to risk from changing policy and legal landscape in all countries we source from, we produce in, or we sell in. Most prominent examples are carbon pricing policies, permit requirements for plant operation, environmental regulations on emissions and waste, recycling mandates for materials, end of life related policies, chemical safety regulation, and social standards in manufacturing and in the supply chain (for example on forced labor, living wage, child labor). Financial impact pathways for this risk category are: 1. loss of revenue if it affects our ability to produce or to expand or if it affects market demand for our products 2. Increase of direct cost (COGS) if carbon (and other externality) pricing schemes add additional cost 3. Increase of CapEx to address possible future product and permitting requirements 4. Increase of R&D to develop process modification with lower environmental impact, to allow the use of different raw material (qualities), to generate additional data and dossiers to ensure compliance with future regulation. TARGET: included in short- and mid-term risk management, in strategy process and portfolio sustainability assessment (PSA), as well as in transition risk exposure in scenario space (TCFD).

		ACTION: Assessed for upstream supply chains, for assets , and for downstream value chains with financial impact and with de-risking measures in annual PSA process, reported in short- and midterm risk management, and included in scenario shaping factor building to assess exposure in scenario space. RESULT: Impact of EU ETS and additional carbon pricing schemes in 2032 to be described as additional cost exposure. In the short-term, we expect a purchasing demand of 1.0 m. emissions certificates. For 2032 1.7 m. emissions certificates.
Technology	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to technology risks, if they affect our relative cost position of existing products and services. Examples are new manufacturing process emerging with high energy efficiency, or with alternative raw materials and energy sources with substantially lower carbon price exposure than Evonik's existing raw material and energy sources, or a raw material supply chain, which has better control over critical social issues important to customers or to trade regulations. Caution: different technologies may have different sustainability issues (e.g. bio-based vs. fossil), proposed trade-offs between different sustainability aspects need to be in line with customer’s, policy makers, NGOs agenda. Financial impact pathway for this risk category are: 1. Loss of revenue if technology transitions change our competitive position on product carbon footprint 2. Increase of direct cost (COSG) if carbon pricing schemes add cost for scope 1-3 emissions and we are not able to pass on additional costs to our customers, because we are in a disadvantage to peers. 3. Increase of CapEx if new technologies set new standards in environmental performance, we would have to match with higher CapEx spending on our existing technology 4. Increase of R&D expenditures to access new competencies or pay license fees for the use of the technology TARGET: Reduce risk exposure by reducing GHG emissions of all scopes and increasing circularity wherever technical feasible and economically viable. Understand relevance and magnitude of technology changes in time to assess the financial impact. Set the right priorities for process technology innovation, for portfolio management and to engage outside stakeholders and partners. ACTION: A net-zero transition plan for our major product/manufacturing asset / raw material groups will significantly reduce Evonik's exposure

		to technology transition risks. We are in the process of mapping out the 2031-2040 roadmap for these groups and to identify technology transition risks we need to address together with suppliers and customers. RESULTS: With our EAGER project, our renewable electricity PPAs and our supplier engagement initiatives, we have taken initial steps towards 2030. Evonik is engaging with customers and suppliers to scale low carbon footprint, circular solutions, for example bio-surfactants or green hydrogen.
Legal	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to risks from legal actions of shareholders, financiers, NGOs and policy makers, increasingly using legal mechanisms to pressure business for climate change mitigation and other sustainability topics. Legal risks are distinctly jurisdiction dependent. They can relate to application of our products, to our manufacturing operation, and to our supply chain, and to disclosure and performance on group level sustainability. Examples are liability for supply chain sustainability performance, direct actions to reduce corporate impact on sustainability topics, legal actions against greenwashing and false claims, liability for chemical (residue) accumulation in the biosphere and in humans, damages to agriculture, fishing, water processing. Financial impact pathways for this risk category are: 1. Loss of revenue if it negatively affects our ability to produce or to sell 2. Increase of indirect cost for litigation 3. Increase of CapEx to maintain the license to operate for our manufacturing facilities 4. Increase of R&D due to increased efforts for product registration and to de-risk potential chemical safety concerns TARGET: To understand climate related legal risks as they arise in different countries we operate in. ACTION: Evonik's regional organisations monitor changing legal landscape in countries with sales & marketing, production, and R&D operations. Additionally, Evonik is an active participant in Chemical Industry Associations on national and regional level, to understand potential legal risks. To ensure that our climate targets comply with our ambitions to support the Paris agreement, we have registered with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) and have backed them up with concrete measures until 2030. RESULT: So far, we have not been able to identify any substantial climate related legal risks.

Market	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to market risks, which could affect the demand for our products. Under Market Transition Risk we assess our exposure to system competition substituting the application we presently support with our products. The drivers for these changes are policies and consumer facing companies, brand owners, OEMs. Examples are substitution of internal combustion engines with full electric engines, circular materials substituting fossil-based, non-recyclable and non-bio-degradable materials substituted by circular materials, manufacturing assets moving to regions with least cost renewable electricity and CCS, Low margin players with access to circular raw materials moving into specialty chemistry space, or a shift of customers assets driven by friend-shoring and government subsidies. Financial impact pathways for this risk category are: 1. Loss of revenue because of lower demand and an accelerated market price attrition 2. Increase of CapEx if we need to invest into production facilities for new solutions 3. Increase of R&D if we would need to access new competencies or pay license fees for the use of new technologies. TARGET: Group our complex product/asset/raw material portfolio and assess market transition risk exposure to understand relevance in time to engage outside stakeholder and set the right priorities for R&D and process technology innovation. ACTION: Assessment for upstream supply chain, for our production sites, and for downstream value chain with financial impact and with de-risking measures in annual PSA process, reported in short- and midterm risk management, and included in scenario shaping factor building to assess exposure in scenario space. RESULT: In some value chains we will see high requirements for the use of sustainable raw materials. The challenges often can not be addressed by drop-in solution on the basis of the identical chemistry, but with different formulations for different solutions. For example, with its CAREtain® Toolbox, the Evonik is offering its cosmetic customers a dynamic, continuously growing information system that covers the most relevant sustainability aspects, with categories including RSPO-certified, biodegradable, COSMOS status, vegan and place of origin. Evonik's CAREtain® Toolbox creates transparency, makes the company’s sustainability philosophy tangible, and provides customers

		with an instrument to develop their own, ecologically optimized products.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik depends on trustful engagement with customers and suppliers. With over 120 production sites globally, we need solid relationships with local communities of which our employees and service providers are an integral part. For permitting bodies that oversee our manufacturing activities, a good performance on environmental, safety and health topics are most important. Owners, employees and capital markets expect that we deliver both on financial and sustainability ambitions. Financial impact pathways for this risk category are: 1. Loss of revenue if it negatively affects our ability to produce or to sell 2. Increase of cost if a poor reputation leads to higher insurance premiums or a represents a limitation to hire and maintain key personnel 3. Higher CapEx if lengthy permit approvals cause project delays 4. Higher R&D expenditures at lower innovation outcome, as a poor reputation limits our ability to partner TARGET: Ensure a trustworthy stakeholder communication on Evonik's climate change mitigation contributions in alignment with financial performance. ACTION: We have taken a conservative approach in formulating our 2030 climate targets. They are validated by SBTi and are backed up by concrete measures to reduce our scope 1&2 emissions on a well-below 2 degree path and reduce our scope 3 emissions by -11%. Evonik's Life Cycle Management Team maintains and progresses scientific expertise in quantifying sustainability impacts. This results in a continuous advancement of group level carbon footprint. Additionally, we continuously advance our understanding of environmental impacts on a product level. More than 80% of Evonik's products are covered by Life Cycle Analysis, not only covering product carbon footprint, but also further environmental impact categories, thus our statements on sustainability impacts are backed up by the most recent science and in accordance with standard setting frameworks. With our annual sustainability report and many different additional publications on actual sustainability challenges, we ensure a high level of transparency to the outside. RESULT: So we have received very positive feedback from investors, communities, and customers on our sustainability communications and were not able to identify substantial reputation risks.

Acute physical	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to acute physical risks in the form of climate change-related extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods, heat waves or periods of extreme cold. These acute events might affect our production, our supply chains, and our markets. Country level risk assessment are available from Swiss Re Institute 2021 “Economics of Climate Change” and McKinsey 2020 "Climate risk and response: Physical hazards and socio-economic impacts" Financial impact pathway for this risk category are: 1. Loss of revenue due to loss of asset operating time of customers, in supply chains or at our sites by severe weather. 2. Increase of direct cost (COGS) by severe weather protection measure (dikes, building and equipment protection), short-term change in logistics, additional warehousing, lease of emergency equipment, securing employee and service company safety, and higher insurance premiums. If key raw materials and energy production (hydropower, nuclear, coal based) are affected, price increases in commodities and energy will have to be dealt with. 3. Increase of CapEx for equipment redundancy, higher building standards for improved storm and flood resistance . TARGET: Assess the impact of acute physical risks on exposed production capacity, on asset damages, on operating cost and on insurance premiums. ACTION: Asses our manufacturing asset landscape and a selected number of raw material sourcing locations for water scarcity, severe weather disruptions, severe weather damage, that allow us to link physical risks to our Strategic Site Portfolio Management by linking the assessment to i) Asset effectiveness and efficiency of use factors (margin, utilization) ii) State of the art production technology iii) License to operate iv) Access to production factors v) Supply chain logistics RESULT: With our established short and mid-term risk management, we have not been able to identify substantial acute physical risks for our production landscape in the midterm planning horizon. However, we have substantial business operations in high risk countries for acute physical risks., which increase in severity and frequency with climate warming. To access long-term exposure in the "current policy" (>3.2° warming pathway) scenario, we have not yet the necessary data quality on site level.

Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to chronic physical risks in our supply chains, in our manufacturing plants and in markets we serve. Examples of chronic risks are exposure to water scarcity with climate change progressing, and exposure to a GDP loss due to significantly reduced labor productivity in countries with high temperature and humidity. Country level risk assessment are available from Swiss Re Institute 2021 “Economics of Climate Change” and McKinsey 2020 "Climate risk and response: Physical hazards and socio-economic impacts“. Financial impact pathways for this risk category are: 1. Loss of revenue if it negatively affects our ability to produce or if chronic risks reduce the demand for our products 2. Increase of direct cost (COGS) if we, our suppliers, and our service partners are impacted by lower workforce productivity, by higher prices for freshwater consumption, by higher prices for agricultural or mining commodities and energy. 3: Higher CapEx spending to secure sufficient access to freshwater, energy and raw materials, and to maintain workforce productivity at elevated temperature and humidity. 4. Increase of R&D and digitalization expenditures (indirect cost) for alternative raw material base, products, and manufacturing & distribution processes that can better cope with chronic physical risks. TARGET: Assess the impact of acute physical risks on exposed production capacity, on workforce productivity, on asset damages, on operating cost and on cost of capital and insurance premiums and on future market demand in high risk countries. The exposure is to be assessed in in the SSP5 - Current Policies scenario and for the SSP1 - Net Zero Scenario. ACTION: We presently build the scenarios and identify risk exposed assets, supply chains and markets. RESULT: The main exposures are in chronic nature related physical risks (e.g. water scarcity) and in a severe impact of elevated temperature and humidity on workforce productivity and overall negative impact on GDP growth directly translating into lower market growth than reflected in conventional market projections not addressing any physical climate change risk. We are aware that nowadays models to project physical risks are more on the conservative side, as tipping points are not included and the non-linear severity of damages are not properly reflected. Still, the Swiss Re Institute study suggests a substantial exposure in Asia in a SPP5 - Current Policies Scenario.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

SITUATION: To assess our exposure to emerging regulation in a transition scenario, we describe a potential impact to Evonik by CO2 pricing regimes in an increasing number of countries beyond 2030, where transition scenarios see a strong increase of carbon prices globally. We expect a long-term EBIT exposure for our scope 1 and 2 emissions and scope 3 emissions, when we canot pass on cost increases to our customers. On the basis of our present portfolio Evonik has committed to 4.7 M t CO2e scope 1&2 in 2030 and 14.7 M t CO2e scope 3 in 2030. Considering announced divestments and considering bolt on acquisitions, we consider 18 M t scope 1-3 CO2e as the basis for the impact assessment in 2030, growing to 20 M t scope 1-3 CO2e in 2040 absent any further abatement measures.

TARGET: We expect that our 2030 Scope 1&2 and scope 3 emission reduction will be in line with SBTi after considering the execution of announced portfolio changes. We now work with suppliers and customers on further reduction measures, to prepare for more ambitious scope 1,2, and 3 reduction leading up to 2040.

ACTION:
Beyond committing to SBTi validated targets for 2030, we are constructing a net-zero transition plan to achieve net-zero by 2050. For this plan we expect 3% volume growth for the time period 2031 to 2040, based on the present GDP outlook for this period. We have identified the main levers to achieve a substantial carbon footprint reduction in this

period, have estimated the cost of these levers and how these cost can be passed on to customers.

RESULTS: We have identified the following levers to determine the path of Evonik's carbon footprint reduction in the period 2031 to 2040.
1. Fully exit fossil based energy production in direct operation by 2040
2. 100% renewable electricity in direct operation
3. Further improvement of energy intensity
4. 80% electricity share of total energy in direct operations
5. Carbon capture and utilization high concentration emission points
6. Compensation of difficult to abate scope 1 emissions
7. A strong increase of inflow circularity for ammonia, methanol, propylene, amino- and oxo-alkyl substances, sodium silicate, hydrogen as the most relevant raw materials for our scope 3 emissions.
8. zero coal supply chains by 2040
We have initially assess the abatement cost and Evonik's accessibility to these levers many of those fall between 50 and 200€ per ton CO2e abated.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

40.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

500.000.000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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As the 2030 scope 1-3 emissions only present a financial risk exposure, if we cannot pass on carbon pricing related cost increases to customers, we only consider the emissions as risk, where a transition scenario on scope 1 & 2 and scope 3 carbon pricing would
a) substantially impact the cost of goods & services (COGS)
b) technology or market transition risks would endanger our cost position in the peer group and would limit our ability to pass on costs to our customers.

In the "Net-Zero" scenario and in the "Current Policies" Scenario we estimate 10% of the 2040 emissions could lead to an EBIT exposure, as cost increases cannot be passed on to customers. It should be stressed that this very rough first estimate will be validated for product/asset/raw material groups in more detail.
With a global weighted average carbon price of 20 €/t for the current policy scenario in 2040 and with a globally weighted average carbon price of 250 €/t in 2040 the Net-Zero Scenario, we would find a low range exposure of 40 M € EBIT at risk in 2040 and a high range exposure of 500 M € EBIT .

Cost of response to risk

2.000.000.000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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SITUATION: Evonik will have to cut residing 2030 emissions by more than 10 M t CO2e in the following decade - despite a significant organic growth - to stay on track to our net-zero 2050 target.

TARGET: Understand the GHG abatement levers described above to initiate the right technology developments, partnerships, customer engagement programs, first mover alliances and to advocate for the right policy frameworks.

ACTION:
- Prepare capital investments for further scope 1&2 reduction and use replacement opportunities to install electrified solutions.
- Supplier engagement to secure circular raw material access for ammonia, methanol, propylene and hydrogen.
- Initiate first mover alliances to scale circular solutions for specialty raw materials.
- Ensure that new solutions have a significantly low carbon intensity and an action plan for climate neutrality
- Develop and scale new solutions on an entire different raw material and technology basis (like biosurfactants)

COST CALCULATION:
For scope 1&2 reductions we estimate that abatement measures with higher carbon abatement cost become profitable because of higher carbon prices and technology advancements. We also benefit from asset replacement opportunities. To reduce app. 3 M t Scope 1&2 emissions in 2031-2040, we approximate 1,000 M € CapEx.
For scope 3 reduction on commodities like ammonia, methanol, propylene, hydrogen we do not calculate de-risking cost, as market price increase for these raw materials will ensure profitability of the circular transition and Evonik as all of our peers will be able to pass on raw material cost increases to customers.
For scope 3 solutions that require our engagement in first mover alliances, acquisition of technologies, partnerships, or own R&D and engineering efforts, we estimate app. 100 M € expenses per year in 2031-2040.
This would result in 2,000 M € cost in the period 2031-2040 to reduce our risk exposure and to stay on track to net-zero.

Comment

Comparing numbers for one specific year may lead to false conclusions, as revenues, cost and investments take place at different times in the future and the timing as well as cost of capital have substantial impacts on profitability of de-risking measures.
However, to stay within the simplified logic of this questionnaire for risk 1, annual EBIT risks between 40 and 500 M€ in 2040 from carbon pricing can be addressed with GHG abatement measures with 1,000 M€ OpEx and 1,000 M€ CapEx in the period 2031-2040.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical
Temperature variability

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

SITUATION: To assess Evonik´s exposure to chronic physical risks in a physical risk scenario, we have assessed the influence of reduced labor productivity in high risk countries. As a globally operating company, delivering specialty chemicals in all sectors, Evonik is potentially exposed to long-term chronic physical effect, resulting GDP reduction and translating in a reduced demand for our products. A mid-century global GDP impact of -2.2% to -18.1% has been described by Swiss-Re Institute in 2021 for a severe physical risk scenario (equivalent to NGFS “current policies”, IPCC “SPP 5” /

"RCP 8.5", and IEA "Stated Policies"). The high uncertainty arises from different assumption on omitted impact channels and potentially increased severity of events. As a loss in GDP links to reduced market demand, these impact ranges would result in a significant reduction of 2050 demand of Evonik products, compared to our base assumption.

TARGET: We assess the long-term risk exposure from temperature increase in a "current policy" scenario to determine de-risking measures that are in line with Evonik's Leading Beyond Chemistry purpose. The assessment has sufficient country and industry sector resolution to identify the strategic levers that allow de-risking in time.

ACTION: We are in the process of constructing a physical risk scenario with a country and a sector resolution relevant for Evonik's portfolio. For this we build on the outlook of sales in regions and markets from our annual strategy process for the 10-y time period and according to long-term growth estimations from OECD (which do not consider any physical or transition risks) for the period leading up to 2050. We also project revenue and COGS development. On this baseline we estimate the impact of lower demand as projected in the Swiss-Re Institute Study.

RESULT: Given our anticipated regional sales distribution in 2050 and the very different socio-economic impacts from elevated temperatures and humidity in different countries, the highest business risk exposure will be in Asia, followed by Europe and North America.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

165.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1.375.000.000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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results or developments may vary, depending on changes in risk and opportunities and in changes of scenarios. Neither Evonik Industries AG nor its group companies assume an obligation to update the forecasts, expectations or statements contained in this release.

To assess risks and opportunities in a scenario space our long-term risk assessment, we construct a 2050 base revenue projection as described above. This app. 50bn € sales base in 2050 is a theoretical assumption, as it does neither consider transitional, nor physical risks and does not consider any further portfolio changes, which will likely occur in this long-time period. However, it allows us to quantify our financial exposure in different scenarios. The chronic physical risk in a “current policy” scenario is taken from the 2021 Swiss-Re Institute Assessment of physical risks in a 3.2°C scenario for the lowest multiplier (resulting in -2.2% global GDP loss in 2050) and the highest multiplier (resulting in -18.1% global GDP loss in 2050). The different multipliers allow a reasonable consideration of potentially omitted impact channels and of different event severity.
If we translate GDP effects directly to loss of markets in all sectors and to Evonik sales exposed, for 2050 we calculate the lowest sales exposure of 1.1 bn € (50 bn€ times 2.2%) and a maximum sales exposure of 9.1 bn € (50 times 18.1%) without de-risking measures. With 15% EBIT margin, the financial impact would be between 165 M€ and 1,375 M€ EBIT exposure.

Cost of response to risk

1.000.000.000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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SITUATION: Evonik focuses on businesses with leading market position and strong pricing power. We do have already solutions in our portfolio that expect increased demand in a physical risk scenario, because they improve insulation, or reduce the pressure on land and water. A significant part of our business comprise chemical formulations that can be adapted to changing performance requirements in a physical risk scenario. And we have track record of delivering new solutions to the market that can help with climate change adaptation.

TARGET: Integrate physical risk scenario impacts into our asset-, supply chain-, innovation-, and portfolio strategy

ACTION:
1. Address business opportunities for new solutions enabling climate change

adaptations
2. Enable existing product applications, assets, and supply chains for resilience to elevated temperature and humidity
3. Strategic focus of business activity on high growth sectors and future champion customers . Increase customer value per sold volume and thus grow market share.
5. Digitization in manufacturing, in customer-interaction, in supplier-interaction, and of business process integration will help to compensate productivity losses due to elevated temperatures.
6. CapEx investments for climate change adaptation (enable workforce productivity despite high temperature and humidity, make assets more resilient to severe whether events, closed water systems to make manufacturing drought resistant) .

COST ESTIMATION: We assess that the levers above will have to be considered for innovation and application development as sub-margin expenses and in CapEx planning in the range of 1.0bn € in the period 2041-2050.

Comment

Comparing numbers for one specific year may lead to false conclusions, as revenues, cost and investments take place at different times in the future and the timing as well as cost of capital have substantial impacts on profitability of de-risking measures.
However, to stay within the simplified logic of this questionnaire for risk 2, annual EBIT losses between 165 and 1,375 M€ in from the GDP effects of elevated temperatures via productivity loss in 2050, can be addressed with de-risking measures with cost of 1,000 M€ during the period 2041 to 2050.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical
Drought

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

SITUATION: Evonik is exposed to drought related risk downstream (affecting the demand of our customers), in direct operation (higher cost of electricity and water, lower capacity utilization due to downtime of operation, CapEx spending to follow permit requirements), and in our supply chain (higher cost of raw materials affected by drought). For risk 3 we only address the risks related to direct operation.
TARGET: Make direct operation risks exposure visible, understand the financial impact and cost for risk mitigation.

ACTION: Sites in areas of water scarcity have been identified with the WWF Water Risk Filter for a 2050 time horizon and for the pessimistic scenario (increase of global mean surface temperature likely to exceed 4°). Water stress sites are those having a water scarcity index (BRC 1_P50 in WWF Water Risk Filter) > 3.2 (i.e. medium-high to extreme). Water Scarcity Indexes are calculated based on projected water depletion (ratio of surface and ground water consumptive use to available water), on the WRI's baseline water stress (ratio of the total surface and groundwater withdrawals to available water), Blue Water Scarcity index (ratio of the blue water footprint to the total blue water availability) and the AWARE indicators (availability water remaining after demand). Then, we identified which from these sites have a high business or strategic impact.
RESULT: We have assessed the following risks to direct operation
- Cost exposure to higher spot electricity prices due to hydroelectric, nuclear, or coal fired power plants and nuclear power plant production limitations are insignificant, as we typically have long-term contracts with price hedging.
- Cost exposure to higher freshwater prices, as more frequent drought events force water utility service providers to invest in a more resilient infrastructure.
- Production capacity can be affected by electricity curtailment in high electricity consumption locations with high exposure of the energy sector to droughts and high electricity consumption for cooling and air conditioning in times of elevated temperatures and humidity.
- Production capacity can be affected by limitations of cooling water and waste water discharge in location with water quality and water scarcity challenges, as both worsen with drought and may lead to the curtailment of industrial users, before consumers and agriculture are severely affected.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

174.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

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With over 120 manufacturing sites globally, we do have sites affected to drought related risks as stated above at the time horizon 2050. We assume that the main financial impact is via a loss of contribution margin, either via higher cost or reduced capacity. In 2022 Evonik's gross profit / revenue ratio was 23%. For exposure assessment we estimate the same ratio for 2050 revenue, resulting in 11.6 B € gross profit as 2050 base. First assessments have indicated that 15% of our manufacturing assets (related to gross profit) are exposed because they are in high risk locations, this would result in 1.74 B € of gross profit from direct operations potentially exposed.
The actually impact depends on the severity, duration, frequency of droughts. Absent of any reliable modeling with sufficient local resolution, we approximate on average a 10% annual reduction of water scarcity exposed gross profit, this would result in an exposure of 174 M € p.a.

It should be stated, that drought related impacts are closely linked with overall water and biodiversity risks and reputational risks in the communities we operate in. There is also a trade-off between reducing energy consumption and reducing freshwater intake to be managed on a site level.

Cost of response to risk

200.000.000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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SITUATION: Evonik is in the process of assessing water risks exposure for its markets, its direct operation and its supply chain. Exposure to drought is part of this assessment. The assessment will result in a water policy for the group, following water stewardship principles of the CEO water mandate.

TARGET: Proper risk mitigation levers are to be identified for high risk sites and supply chains.

ACTION:
From the current status of assessment we can report on the following levers for risk mitigation:
- supply with renewable electricity which is resilient to local electricity curtailments
- CapEx measures which reduce the fresh water intake (closed cooling water cycles) and which improve the utilization of low temperature heat via heat exchangers or heat-pumps.
- Development of zero-waste and zero liquid discharge manufacturing processes.

Result:
CapEx measures can be done site specific to address a very specific water related risk , however process developments are generally relevant for all manufacturing sites, where the product is produced and involve not only the CapEx measures but also process development cost. We have no understanding of the specific cost to address the drought risk impact stated above, but total cost of process development expenditures and CapEx of 200 M€ seem not unrealistic. We closely align drought risk mitigation measures with the EAGER program (see C2.4 opportunity 2 resource efficiency), as reduction of freshwater exposure often involves the use of more electricity for closed cooling water and process water cycles.

Comment

Comparing numbers for one specific year may lead to false conclusions, as revenues, cost and investments take place at different times in the future and the timing as well as cost of capital have substantial impacts on profitability of de-risking measures. However, to stay within the simplified logic of this questionnaire for risk 3, annual EBIT losses of 174 M € from drought exposure of manufacturing assets in 2050, can be addressed with de-risking measures with total cost of 200 M€ .

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

SITUATION: Our Next Generation Solutions (NGS) make substantial positive contributions to sustainability topics described in Evonik's 4 Sustainability Focus Areas. In 2022 we were able to quantify 44.3 M t CO2e avoided emissions on the basis of life cycle analysis.

TARGET: We will substantially increase the sales share of our Next Generation Solutions – products that give a superior sustainability benefit to our customers – from 43 percent in 2022 to over 50 percent by 2030.

ACTION: We he committed > 3 billion € investment between 2022 and 2030 to grow our Next Generation solutions in business with strong competitive positions and attractive markets.
The annual Portfolio Sustainability Assessment ensures that we address negative sustainability signals in time. We continuously evolve the PSA method under the roof of the WBCSD to include additional sustainability requirements. It is important to note, that any Next Generation Solutions must not have any negative sustainability signal and must have clear evidence of a positive sustainability impact. We push all businesses to better quantify the sustainability impact in the respective applications and publish our positive impact per Sustainability Focus Area on an annual basis.

RESULTS: Many Next Generation Solutions (NGS) have positive sustainability impacts in several impact categories and in very diverse markets and application. We assign them to each of the 4 Sustainability Focus Areas to better explain to our stakeholders, how we want to make a difference in the application in of our products. Under FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE, NGS reduce product carbon footprint, improve energy efficiency, and enable renewable energy. Under DRIVE CIRCULARITY, NGS increase circular raw material use, enable resource efficiency, enable recycling, and enable lifetime extension. Under SAFEGUARD ECOSYSTEMS, NGS lower blue water consumption, lower land use, enable access to bio-based raw materials without significant environmental or social harm, reduce eutrophication and acidification, and reduce emissions and leaching of disputed chemicals, microplastic, and other persistent chemicals. Under ENSURE HEALTH & WELL-BEING, NGS reduce hazardous emissions and waste, enable replacement of disputed chemicals, enable reduced exposure to volatile organic compounds and micro-particulate matter, and enable positive health outcomes for patients and consumers.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

585.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

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As financial impact we define the EBIT impact of additional NGS in the year 2030. We base our NGS sales growth on the assumption of 4% organic growth until 2030 for our growth divisions. For the 2030 target we also consider announced portfolio changes. We calculate the opportunity impact by quantifying the NGS revenue increase from the 2022 base (18.5 bn € times 43% NGS) to 2030 (22.4 bn € times 50% NGS), resulting in an increase of NGS sales in this period by 3.9 bn €. Multiplied with an estimated EBIT margin of 15% for existing NGS, this results in 585 M € benefit in 2030.

Cost to realize opportunity

3.150.000.000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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SITUATION: Evonik is investing in reducing its own carbon footprint, and developing Next Generation Solutions (NGS) that generate sustainability improvements for its customers.

TASK: By 2030, Evonik aims to have invested more than €3 billion in Next Generation Solutions - products with superior sustainability benefits for customers. At the same time we will reduce Evonik's scope 1&2 emissions by minus 25% compared to the 2021 basis and we will work with our suppliers to reduce our scope 3 emission by minus 11% compared to the 2021 base.

ACTION: Within the Strategic Management Process and Strategic Planning, Evonik will invest around 80% of annual growth investments into growth of Next Generation Solutions (NGS). In the same period, a further €700 million will be invested in Next Generation Technologies, i.e., the optimization of production processes and infrastructure to avoid CO2 emissions.
Evonik’s aspirations are supported by its venture capital activities. A new Sustainability Tech Fund with a total investment volume of €150 million will strengthen the sustainability targets by investing into innovative technologies and business models. The focus is on new technologies that will reduce emissions as well as on innovations that have a high technological fit with NGS.

RESULT: We have managed to increase our NGS sales share form 37% to 43% . Our Group Level Carbon Footprint has declined from 29.7 Mt to 27.6 Mt, while or sales increased from 15.0 bn€ to 18.5 bn€ and production decreased from 9.5 Mt to 8.8 Mt (all 2021 vs. 2022).

EXPLANATION OF COST CALCULATION: The investment to realize the opportunity for Next Generation Solutions sums up to 3.15 bn€ until end of 2029. We have not considered innovation or selling expenses in effort, because we will enable this growth with existing resources.

Comment

Comparing numbers for one specific year may lead to false conclusions, as revenues, cost and investments take place at different times in the future and the timing as well as cost of capital have substantial impacts on the profitability of the opportunity. However, to stay within the simplified logic of this questionnaire for opportunity 1, additional and sustainable revenue opportunity ramping up to annually 4.7 B € n 2030 with an annual EBIT impact of 585 M€ in 2030 from additional NGS sales, can be enabled with 3.150

M € CapEx in the period 2023 to 2029.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

SITUATION: In 2022, Evonik had a net energy input of 64,26 PJ. This energy consumption comes with significant cost. The related CO2 emissions in Scopes 1&2 summed up to 5,9 mn tons.

TARGET: In line with the reduction of Scope 1&2 emissions as committed to SBTI, energy cost will also decrease. The target is to save 100 M€ p.a. by implementing all measures to reduce Scope 1&2 emissions.

ACTION: In project EAGER, measures were identified to reduce Scope 1&2 emissions in our Top 20 sites by 25% until 2030 (baseline 2021). To implement these measures, additional CAPEX of 700 M€ will be spent from 2022-2030. At the same time, the existing continuous improvement efforts of our Energy Management System will be continued.

RESULT: By now, a roadmap for the implementation of energy saving measures is defined. This roadmap is not rigid but will be regularly updated and adapted to future developments. By 2030, Evonik will have realized an absolute reduction of CO2 emissions in Scopes 1&2 by 25% as compared to 2021, and will save 100 M€ per year in energy cost.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

DISCLAIMER: In so far as risks and opportunities are expressed in this questionnaire or where our statements concern the future, these statements may involve known or unknown risks and uncertainties and are related yet involving clarity of scenarios. Actual results or developments may vary, depending on changes in risk and opportunities and in changes of scenarios. Neither Evonik Industries AG nor its group companies assume an obligation to update the forecasts, expectations or statements contained in this release.

In project EAGER, measures were defined to reduce our CO2 emissions in Scopes 1&2 by 25% by 2030 (baseline 2021). For each measure, an estimate was made on CO2 saving potential, impact on energy consumption - differentiated by heat, electricity and natural gas - as well as investment cost. Changes in energy consumption were multiplied with estimated future energy cost to derive an estimate on the development of operational cost.

Out of the long-list of measures, the measures with the highest economic attractiveness were selected and used to create a measure portfolio for implementation. The sum of savings in Operational cost - calculated as described above - of the measures in the portfolio for implementation lead to an estimate to quantify this opportunity. The measure portfolio is volatile and will change over time, so the figure is just a snapshot and will change in the future.

Cost to realize opportunity

700.000.000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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SITUATION: A list of measures was defined in project EAGER to reduce Scope 1&2 emissions by 25% by 2030 (baseline 2021). A commitment was made to spend 700 M€ of CAPEX to realize these measures.

TARGET: The CAPEX must be spent in the most efficient way to realize the CO2 saving potentials from EAGER with the highest possible economic benefit.

ACTION: A roadmap is defined on when to realize which measure. This roadmap takes into account that the realization of the implementation projects takes considerable time, which means that they need to be started early enough to make sure that the effect is realized by 2030. The roadmap as well as the measure portfolio is volatile and is updated regularly to account for recent developments. This implies that the roadmap is rather clear for the next ~ 3 years, with increasing insecurity for the years after that.

RESULT: With the measures realized according to the implementation roadmap, the respective CO2 savings will materialize over time.

Comment

Comparing numbers for one specific year may lead to false conclusions, as revenues, cost and investments take place at different times in the future and the timing as well as cost of capital have substantial impacts on the profitability of the opportunity. However, to stay within the simplified logic of this questionnaire for opportunity 2, energy efficiency driven savings in direct cost of 100 M€ in 2030 , can be enabled with 700 M€ CapEx in the period 2023 to 2029.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

SITUATION: Beyond maintaining and growing the existing portfolio, Evonik has focused innovation efforts on 6 innovation growth fields for new, sustainable solutions: Advanced Food Ingredients, Sustainable Nutrition, Additive Manufacturing, Cosmetic Solutions, Membranes, Healthcare Solutions.

TARGET: These innovation growth fields shall deliver 1 bn € additional revenue by 2025, compared to the 2015 basis.

ACTION: Our innovative capability enables us to open up opportunities in new, future-oriented businesses in six innovation growth fields:
• Sustainable Nutrition: establishing additional products and services for sustainable nutrition of livestock and people
• Healthcare Solutions: developing new materials for implants, as components of cell culture media, and for custom-tailored,
innovative drug formulations
• Advanced Food Ingredients: creating a portfolio of health-enhancing substances and nutritional supplements as a contribution
to healthy nutrition
• Membranes: extending membrane technology for efficient gas separation to further applications
• Cosmetic Solutions: developing further products based on natural sources for cosmetics and sensorially optimized formulations for skincare products
• Additive Manufacturing: developing products and technologies for 3D printing
All innovation programs are assessed for sustainability contributions . We especially monitor the carbon intensity of each projects business case, to ensure that these solutions not only have positive customer benefit in terms of sustainability, but also ensure that the carbon intensity of Evonik's portfolio is gradually reduced over time. All innovation projects need to demonstrate that they are viable in a climate neutral and circular environment and that they do not compromise other sustainability criteria.

RESULT:
Sales from these innovation growth fields rose more than 20 percent in 2021 to €600 million in 2022.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

80.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

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We estimate the incremental increase from 2022 to 2025 of 400 M € additional sales with 20% EBIT margin to results in an financial impact of 80 M€ in 2025

Cost to realize opportunity

192.000.000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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SITUATION: The 6 Innovation Growth Fields are supported by a project portfolio which is managed for technology risks, market risk, and sustainability contribution along the project life cycle. Evonik business lines take the lead in commercialization through their market access. The projects are supported by Evonik's competence platforms and Evonik's venturing activities.

TARGET: Sufficiently fund innovation activities and manage market risk, technology risk and sustainability contribution of the project portfolio supporting the 6 innovation focus areas.

ACTION: Our R&D activities are guided by our RD&I function. This comprises the R&D teams of the growth divisions, innovation management, Creavis, which is our business incubator and strategic research institute, and Evonik Venture
Capital. The strategic framework for our R&D is set by the RD&I council, which also manages the targeted allocation of human and financial R&D resources. It is chaired by the member of the executive board responsible for chemicals and innovation. Other members are the chief innovation officer, the head of Corporate Strategy, and the heads of the divisions. The sustainability contributions of the underlying project portfolio is ensured via sustainability being an integral part of the stage gate process. Programs with existing sales are assessed in the annual Portfolio Sustainability Assessment

(PSA).

RESULT: By 2020 Evonik already generated sales from these innovation growth fields of €600 million, demonstrating that we are well on track to achieve our target.

COST CALCULATION: For the 400 M € incremental revenue increase with 80 M€ annual EBIT impact in 2025 forward, we estimate 10% our R&D expenditures (460 M€ in 2022) in the period 2023 and 2024 (2 years with 36 M €) and 100 M € investment: 192 M€ in total in the period 2023 to 2024.

Comment

Comparing numbers for one specific year may lead to false conclusions, as revenues, cost and investments take place at different times in the future and the timing as well as cost of capital have substantial impacts on the profitability of the opportunity. However, to stay within the simplified logic of this questionnaire for opportunity 3, additional annual 400 M € revenue opportunity in 2025 with an annual EBIT impact of 80 M€ p.a. from Innovation Growth Fields can be secured with annual cost of 192 M € in the period 2023-2024.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

The 8 elements of a credible climate transition plan according to the "CDP Technical Note: Reporting on Transition Plans" are addressed by Evonik and published e.g. in the Evonik Sustainability Report 2021. Following examples highlight Evonik's constant work on these 8 elements:
1) GOVERNANCE: The highest level of direct responsibility for climate change topics lies with the C-HRO, member of the Board of Management responsible for Human Resources, Sustainability and HSEQ (Health, Safety, Environment and Quality). Executives remuneration plan considers strategic ESG KPI´s GHG-reduction and occupational safety.

2) SCENARIO ANALYSIS: Qualitative and quantitative scenario analyses were performed, addressing both physical and transition risks.
3) FINANCIAL PLANNING: €3 billion growth CAPEX will be spent from 2022-2030 in order to increase the sales share of "Next Generation Solutions" from 37% to >50% (products with superior sustainability performance, based on WBCSD's framework for Portfolio Sustainability Analysis). On the other hand, €700 million additional CAPEX will be spent from 2022-2030 in order to achieve the SBTi target 2030, resulting in >€100 m OPEX savings (p.a.).
4) VALUE CHAIN ENGAGEMENT & LOW CARBON INITATIVES: A second wave of Evonik's sustainability supplier engagement program addressed our top 40 suppliers by Procurement spend in 2021, covering almost 40% of the Procurement spend.
5) POLICY ENGAGEMENT: Evonik is involved in many national and international competency networks in the area of sustainability, e.g. the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, econsense (Forum for Sustainable Development of German Business e.V.) and Chemistry4Climate (dialogue platform aiming at chemical industry's climate neutrality in 2045).
6) RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES: Evonik's opportunity and risk management forms a central element in the management of the company and is aligned to international standards and principles such as COSO ERM.
7) TARGETS: Evonik is committed to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (as stated publicly in the Evonik Sustainability Report 2021), as well as committed to setting science-based targets in line with a "Well Below 2°C" scenario (SBTi Near-term, as listed on the SBTi website).
8) SCOPE 1, 2 & 3 ACCOUNTING WITH VERIFICATION: The Evonik Carbon Footprint incl. scope 1, 2 & 3 was audited since 2008.
Within two years, a central transition plan summarizing all relevant aspects will be developed.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly	Company-wide	1.5ºC	SITUATION: To identify our risk and opportunity exposure in a transition scenario, we we have aligned the following scenarios for the construction of "critical uncertainties" or shaping factors:

available transition scenario			- International Energy Agency "Net Zero 2050" - Network for Greening the Financial Sector "Net Zero 2050" - IPCC Shared Social Economic Pathways "SSP1" - SystemIQ Planet Positive Chemcials Scenario "No Fossil Capacity After 2030" - German Chemical Association VCI "Klimaneutralitätspfad" from 2019 updated for 3 technology options in the 2023 C4C study in a "Net Zero 2050" transition scenario, which also encompasses shaping factors on nature, equity, health & well-being. TARGET: Assess our long-term risk and opportunity exposure in this transition scenario for future EBIT impact and for our assets at material transition risk. ACTION: To assess the financial impact in the respective scenario, we determine the following financial impact pathways - Revenue (Demand Change, Market/Price Attrition) - Cost (Carbon Prices, other externalities) - CapEx (CapEx for GHG emission mitigation, physical risk mitigation) - R&D expenses (to develop new technology, new formulations, new products) For risk & opportunity exposure in the transition scenario, we build on 10-y PSA outlook for market transition risks and opportunities of the existing strategy process and assess additional transition risks and opportunities, not yet properly visible in a 10-y outlook. RESULT: - Policy & Regulation transition risks from carbon pricing (see C2.3a risk 1). - Technology transition risks in circular and biodegradable ingredients and additives. - Market transition risks from new solutions displacing existing ones. - Legal transition risks in supply chains without sufficient control over pressing sustainability issues. - Reputation transition risks in not meeting our customer's sustainability ambitions. - Resource Efficiency opportunity of lower cost (see C2.4a opp. 2) - Energy Source opportunity of lower cost - New Products and Services opportunities in all markets driven by innovation and digitization (see

			C2.4a opp. 3) - Market opportunities for our Next Generation Solutions (see C2.4a opp. 1) - Resilience opportunities to prepare us for a disorderly transition with uneven playing field and different value chains moving at different speed on different topics
Physical climate scenarios Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	3.1ºC - 4ºC	SITUATION: To identify our risk and opportunity exposure in a pysical climate scenario for a mean global warming > 3.1°, we have aligned the following scenarios for "critical uncertainties" or shaping factors: - International Energy Agency "Stated Policies Scenario STEPS" - Network for Greening the Financial Sector "Current Policies" - IPCC Shared Social Economic Pathways "SSP5 Fossil Fueled" - German Chemical Association VCI "Referenzpfad" from 2019 in a "Current Policies" physical scenario, which also encompasses shaping factors on nature, equity, health & well-being to assess risks and opportunities from other Sustainability Focus Areas (SFA). Data on physical scenarios are often very conservative, as environmental, social and financial tipping points are not considered. Country level risk assessment are available for Swiss Re Institute 2021 “Economics of Climate Change” and McKinsey 2020 "Climate risk and response: Physical hazards and socio-economic impacts". TARGET: To assess our risk and opportunity exposure in this physical climate scenario for future EBIT impact and for assets under material physical risks. ACTION: To assess the financial impact in the respective scenario we determine the following financial impact pathways - Revenue (Demand Change, Market/Price Attrition) - Cost (from exposure to acute and chronic risks) - CapEx (for exposure to physical risks) - R&D expenses (for exposure to physical risks) For risk & opportunity exposure to the physical

			scenario we assess production sites and major raw material sourcing location via WWF high water-risk locations and market effects via sector and country GDP impact. RESULT: - Acute Physical risks from droughts, and severe weather in production and supply chain (see C2.3a risk 3) -Chronic physical risks from elevated temperatures impacting productivity (see C2.3a risk 2) - Resource efficiency opportunity of lower cost, especially with energy efficient processes with overall high energy consumption due to elevated temperature and humidity. - Energy source, we see an opportunity of lower cost at renewable electricity in both scenarios - New products and service opportunities to enable climate change adaptation - Market opportunities for Next Generation Solutions enabling climate adaptation, for example resource efficient protein nutrition, enabling drip irrigation, enabling better insulation) - Resilience opportunities with zero liquid discharge manufacturing

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

SITUATION: Evonik is potentially exposed to risk and opportunity exposure in a physical scenario and in a transition scenario, to improve the resilience of our strategy.

TARGET: We want to assess the future financial impact of risks and opportunities in the downstream sectors and markets, for our direct operation, and in our supply chains.

ACTION:
We assess all TCFD / TNFD risk and opportunity categories for financial exposure in downstream , upstream and direct operations.
For example, on direct operation, we consider the crucial role of water in chemical operations:

Which sites of Evonik need to be considered as potentially affected by significant changes in water availability within the next 20-30years? If so, which sites will be subject to potentially generate substantive negative change in our costs or revenues? For example, on downstream, we consider market opportunities and risks from technology transition, market transitions, acute physial risks, and chronic physical risks. For example on upstream, we consider the exposure of our supply chains to technology transition, to acute physical risks and to chronic physical risks.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

ACTION AND DECISIONS ON DIRECT OPERATION: Sites in areas of water scarcity have been identified with the WWF Water Risk Filter for a 2050 time horizon and for the pessimistic scenario (increase of global mean surface temperature likely to exceed 4°), as described in C2.3a risk 3.
Because we see app. 15% of sites exposed to water risks in a "current policies" scenario, and we understand that sites need to be optimized for energy efficiency, energy source, emissions, and water in an integrated manner, we have included water saving measures in the scope of the EAGER program (see C2.4a opportunity 2)

ACTION AND DECISIONS ON DOWNSTREAM IMPACTS: We see a significant impact of elevated temperatures on Asian markets affecting GDP development and overall growth of sectors we serve, as described under C2.3a risk 2. We have identified de-risking measures to make our growth resilient against these risks.
We also see significant growth opportunities for products with a substantial sustainability contribution (Evonik's Next Generation Solutions) in a transition scenario, as described in C2.4a opp. 1 and C2.4a opp 3. Thus, we have decided to allocate more than 80% of our growth CapEx in the next decade to these opportunities.

ACTION AND DECISION ON UPSTREAM IMPACTS: We see risks in supply chains depending on manufacturing and raw material extraction in countries with high physical risk exposure, both chronic and acute. For Asia, with the highest risk exposure with relevance for our portfolio, we anchor physical and transition risks in the regional growth strategy, presently developed.
We see risks and opportunities from technology transitions in our supply chains. Some raw material groups will see a rather smooth transition towards circularity and net-zero and will generate opportunities for us to improve resilience and reduce cost risk exposure, while other raw material groups will not be able to achieve net-zero at acceptable cost, and again other raw materials will have challenges to compete with different technologies in different locations. We are in the process to anchor these findings in our Net-Zero Transition Plan and have started several activities to secure circular raw materials, to broaden our raw material base for improved resilience and to enable our customers to offer more sustainable products.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	SITUATION: Risks and opportunities related to the growing demand from customers for sustainable products and services have influenced our product-/services-related strategy and product portfolio as our specialty chemicals products make an indispensable contribution to the benefits of our customers' products, which generate their success on the global market. We see strong growth for Next Generation Solutions (NGS) helping customers with climate change mitigation (for resource efficient poultry meat, better insulation, drip irrigation, and infrastructure withstanding acute physical risks), but also strong growth with NGS contributing substantially to climate change mitigation (enabling energy efficiency in manufacturing, housing, and mobility, enabling the energy sector transformation, enabling circular business models) TARGET: We want to evolve Evonik's portfolio to be resilient to physical and to transformational risks. By 2030 we want to have >50% of sales with Next Generation Solutions (NGS), with a clearly positive sustainability contribution, and < 5% CHALLENGED product sales. ACTION: We have found that a focus on our NGS integrated in our strategic management process, allows us to achieve this target. Thus, we map the Product/Application/Region Combination (PARC) assessments with the strategic roles of our businesses to identify the portfolio growth focus, which is supported by strong competitive positions in attractive markets with substantial sustainability contributions, ensuring success in either scenario. RESULT: In 2022 we have seen 43% of revenue with NGS and 2% with CHALLENGED PARCs sales. But we expect several products and services will be challenged for chemical safety in the future: either i) downstream from Evonik product application or end of life, ii) in our operation, in our product

		compositions, or catalyst and auxiliaries we use in production, iii) for specific raw materials going into our products and supply chains of these raw materials. Additionally we expect new solutions from our innovation pipeline matching up to the highest future sustainability requirements. In C2.4a opportunity 1, we have described our efforts to ensure that we achieve our targets.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	SITUATION: We engage our suppliers and our customers along the journey towards net-zero and circularity. We support our suppliers to reduce GHG emissions and improve circularity. We support our customers in product reformulation for performance and sustainability. We enable incremental carbon footprint reduction and higher circularity via mass balancing circular raw material. We deliver break-through innovation to the market, that make a difference in sustainability. TARGET: By 2030 we want to reduce our scope 3 emissions by 11% against a 2021 basis and we want to enable our value chains for more circularity, for example, Evonik aims to generate > 350 M€ additional sales by 2030 to enable circular plastics. ACTION: We have issued a special code of conduct for suppliers, setting out binding requirements for these business partners. By selecting suppliers carefully we enhance the quality of the entire value chain. On the one hand, we focus on validation and evaluation of suppliers, and on the other, we specifically monitor certain raw materials. These include renewable raw materials and raw materials where there is a potential supply risk or reputational risk. Evonik also drives forward supply chain sustainability and transparency through the initiative Together for Sustainability (TfS). We have implemented strategic procurement concepts for “critical raw materials". RESULTS: Worldwide, the TfS member companies initiated 378 audits and 1,545 assessments in 2022. Evonik initiated 11 of these audits and 108 of the assessments. About 90 percent of our direct and over 80 percent of our indirect procurement volume was covered by TfS assessments. Evonik has initiated multiple strategic colaborations with customers and suppliers to achieve its target. For, example, Unilever intends to eliminate the use of fossil fuels in its

		household cleaning products by 2030—in part with Evonik's help. Evonik began supplying Unilever with rhamnolipids, innovative and green biosurfactants. Unilever has already used Evonik’s rhamnolipids with tremendous success in dishwashing liquids. We created the Evonik Center for Circular Plastic Solutions to bring together directly the right people who will enable partners to find the right way to circular economy: with technologies, expertise, and contacts.
Investment in R&D	Yes	SITUATION: Around 85 percent of our R&D is performed by our manufacturing chemical segments. That includes, first and foremost, research geared specifically to their core technologies and markets and to the development of new business. An above-average proportion of our R&D funding is allocated to our growth divisions Nutrition & Care , Specialty Additives and Smart Materials. The Performance Materials division focuses on optimizing products and processes. Creavis concentrates on mid- and long-term projects (TIME HORIZON 5-10years) that support Evonik’s growth and sustainability strategy and provide access to new business options. In addition, it identifies future-oriented topics and acts as an internal incubator for Evonik. TARGET: Reduce complexity for R&D portfolio steering and feed in the findings of scenario analysis and of the annual Portfolio Sustainability Assessment into the R&D portfolio steering. ACTION: We integrate climate change mitigation and climate change adaptations next to other sustainability aspects from our 4 Sustainability Focus Areas. We assess R&D projects in a similar manner like the existing business with our Portfolio Sustainability Assessment, however, we take into account that first ideas need a very simple assessment, while new solutions entering the market will need a much more thorough assessment. As for our product portfolio, the overall R&D portfolio should have a certain resilience to a physical and a transition scenario and the consequences for the markets and value chains new solutions need to perform in. We apply our corporate foresight competences to sharpen the scenario space for our strategy building. We extend our reach into new solutions by strengthening our venturing activities with a special focus on sustainability. Our 6 Innovation Growth Fields are contributing to climate change mitigation and to climate change adaptation, have sales targets 2025 and

		ensured that they deliver positive sustainability contributions. RESULTS: We are well on track with our innovation growth fields as described in C2.4a opportunity 3.
Operations	Yes	SITUATION: The main lever to implement our strategy in operations are investment decisions in assets, i.e., the allocation of our CAPEX. With significant scope 1-3 emissions, high electricity demand and high level of freshwater intake for cooling water and for process water, our operations is significantly exposed to transition and to physical risks. This needs to be reflected in our investment decisions. TARGET: Our strategic target for operations is to comply with a well below 2°C scenario by 2030 and to have our operations on a net zero emission level by 2050 (Scopes 1&2). A side effect will be an improved resilience to water scarcity, because improved heat integration not only leads to less energy demand, but also to less cooling water demand. ACTION: To implement the strategy, 700 M€ CapEx will be spent in the period 2022 to 2030 for climate change mitigation measures (project EAGER). Rules for CAPEX allocation in Evonik were adapted and now incorporate CO2 mitigation as a parameter for investment decisions, influencing strategic and risk mitigation dimensions of such decisions. To reduce Scope 2 emissions, purchased electricity will be switched to 100% renewable sources by 2030. RESULTS: The targeted investments will lead to a significant heat integration and thus energy saving, as described in C2.4a opportunity 2. A roadmap for these investments is prepared, but will be adapted continuously to reflect new developments. On the green electricity side, some major PPAs in Europe and North America are already signed, more are in discussion.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets	SITUATION: Evonik's risk and opportunity exposure is integrated in our strategic financial planning. TARGET: Establish Evonik's 2030 sustainability ambition to reduce our carbon footprint in line with SBTi and to grow our handprint with Next Generation Solutions (NGS) sales, while delivering on growth and margin expectations. ACTION: Revenue Planning Each business line projects revenue growth, volume growth and scope 1-3 development for the 10-year strategy time horizon, to ensure alignment of financial and sustainability targets. Strategic Financial Planning aligns overall volume, revenue, scope 1-3 emissions and CapEx development on group level and prepares a midterm planning for board approval and an update of the 10-y strategic financial planning. RESULT: Revenue Planning Linked to the opportunities C2.4a opp 1 ("NGS growth") and C2.4a opp 3 ("innovation growth fields"), we have allocated 80% of our growth CapEx in the period 2022 to 2030 to the growth of NGS with attractive markets and strong competitive positions. This will allow us to have >50% of NGS sales in 2030 with less than 5% CHALLENGED sales. ACTION: Direct and Indirect Costs The exposure to carbon pricing and to higher energy prices are included in business line EBITDA projection of midterm planning. Carbon prices are updated annually to be included in CapEx and innovation business case building. Energy price forecasts are updated as needed by our energy management group and are an important input into the decisions to bid for power purchase agreements (PPA). In the EAGER project we have identified sufficient technology potential in 20+ sites, to reduce our overall scope 1&2 emissions along a 1.5° path, applying power to heat teat technology and incremental efficiency improvements. Our procurement has engaged with our suppliers to identify opportunities to reduce scope 3 emissions. RESULT: Direct and Indirect Cost Linked to the opportunities C2.4a opp. 2 ("EAGER"), we have committed to 700 M€ CapEx spending in the period 2022 to 2030, to reduce our Scope 1&2 emissions by 25% to the 2021 basis. We additionally have secured 150 MW power purchase agreements with EnBW for the off-shore windpark "He Dreiht", available most likely from 2026 forward. We

		are confident that we can achieve our 11% scope 3 reduction by 2030, as it matches the ability of our suppliers to reduce carbon footprint with economically reasonable measures. ACTION: Capital Expenditure Planning Capital expenditures planning comprises midterm planning on business line level and group level, strategic 10-y financial planning on group level, and management of the idea funnel in our IMPACT data base for new CapEx projects. Pipeline Management of CapEx projects with maturity grade, commercial information, and lever on scope 1,2, and 3 emissions, as well on water and energy efficiency happens in our group wide EPIC data base. RESULT: Capital Expenditure Planning Linked to the market opportunities C2.4a opp.1 ("NGS growth") and C2.4a opp.3 ("innovation growth field") listed under 2.4, we have allocated 80% of our growth CapEx in the period 2022 to 2030 to the growth of NGS with attractive markets and strong competitive positions. This will allow us to have >50% of NGS sales in 2030 with less than 5% CHALLENGED sales. ACTION: Capital Allocation For capital allocation in midterm planning and in strategic financial planning, we allocate to strategic business units, that are being assessed annually for their strategic role (growth, finance, restructure) which reflects the market attractiveness and the competitive position. We additionally consider the sustainability portfolio rating to ensure that investments are supported by long-term demand for sustainable solutions . Individual capital projects need to pass the financial hurdle rate, but are also assess for sustainability impact. RESULT: Capital Allocation Linked to the market opportunity "NGS growth" and "innovation growth field" listed under 2.4, we have allocated 80% of our growth CapEx in the period 2022 to 2030 to the growth of NGS with attractive markets and strong competitive positions. This will allow us to have >50% of NGS sales in 2030 with less than 5% CHALLENGED sales. ACTION: Acquisitions and Divestments We have announced divestment of the Performance Materials Divisions because Evonik with its focus on specialty chemistry is not the best owner for those businesses. This will significantly influence our financial planning and it will have a large impact on Evonik's absolute scope 1&2 and on scope 3 emissions and will significantly reduce Evonik's carbon intensity. RESULTS: Acquisitions and Divestments We have executed the Lülsdorf site divestment and the TA derivative

		divestment, and are in the process of finding a new home for the Superabsorber business and the Performance Intermediates business. Small bolt-on acquisitions are assessed for their carbon footprint to ensure that acquisitions do not compromise the group level carbon intensity. We are in the process of preparing a group level Net-Zero Transition plan on the basis of a very different business portfolio. Action: Assets Management We have linked the group level risks management to the Site Portfolio Management (SPM), which assess Evonik's 110+ manufacturing sites for their portfolio role. Sustainability related assessments are considered under categories i) capacity utilization and cost position, ii) CapEx demand, iii) license to operate, iv) ability to secure personnel & competences We also assess risk and opportunity exposure in a scenario space on site level for material local risks (for example on water). RESULT: Assets Management We are in the process of the 1st round of assessment and can not report any results yet. ACTION: Access to Capital We have established a Green Finance Framework which aligns our finance strategy with our sustainability strategy. The objective of establishing this Framework is to issue Green Finance Instruments to assist in financing Evonik’s initiatives to lower our own carbon footprint as well as to grow our contribution as an enabler of sustainable solutions in many other industries. Unlocking this potential can make us a key player in the transition to a low carbon economy. The issuance of Green Finance Instruments will also enable Evonik to engage with those investors who are committed to allocating capital in support of this effort. Our Framework is designed to ensure any Green Finance Instruments issued by Evonik are aligned with the voluntary guidelines as outlined by the International Capital Market Association (“ICMA”) 2021 Green Bond Principles and the Loan Market Association (“LMA”) 2021 Green Loan Principles. RESULT: Evonik has issues sucessfully two green hybrid bongs, the first over 500 M€ in 20021 and the second over 750 M€ in 2022.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

79.000.000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0,4

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

SITUATION - LOW ELIGIBILITY OF SPECIATLY CHEMICALS
The main focus of the current delegated acts of the climate taxonomy is on economic activities that result in high carbon dioxide emissions, where a reduction in emissions would make the biggest contribution to achieving the EU's climate targets. Consequently, the chemical products mainly affected by the delegated acts issued to date for the two climate-related environmental objectives are commodity chemicals. Evonik's portfolio of specialty chemicals is therefore only covered to a small extent by the EU taxonomy's climate change mitigation objective at present. In other words, only a few of our activities are taxonomy-eligible. In 2022, these taxonomy-eligible activities accounted for just 15 percent of turnover, 17 percent of CapEx, and 13 percent of OpEx.

Consequently, taxonomy-alignment can only be assessed for this small share of our portfolio.

SITUATION - FURTHER REASONS FOR (NON-)ALIGNMENT
Evonik's taxonomy-eligible products include:
- butadiene,
- products classified as plastics,
- precursors for energy efficiency equipment for buildings and
- steam and electricity from our gas and steam turbine power plants.
For 2022, we examined the taxonomy-alignment of the taxonomy-eligible activities for the climate change mitigation objective for the first time. As we had expected, this is less than 1 percent of turnover, CapEx, and OpEx. One major reason for these low ratios is that for the climate change mitigation objective for chemical products, the EU taxonomy mainly addresses the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of the products and especially their raw materials. In contrast, it disregards the positive impacts (handprint) of many chemical products along the value chain. The enabling role of chemical products both as necessary precursor for low-carbon technologies (such as renewable energy production or e-mobility) and as mitigation enablers via their effects in customers' applications (such as resource savings, energy savings, durability) are neglected in the current scope of the EU taxonomy. Furthermore, external verification is required for several aspects such as the cradle-to-gate footprint of the eligible products. This increases the effort and costs for proving alignment. (For further details see also VCI's position paper https://www.vci.de/themen/nachhaltigkeit/sustainable-finance/eu-taxonomie-sinnvoll-in-der-praxis-umsetzen.jsp)

ACTION + CONSERVATIVE FUTURE RESULTS:
While we support the vision and ambition of the EU taxonomy, its current implementation hinders taxonomy-alignment of specialty chemicals due to inconsistencies, high costs for proving of alignment and incomplete coverage of specialty chemicals and their enabling effects. However, the intended updates and extensions of the EU taxonomy (e.g. addition of the activity "manufacture of chemicals") might reduce these hindrances in the future. When considering just the current state of the taxonomy legislation and only the two climate-related environmental goals, we assume that Evonik's percentage of taxonomy-alignment will increase due to the rising use of non-fossil raw materials with third party sustainability certification. After all, we are endeavouring to increase the proportion of renewable raw materials and already reached 11.1 percent of production inputs in 2022, as compared to 9.7 percent in 2021 (see p.54 of our sustainability report 2022). However, due to the uncertainties of our increase of external LCA verifications and especially of the legal development, we applied a conservative approach and stated out future taxonomy-alignment at the same level as today.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0,2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The methodology and context of identifying aligned CapEx is similar to the description for aligned turnover (see above).

While turnover is determined and consolidated at product level using a system-supported process, direct assignment of the CapEx and OpEx KPIs to taxonomy-eligible economic activities is not always possible. In these cases, we used appropriate coding to the next highest level where an indicator was available. The next highest level is either a product line or a business line. Our system compiles and consolidates the CapEx and OpEx KPI indicators at least at the level of business lines. This method prevents double-counting of turnover, CapEx, and OpEx.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0,2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The methodology and context of identifying aligned OpEx is similar to the description for aligned turnover (see above).

While turnover is determined and consolidated at product level using a system-supported process, direct assignment of the CapEx and OpEx KPIs to taxonomy-eligible economic activities is not always possible. In these cases, we used appropriate coding to the next highest level where an indicator was available. The next highest level is either a product line or a business line. Our system compiles and consolidates the CapEx and OpEx KPI indicators at least at the level of business lines. This method prevents double-counting of turnover, CapEx, and OpEx.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change adaptation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

None of Evonik's activities are taxonomy-eligible with regard to the climate change adaptation objective. Consequently, none can be aligned.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change adaptation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

None of Evonik's activities are taxonomy-eligible with regard to the climate change adaptation objective. Consequently, none can be aligned.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change adaptation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

None of Evonik's activities are taxonomy-eligible with regard to the climate change adaptation objective. Consequently, none can be aligned.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

79.000.000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0,4

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

AVOIDING DOUBLE COUNTING

None of Evonik's activities are taxonomy-eligible regarding the climate change adaptation objective. Consequently, none can be taxonomy-aligned regarding that objective. Thus, the total across all objectives equals the climate change mitigation objective.

SITUATION - LOW ELIGIBILITY OF SPECIATLY CHEMICALS

The main focus of the current delegated acts of the climate taxonomy is on economic activities that result in high carbon dioxide emissions, where a reduction in emissions

would make the biggest contribution to achieving the EU's climate targets. Consequently, the chemical products mainly affected by the delegated acts issued to date for the two climate-related environmental objectives are commodity chemicals. Evonik's portfolio of specialty chemicals is therefore only covered to a small extent by the EU taxonomy's climate change mitigation objective at present. In other words, only a few of our activities are taxonomy-eligible. In 2022, these taxonomy-eligible activities accounted for just 15 percent of turnover, 17 percent of CapEx, and 13 percent of OpEx. Consequently, taxonomy-alignment can only be assessed for this small share of our portfolio.

SITUATION - FURTHER REASONS FOR (NON-)ALIGNMENT
Evonik's taxonomy-eligible products include:
- butadiene,
- products classified as plastics,
- precursors for energy efficiency equipment for buildings and
- steam and electricity from our gas and steam turbine power plants.
For 2022, we examined the taxonomy-alignment of the taxonomy-eligible activities for the climate change mitigation objective for the first time. As we had expected, this is less than 1 percent of turnover, CapEx, and OpEx. One major reason for these low ratios is that for the climate change mitigation objective for chemical products, the EU taxonomy mainly addresses the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of the products and especially their raw materials. In contrast, it disregards the positive impacts (handprint) of many chemical products along the value chain. The enabling role of chemical products both as necessary precursor for low-carbon technologies (such as renewable energy production or e-mobility) and as mitigation enablers via their effects in customers' applications (such as resource savings, energy savings, durability) are neglected in the current scope of the EU taxonomy. Furthermore, external verification is required for several aspects such as the cradle-to-gate footprint of the eligible products. This increases the effort and costs for proving alignment. (For further details see also VCI's position paper https://www.vci.de/themen/nachhaltigkeit/sustainable-finance/eu-taxonomie-sinnvoll-in-der-praxis-umsetzen.jsp)

ACTION + CONSERVATIVE FUTURE RESULTS:
While we support the vision and ambition of the EU taxonomy, its current implementation hinders taxonomy-alignment of specialty chemicals due to inconsistencies, high costs for proving of alignment and incomplete coverage of specialty chemicals and their enabling effects. However, the intended updates and extensions of the EU taxonomy (e.g. addition of the activity "manufacture of chemicals") might reduce these hindrances in the future. When considering just the current state of the taxonomy legislation and only the two climate-related environmental goals, we assume that Evonik's percentage of taxonomy-alignment will increase due to the rising use of non-fossil raw materials with third party sustainability certification. After all, we are endeavouring to increase the proportion of renewable raw materials and already reached 11.1 percent of production inputs in 2022, as compared to 9.7 percent in 2021 (see p.54 of our sustainability report 2022). However, due to the uncertainties of our increase of external LCA verifications and especially of the legal development, we

applied a conservative approach and stated out future taxonomy-alignment at the same level as today.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0,2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The methodology and context of identifying aligned CapEx is similar to the description for aligned turnover (see above).

While turnover is determined and consolidated at product level using a system-supported process, direct assignment of the CapEx and OpEx KPIs to taxonomy-eligible economic activities is not always possible. In these cases, we used appropriate coding to the next highest level where an indicator was available. The next highest level is either a product line or a business line. Our system compiles and consolidates the CapEx and OpEx KPI indicators at least at the level of business lines. This method prevents double-counting of turnover, CapEx, and OpEx.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0,2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The methodology and context of identifying aligned OpEx is similar to the description for aligned turnover (see above).

While turnover is determined and consolidated at product level using a system-supported process, direct assignment of the CapEx and OpEx KPIs to taxonomy-eligible economic activities is not always possible. In these cases, we used appropriate coding to the next highest level where an indicator was available. The next highest level is either a product line or a business line. Our system compiles and consolidates the CapEx and OpEx KPI indicators at least at the level of business lines. This method prevents double-counting of turnover, CapEx, and OpEx.

C3.5b

(C3.5b) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Economic activity

Manufacture of plastics in primary form

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

3.000.000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,02

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,02

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1.000.000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0,04

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0,04

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Own performance

Transitional activity

Calculation methodology and supporting information

The figures stated here are rounded to millions, as is the practice in our financial report.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The products concerned and the sites where they are produced were screened centrally in accordance with appendices A through D of the delegated act. We have valid operating permits for all plants and sites worldwide. Consequently, they have undergone extensive inspection and evaluation by the responsible authorities from an

environmental due diligence perspective. Our plants and sites within the EU comply with the EU directives set out in the appendices, and we monitor compliance with any official requirements by performing systematic internal and external controls as an integral part of our management systems. The EU directives do not apply to sites outside the EU. Instead, these sites and plants are evaluated on the basis of the environmental regulations applicable to the specific location, which include environmental due diligence aspects. We comply with the applicable environmental regulations in all cases, implement all requirements imposed by the authorities, and monitor their observance through systematic internal and external controls.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

We based our examination on the Draft Report on Minimum Safeguards of the Platform on Sustainable Finance and evaluated four focus areas: human rights, corruption, taxes, and fair competition at the level of the Evonik Group. In keeping with their high significance for good corporate governance, all four topics are part of our House of Compliance. Evonik is committed to observing internationally recognized standards and its own more far-reaching guidelines and principles of conduct. In 2022, the executive board has adopted a new version of its policy statement on human rights, which has been revised, in particular, in light of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG). All standards and guidelines apply group-wide, i.e., they also apply to sites outside the EU.

Economic activity

Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

76.000.000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,4

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,4

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0,1

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0,1

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0,2

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0,2

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Own performance
Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

The figures stated here are rounded to millions, as is the practice in our financial report.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The products concerned and the sites where they are produced were screened centrally in accordance with appendices A through D of the delegated act. We have valid operating permits for all plants and sites worldwide. Consequently, they have undergone extensive inspection and evaluation by the responsible authorities from an environmental due diligence perspective. Our plants and sites within the EU comply with the EU directives set out in the appendices, and we monitor compliance with any official requirements by performing systematic internal and external controls as an integral part of our management systems. The EU directives do not apply to sites outside the EU. Instead, these sites and plants are evaluated on the basis of the environmental regulations applicable to the specific location, which include environmental due diligence aspects. We comply with the applicable environmental regulations in all cases, implement all requirements imposed by the authorities, and monitor their observance through systematic internal and external controls.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

We based our examination on the Draft Report on Minimum Safeguards of the Platform on Sustainable Finance and evaluated four focus areas: human rights, corruption, taxes, and fair competition at the level of the Evonik Group. In keeping with their high significance for good corporate governance, all four topics are part of our House of Compliance. Evonik is committed to observing internationally recognized standards and its own more far-reaching guidelines and principles of conduct. In 2022, the executive board has adopted a new version of its policy statement on human rights, which has been revised, in particular, in light of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG). All standards and guidelines apply group-wide, i.e., they also apply to sites outside the EU.

Economic activity

Manufacture of organic basic chemicals

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

151.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,8

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

8.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0,6

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0,2

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Calculation methodology and supporting information

The figures stated here are rounded to millions, as is the practice in our financial report.

Technical screening criteria met

No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

The background to this non-alignment is that for the climate change mitigation objective for chemical products, the EU taxonomy mainly addresses the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of the products and especially their raw materials. By contrast, it disregards the positive impacts (handprint) of many products. Furthermore, external verification is required for several aspects such as the footprint of the eligible products. In view of the rising use of non-fossil raw materials and more certification, we assume that we can increase the share of alignment in the coming years.

Do no significant harm requirements met

No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

The products concerned and the sites where they are produced were screened centrally in accordance with appendices A through D of the delegated act. We have valid operating permits for all plants and sites worldwide. Consequently, they have undergone extensive inspection and evaluation by the responsible authorities from an environmental due diligence perspective. Our plants and sites within the EU comply with the EU directives set out in the appendices, and we monitor compliance with any official requirements by performing systematic internal and external controls as an integral part of our management systems. The EU directives do not apply to sites outside the EU. Instead, these sites and plants are evaluated on the basis of the environmental regulations applicable to the specific location, which include environmental due diligence aspects. We comply with the applicable environmental regulations in all cases, implement all requirements imposed by the authorities, and monitor their observance through systematic internal and external controls.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

We based our examination on the Draft Report on Minimum Safeguards of the Platform on Sustainable Finance and evaluated four focus areas: human rights, corruption, taxes, and fair competition at the level of the Evonik Group. In keeping with their high significance for good corporate governance, all four topics are part of our House of Compliance. Evonik is committed to observing internationally recognized standards and its own more far-reaching guidelines and principles of conduct. In 2022, the executive board has adopted a new version of its policy statement on human rights, which has been revised, in particular, in light of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG). All standards and guidelines apply group-wide, i.e., they also apply to sites outside the EU.

Economic activity

Manufacture of plastics in primary form

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2.476.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

13,4

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

129.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

9,4

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

106.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

12,6

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Calculation methodology and supporting information

The figures stated here are rounded to millions, as is the practice in our financial report.

Technical screening criteria met

No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

The background to this non-alignment is that for the climate change mitigation objective for chemical products, the EU taxonomy mainly addresses the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of the products and especially their raw materials. By contrast, it disregards the positive impacts (handprint) of many products. Furthermore, external verification is required for several aspects such as the footprint of the eligible products. In view of the rising use of non-fossil raw materials and more certification, we assume that we can increase the share of alignment in the coming years.

Do no significant harm requirements met

No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

The products concerned and the sites where they are produced were screened centrally in accordance with appendices A through D of the delegated act. We have valid operating permits for all plants and sites worldwide. Consequently, they have undergone extensive inspection and evaluation by the responsible authorities from an environmental due diligence perspective. Our plants and sites within the EU comply with the EU directives set out in the appendices, and we monitor compliance with any official requirements by performing systematic internal and external controls as an integral part of our management systems. The EU directives do not apply to sites outside the EU. Instead, these sites and plants are evaluated on the basis of the environmental regulations applicable to the specific location, which include environmental due diligence aspects. We comply with the applicable environmental regulations in all cases, implement all requirements imposed by the authorities, and monitor their observance through systematic internal and external controls.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

We based our examination on the Draft Report on Minimum Safeguards of the Platform on Sustainable Finance and evaluated four focus areas: human rights, corruption, taxes, and fair competition at the level of the Evonik Group. In keeping with their high significance for good corporate governance, all four topics are part of our House of Compliance. Evonik is committed to observing internationally recognized standards and its own more far-reaching guidelines and principles of conduct. In 2022, the executive board has adopted a new version of its policy statement on human rights, which has been revised, in particular, in light of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG). All standards and guidelines apply group-wide, i.e., they also apply to sites outside the EU.

Economic activity

Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

44.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,2

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0,1

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0,1

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Calculation methodology and supporting information

The figures stated here are rounded to millions, as is the practice in our financial report.

Technical screening criteria met

No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

Do no significant harm requirements met

No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

The products concerned and the sites where they are produced were screened centrally in accordance with appendices A through D of the delegated act. We have valid operating permits for all plants and sites worldwide. Consequently, they have undergone extensive inspection and evaluation by the responsible authorities from an environmental due diligence perspective. Our plants and sites within the EU comply with the EU directives set out in the appendices, and we monitor compliance with any official requirements by performing systematic internal and external controls as an integral part of our management systems. The EU directives do not apply to sites outside the EU. Instead, these sites and plants are evaluated on the basis of the environmental regulations applicable to the specific location, which include environmental due diligence aspects. We comply with the applicable environmental regulations in all cases, implement all requirements imposed by the authorities, and monitor their observance through systematic internal and external controls.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

We based our examination on the Draft Report on Minimum Safeguards of the Platform on Sustainable Finance and evaluated four focus areas: human rights, corruption, taxes, and fair competition at the level of the Evonik Group. In keeping with their high significance for good corporate governance, all four topics are part of our House of Compliance. Evonik is committed to observing internationally recognized standards and

its own more far-reaching guidelines and principles of conduct. In 2022, the executive board has adopted a new version of its policy statement on human rights, which has been revised, in particular, in light of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG). All standards and guidelines apply group-wide, i.e., they also apply to sites outside the EU.

Economic activity

High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

53.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0,3

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

92.000.000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

6,7

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Calculation methodology and supporting information

The figures stated here are rounded to millions, as is the practice in our financial report. The reporting period contains expenditures for the construction of gas and steam turbine power plants at Marl Chemical Park in Germany. These highly efficient co-generation plants generate electricity and steam from natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and off-gases from chemical production, paving the way for continued reliable and flexible energy supply to the site. In the future, it will be possible to operate the gas turbines partially—and following technical adaptation completely—with hydrogen.

Technical screening criteria met

No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

Do no significant harm requirements met

No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

This turnover, CapEx and OpEx is the sum of non-alignment due to either non-fulfillment of the technical screening criteria or the do-no-significant-harm-criteria, these two reasons were not further differentiated.

The products concerned and the sites where they are produced were screened centrally in accordance with appendices A through D of the delegated act. We have valid operating permits for all plants and sites worldwide. Consequently, they have undergone extensive inspection and evaluation by the responsible authorities from an environmental due diligence perspective. Our plants and sites within the EU comply with the EU directives set out in the appendices, and we monitor compliance with any official requirements by performing systematic internal and external controls as an integral part of our management systems. The EU directives do not apply to sites outside the EU. Instead, these sites and plants are evaluated on the basis of the environmental regulations applicable to the specific location, which include environmental due diligence aspects. We comply with the applicable environmental regulations in all cases, implement all requirements imposed by the authorities, and monitor their observance through systematic internal and external controls.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

We based our examination on the Draft Report on Minimum Safeguards of the Platform on Sustainable Finance and evaluated four focus areas: human rights, corruption, taxes, and fair competition at the level of the Evonik Group. In keeping with their high significance for good corporate governance, all four topics are part of our House of Compliance. Evonik is committed to observing internationally recognized standards and its own more far-reaching guidelines and principles of conduct. In 2022, the executive board has adopted a new version of its policy statement on human rights, which has

been revised, in particular, in light of the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG). All standards and guidelines apply group-wide, i.e., they also apply to sites outside the EU.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

Assurance process:
Evonik evaluates, verifies and reports on EU taxonomy annually in Evonik's non-financial statement. Consequently, similar to the rest of the non-financial statement, all abovementioned numbers for the year 2022 have been part of a third-party limited assurance review according to ISAE 3000.

Main differences between EU taxonomy and the Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA):
As described in detail in question 3.5a, specialty chemicals are not in the focus of the EU taxonomy. As a result, Evonik could only assess 15 percent of turnover, 17 percent of CapEx, and 13 percent of OpEx in 2022 against the EU taxonomy's regulations regarding the climate-related environmental goals. The rest of our portfolio is currently not in the scope of the EU taxonomy (not eligible). This includes most of our Next Generation Solutions (NGS): Products with a strong sustainability profile that is above or well above the market reference level. Selected examples for Next Generation Solutions which benefit climate change mitigation are published annually and include for example products and services which enable higher fuel-efficiency of tires, lower GHG-intensity of animal feed, energy-saving hydraulic fluids or reusing of spent catalysts (see chapter 3 of our Next Generation Solutions brochure 2022, https://files.evonik.com/shared-files/evonik-ngs-broschu-re-a4-gb-2023-8579.pdf).
Next Generation Solutions are determined via the annual sustainability analysis of our business, which is based on the Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) methodology of the World Business Council for Sustainability Development (WBCSD) and undergoes an annual limited assurance review. In contrast to the EU taxonomy, the sustainability analysis of our business covers our whole chemicals business and covers not just climate-related ecological aspects, but a multitude of ecological and social aspects. Furthermore, unlike the EU taxonomy, the sustainability analysis of our business covers the footprint, handprint, and further signals and market requirements. Many Evonik products are differentiated from competing products principally through their handprint. Our sustainability analysis with its holistic approach therefore remains the key tool for the strategic management and ongoing development of our portfolio.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4.381.100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.915.900

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6.297.000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

4.722.750

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4.141.141

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.800.068

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5.941.200

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

22,6012386851

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Evonik's ABS1 target is the overarching target combining the sub-targets ABS2 and INT1 and thus covering 100 % of Evonik's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

- Implementation of measures to reduce GHG emissions by 1 million metric tons CO2eq, identified at 20 sites with 120 plants worldwide by the Evonik internal EAGER project
- Commissioning of the two new gas and steam turbine power plants, replacing the current coal-fired power plant at Evonik's Marl site
- Conclusion of long-term PPAs (power purchase agreements) for the supply of electricity from wind farms and photovoltaic installations e.g., in China and Germany

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3.550.400

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.915.900

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5.466.300

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

81

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

87

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

23,5

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

4.181.719,5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3.509.900

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.800.068

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5.310.000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

12,1673962823

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 1 & 2 emissions except for own electricity generation (scope 1), which is already covered by intensity targets INT1 and INT2

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

- Implementation of measures to reduce GHG emissions by 1 million metric tons CO2eq, identified at 20 sites with 120 plants worldwide by the Evonik internal EAGER project
- Conclusion of long-term PPAs (power purchase agreements) for the supply of electricity from wind farms and photovoltaic installations e.g., in China and Germany

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12.980.800

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

310.000

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.069.300

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1.061.700

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

302.900

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7.200

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55.400

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3.800

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51.300

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15.842.400

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

15.842.400

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

62

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

68

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

68

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

11,07

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

14.088.646,32

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11.217.300

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

322.400

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

824.100

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

970.300

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

348.200

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26.300

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54.100

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3.700

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44.500

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13.810.100

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13.810.100

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

115,8828644625

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all upstream scope 3 categories and downstream transportation and distribution except for purchased and sold electricity (part of category 3), which is already covered by intensity target INT 2.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To reduce our scope 3 emissions, we are analyzing which raw materials and suppliers offer us the greatest potential for reduction. The starting point comprises secondary data from databases but
also, increasingly, primary data. To increase the proportion of primary data, we contact our key suppliers once a year. In this context, we discuss, among other things, the main ways we can
leverage emissions reduction with our suppliers. That may be renewable energies, improved processes, or alternative raw materials. Taking the overview of all factors, we then discuss
specific targets with our suppliers.

We are endeavoring to increase the proportion of purchased materials with a reduced carbon footprint, including bio-based materials .The procurement of circular raw materials is important to leverage our own footprint and, especially, to reduce scope 3 emissions. Therefore, we aim to increase the use of alternative raw materials in the manufacture of our products. This may include recycled secondary raw materials derived from fossil- and bio-based waste, bio-based primary raw materials, or CO2-based raw materials. We are endeavoring to increase the proportion of renewable raw materials. That includes examining technical, economic, ecological, and social aspects.

Furthermore, primary and secondary energy switch, production efficiency improvements and process redesigns will affect scope 3 emissions positively as well.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

444.300

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

444.300

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

444.300

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10,7

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

1,9

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

1,9

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22,5

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

344.332,5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

258.600

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

258.600

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

258.600

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

185,7603721209

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers direct emissions during use from fossil fuel sold and distributed (Share of scope 3 category 11)

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Strategy under development / planned for end of 2024

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2021

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,5

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

19

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

19

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

44

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0,28

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-4,63

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,48

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,48

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

9,0909090909

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers scope 1 emissions resulting from own electricity generation.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

New power plants at Evonik's Marl site: Irrespective of the continued operation of the coal-fired power plant in Marl (Germany) on a temporary, crisis-induced basis in the reporting year, the commissioning of the two new gas and steam turbine power plants will bring a fundamental change in Evonik’s emissions profile and a substantial reduction in further emissions in the future.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Int 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2021

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,6

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,6

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,54

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

19

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

38,5

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

2,9

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

5,4

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

44

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0,3024

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-4,6

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-1

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,48

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,57

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,57

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,52

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

8,4175084175

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers emissions from own electricity generation (self consumed as well as sold; part of scope 1) and from purchased and sold electricity (part of scope 3 category 3)

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

- New power plants at Evonik's Marl site: Irrespective of the continued operation of the coal-fired power plant in Marl (Germany) on a temporary, crisis-induced basis in the reporting year, the commissioning of the two new gas and steam turbine power plants will bring a fundamental change in Evonik’s emissions profile and a substantial reduction in further emissions in the future.
- Engagement of electricity customers to switch to green electricity.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Company wide, externally sourced electricity

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2022

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2.755.556

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

23

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

23

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

In context with the Evonik target of becoming climate neutral until 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company wide, externally sourced electricity only

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At our European sites, we will become significantly less dependent on fossil fuels from 2026. In November 2022, we were able to conclude a long-term power purchase agreement with EnBW for the 900 megawatt (MW) He Dreiht offshore wind farm. On the basis of this Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), Evonik will purchase the output of a 100 MW share from the new wind farm in the German North Sea over a contract period of 15 years. In December 2022, a second PPA expanded this share by a further 50 MW. Already today, 23 percent of Evonik's externally sourced electricity worldwide comes from renewable sources. The PPAs with EnBW significantly increase this share to around 50 percent.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Energy consumption or efficiency
Other, please specify
TJ

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
64.900

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
61.655

Figure or percentage in reporting year
64.260

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
19,7226502311

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

yes

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Evonik aims to reduce both absolute and specific energy consumption by 5 percent by 2025 (baseline year: 2020). That is helped by new technologies and efficient processes such as digitally controlled energy systems. In this way, our digital energy management system (EnMS) supports the achievement of operational energy targets at our sites.
The ISO 50001-validated energy management system was used at 48 sites in the reporting period. As a result, more than 80 percent of our global energy consumption is subject to continuous improvement via a certified EnMS. In 2022, we successfully certified further sites in Europe and Asia-Pacific. ISO 50001 certification is planned for a further 20 sites in the coming years.
The EnMS is being switched stepwise to a uniform digital basis for all sites, supporting all steps from energy data capture through data analysis to monitoring the action taken. The benefits of the digital EnMS are increased global data transparency and, in particular, faster, automated availability of real-time data at plant level.
More than 70 sites are to be integrated into the digital EnMS by the end of 2026. Over 90 percent of the Evonik Group's energy consumption will then be continuously tracked by a central database.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The following measures resulted in
particularly high savings:
Sustained reduction in steam through optimization of normal operating conditions at the site in Mobile (Alabama, USA) (energy savings:14.3 GWh p.a.)
• Use of optimized control technology for desalination valves in Witten (Germany) (energy savings: 11.6 GWh p.a.)
Replacement and start-up of a drier in Wesseling (Germany) (energy savings: 5.5 GWh p.a.)
• Modification of the advanced process control system for a raw material in Antwerp (Belgium) (energy savings: 1.4 GWh p.a.)
• Optimal realization of various energy efficiency measures resulted in a successful reduction in the amount of steam at the site in Rosario (Argentina) (energy savings: 4.1 GWh p.a.)

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

Other, please specify

TJ

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit of production

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

100

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

95

Figure or percentage in reporting year

100,36

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-7,2

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

yes

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Evonik aims to reduce both absolute and specific energy consumption by 5 percent by 2025 (baseline year: 2020). That is helped by new technologies and efficient processes such as digitally controlled energy systems. In this way, our digital energy management system (EnMS) supports the achievement of operational energy targets at our sites.
The ISO 50001-validated energy management system was used at 48 sites in the reporting period. As a result, more than 80 percent of our global energy consumption is subject to continuous improvement via a certified EnMS. In 2022, we successfully certified further sites in Europe and Asia-Pacific. ISO 50001 certification is planned for a further 20 sites in the coming years.
The EnMS is being switched stepwise to a uniform digital basis for all sites, supporting all steps from energy data capture through data analysis to monitoring the action taken. The benefits of the digital EnMS are increased global data transparency and, in particular, faster, automated availability of real-time data at plant level.
More than 70 sites are to be integrated into the digital EnMS by the end of 2026. Over 90 percent of the Evonik Group's energy consumption will then be continuously tracked by a central database.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Through the targeted rollout of energy efficiency measures, we reduced specific energy consumption at all sites that use the energy management system by an average of 3.8 percent a year between 2019 and 2021. The following measures resulted in particularly high savings:
Sustained reduction in steam through optimization of normal operating conditions at the site in Mobile (Alabama, USA) (energy savings:14.3 GWh p.a.)
• Use of optimized control technology for desalination valves in Witten (Germany) (energy savings: 11.6 GWh p.a.)
Replacement and start-up of a drier in Wesseling (Germany) (energy savings: 5.5 GWh p.a.)
• Modification of the advanced process control system for a raw material in Antwerp (Belgium) (energy savings: 1.4 GWh p.a.)
• Optimal realization of various energy efficiency measures resulted in a successful reduction in the amount of steam at the site in Rosario (Argentina) (energy savings: 4.1 GWh p.a.)

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	132	13.813
To be implemented*	53	22.933
Implementation commenced*	84	35.085
Implemented*	139	109.501
Not to be implemented	25	5.567

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify

Lightning, HVAC, Insulation, Motors and Drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1.163

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

347.051

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1.193.105

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Waste Heat Recovery, Cooling Technology, Process Optimization, Compressed Air, Waste Water Treatment, Reuse of Steam and Water, Machine/Equipment Replacement, Automation, Smart Control Systems, Motors and Drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

64.870

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8.884.912

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5.501.830

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

Other, please specify

Waste Reduction, Reuse of Water, Waste Heat, Steam, Waste

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
7.843

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1.049.147

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1.463.330

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Low-carbon energy generation
Other, please specify
Fuel switch from coal to natural gas

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
35.446

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3.652.280

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
290.120.000

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Including efficiency effect of new power plants (switch from coal to natrual gas)

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Other, please specify

Reduced ship transports

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

159

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

76.132

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	The payback period is generally set at 1-5 years. Measures with longer payback periods are kept back and re-assessed at a later date.
Internal price on carbon	New Investments and aqusitions are calculated against a Price of carbon which depends on the global Region. Speaking generally Evonik expects a world-wide Price on carbon by about 50€ within the next 10 years. Prior to

	this, price development may vary Region-/Country-wise and is taken into consideration.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Each year, Evonik Industries presents the Innovation Award, which recognizes the most successful researchers in the Company , either by recognizing the development of new products/systems or new and improved processes resulting in lowering emissions or reduced energy consumption. Recognition is an important driver of creativity. This is why working on new ideas at Evonik Industries is richly rewarded in such a variety of ways. To motivate our most creative minds in research and development, for example, we have an internal Innovation Award, which is presented annually to acknowledge outstanding research achievements worth €30.000. Evonik´s Innovation award is part of the overall incentive system impacting climate change issues, either by recognizing the development of new products/systems or new and improved processes.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)'s framework for Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

Other, please specify

Specialty chemicals and services that are rated as A+ or A++, based on the taxonomy described above (Portfolio Sustainability Assessment)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The objective of the Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) is to proactively steer Evonik‘s product portfolio towards improved sustainability performance and to identify strengths and weaknesses of Evonik businesses. The PSA of all Evonik's chemicals products and solutions throughout their entire life cycle is performed at the level of

PARCs (product-application-region-combinations; a PARC comprises a product or group of products used for a defined application in a specific region). Based on market signals (including chemical exposure along the life cycle, anticipated regulatory trends, sustainability ambitions of stakeholders, and comparative environmental and social performance), the portfolio is categorized into the performance categories Leader (A++), Driver (A+), Performer (B), Transitioner (C-), or Challenged (C--). The products and services with an A+ or A++ rating are called "Next Generation Solutions". In 2022, they represented 37% of Evonik sales. In 2030, Evonik strives for >50%. As part of the "Next Generation Solutions", low carbon products contribute to avoided emissions which were published and audited externally for four examples: 1) Additives for high-tech thermal insulation, 2) Silica and silanes for "green tires" with low rolling resistance, 3) Amino acids for efficient animal feed formulations, 4) Lubricant additives for energy-efficient manufacturing processes (e.g. hydraulic equipment).

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge- Chemicals sector

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Avoided emissions were published and audited externally for four selected products and applications so far:
1) Thermal insulation: 1 metric ton of foam stabilizers in PU foam with a life expectancy of 12 years
2) Tires: Driving with a compact car tire over 150000 km
3) Animal feed formulations: 1 ton live weight or, in the case of feeding laying hens, 1 ton eggs
4) Hydraulic equipment: Operation of a hydraulic construction machine moving 1 million metric tons of mass

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1) Thermal insulation: Conventional, non-optimized foam stabilizers
2) Tires: Carbon black as filler material and E-SBR as tread component
3) Animal feed formulations: Feed mix with an amino acid supplementation customary in the regional market
4) Hydraulic equipment: Conventional hydraulic oils without DYNAVIS® technology (monograde)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

38.500.000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

1) Thermal insulation: For the use of foam stabilizers the insulation of refrigerators, foam stabilizers optimized by Evonik were compared with the effect of insulation materials manufactured with conventional foam stabilizers. Energy savings were determined on the basis of suitable assumptions and converted into the thus enabled greenhouse gas emission savings. For reasons of simplicity, identical emissions (for example, those associated with the manufacture and disposal of foam stabilizers) were not taken into account. This approach had no impact on the amount of savings.
2) Tires: The "green tire" and the conventional carbon black tire were compared over their entire life cycle. To take the use phase into consideration, the required volume of tread components was included in the accounting for the distance of 150000 km, and the differences in fuel consumption and the associated greenhouse gas emissions were calculated for both systems. For reasons of simplicity, identical emissions (for example, those associated with the manufacture and disposal of the rest of the vehicle) were not taken into account. This approach had no impact on the amount of savings.
3) Animal feed formulations: Feeding of pigs, broilers and laying hens was covered. The composition of the feed mixes, the animals‘ nutritional demand and the regional origin of feed materials was adapted to the different regions. The difference in greenhouse gas emissions over the whole life cycle represents the avoided emissions.
4) Hydraulic equipment: Three different hydraulic oils based on Evonik DYNAVIS® technology were compared across their entire life cycle with a conventional monograde hydraulic oil. To take the use phase into account, all hydraulic oils were used in field tests in a mid-sized excavator. While the oil drain interval of the monograde fluid is 2000 hours, the other three fluids need to be changed after 4500 hours. For reasons of simplicity, identical emissions (for example, those associated with the manufacture and disposal of the rest of the vehicle other than the hydraulic oil) were not taken into account. This approach had no impact on the amount of the savings determined. Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions were calculated on the basis of emissions in the life cycles of the hydraulic oils and the fuel savings determined for the hydraulic oils based on DYNAVIS® technology.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

37

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.381.100

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.067.966

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Januar 1, 2008

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.915.900

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.072.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300.000

Comment

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

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.498.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

518.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.200

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.400

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

544.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.092.000

Comment

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

Base year start

Januar 1, 2021

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.760.000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Other, please specify
WBCSD Chemicals (2013) Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4.141.141

Start date
Januar 1, 2022

End date
Dezember 31, 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4.381.000

Start date
Januar 1, 2021

End date
Dezember 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4.834.350

Start date
Januar 1, 2020

End date
Dezember 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4.923.000

Start date
Januar 1, 2019

End date
Dezember 31, 2019

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
We calculated our market-based scope 2-emissions in 2015 for the first time based on information of our suppliers. The supplier based information covers > 95 % of our electricity related scope 2-emissions .

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
1.980.304

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1.800.068

Start date
Januar 1, 2022

End date

Dezember 31, 2022

Comment

We calculated our market-based scope 2-emissions in 2015 for the first time based on information of our suppliers. The supplier based information covers > 95 % of our electricity related scope 2-emissions .

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

2.067.966

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1.916.000

Start date

Januar 1, 2021

End date

Dezember 31, 2021

Comment

We calculated our market-based scope 2-emissions in 2015 for the first time based on information of our suppliers. The supplier based information covers > 95 % of our electricity related scope 2-emissions .

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

2.600.275

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

3.381.541

Start date

Januar 1, 2020

End date

Dezember 31, 2020

Comment

We calculated our market-based scope 2-emissions in 2015 for the first time based on information of our suppliers. The supplier based information covers > 95 % of our electricity related scope 2-emissions .

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

2.789.000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

3.383.000

Start date

Januar 1, 2019

End date

Dezember 31, 2019

Comment

We calculated our market-based scope 2-emissions in 2015 for the first time based on information of our suppliers. The supplier based information covers > 95 % of our electricity related scope 2-emissions .

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11.216.500

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Average data method
Average spend-based method

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

15

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Reported results are based on 2022 full year activity data. These numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for

the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
The CO2e “backpack” calculation of Category 1 is based on a list of all purchased chemical raw materials. All those raw materials and associated amounts for which carbon footprint values were available at the time of calculation were taken into account. By this approach, a considerably higher coverage than 90 percent of the total purchasing volume was reached. An extrapolation of greenhouse gas emissions was carried out for the remaining quantities. Supplier-specific emission factors were preferably and increasingly utilized. The predominant share of emission factors was drawn from the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022) provided by the Sphera Solutions GmbH. Where available, geographically representative datasets were used to determine emission factors, otherwise averages from several countries (e.g. global, EU) were used, and only in the last possible case country-specific individual datasets were applied.
Accounting emissions for production and provision of purchased services and goods started from a compilation of all positions with purchase values. All positions were assigned to the categories 1 and 2 (capital goods) with the help of industry codes. The emission amounts for the purchased materials and services in 2022 were then calculated by using spend-based emission factors for the respective codes. Those emission factors were extracted from a guidance document provided by the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

322.400

Emissions calculation methodology

Average spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
Accounting emissions for production and provision of capital goods started from a compilation of all positions with purchase values. All positions were assigned to the

categories 1 and 2 with the help of industry codes (cf. description under category 1). Calculating emissions was based on multiplying purchase values with respective spend-based emission factors according to the industrial classification as listed in the guidance document by the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - taking into account effects of inflation over the years - and subsequently adding up all positions.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1.447.500

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Average data method
Fuel-based method

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

43

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
Greenhouse gas emissions from the production of the quantities recorded for solid, liquid and gaseous energy sources that are utilized in Evonik's power plants and processes were determined by the use of representative region-specific emission factors from the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022) provided by the Sphera Solutions GmbH. Depicting upstream emissions for externally purchased energy amounts of steam and electricity occurred via adequate assumptions concerning the mix of energy carriers and associated emission factors. In addition, emissions resulting from power sales were covered in category 3. Calculations were performed via quantities and CO2 factors based on supplier information, and adding corresponding upstream CO2e emissions for the respective energy source mix. Again, region-specific upstream emission factors for energy carriers were used and obtained from the GaBi 10 database.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

970.300

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
Upstream transportation and distribution comprises of inbound transports from direct suppliers to Evonik as well as product transportation services purchased by Evonik between Evonik sites and those from the company to customers. The CO2eq emissions in the reporting year performed transportation activities of (intermediate) products were calculated by using transport mode-specific emission factors. Those emission factors were extracted from a guideline jointly published by Cefic and the Smart Freight Centre in 2021. Calculations were based on the logistics procurement department's data on goods quantities, determined or partly estimated transportation distances to direct customers or other sites and were performed per specific mode of transport. Since Evonik does not have full knowledge of the transport distances and means of transport for incoming raw materials, an average emission factor per ton of shipped product was calculated by using the data for outbound transports. The use of this average emission factor is based on the assumption that the average means of transport and distance can be transferred to inbound transportation. Associated emissions were then calculated for the overall quantity of purchased raw materials in 2022 (see category 1).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

348.200

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
The emissions resulting from the disposal of waste generated in operations were calculated based on the waste quantities for each type of disposal as recorded in the internal Sustainability Reporting system. Externally treated amounts of wastewater as well as solid production, construction and demolition waste were included in the computation. The average data method was applied. Representative and partially region-specific emission factors per type of disposal were determined with the help of the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022) and adequate assumptions (concerning the c-content).

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

26.300

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
The CO2e emissions generated by business trips were calculated based on the travel distances provided by Evonik Travel Management and using corresponding emission

factors of the means of transport used. Emission factors take fuel supply into account and were adopted from publications of the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). Where travel data was not completely available for individual regions, greenhouse gas emission amounts were extrapolated by means of comparison with the global headcount.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

54.100

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
Emissions caused by employee commuting were estimated with the aid of representative statistics for means of transport, commuting distances and working days in combination with average emission factors. Regional differences were considered and adopted for the corresponding number of employees. Emission factors per passenger kilometer for car and public transportation were taken from BEIS data and take fuel supply into account.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3.700

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
CO2e emissions caused by power and heating requirements of administrative buildings are included in the internal Sustainability Reporting system and thus already covered in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, provided that a production plant subject to official CO2e reporting is located at the site. For those buildings and offices that are not recorded, the respective headcounts were determined. The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions was then performed by means of average statistical data for electricity and heating requirements per employee and region-specific emission factors obtained from the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022).

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44.500

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
CO2eq emissions of downstream goods transports from Evonik to direct customers

(except for those activities already covered in category 4) were - analogous to category 4 - calculated by using transport mode-specific emission factors. Those emission factors were extracted from a guideline jointly published by Cefic and the Smart Freight Centre in 2021. Calculations were based on the logistics procurement department's data on goods issue quantities, the determined or partly estimated transportation distances to the direct customers as well as the specific modes of transport.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Evonik sells only intermediate products in a B2B environment. The portfolio covers some 4,000 products and serves manifold end applications in different end-customer markets. The high number of end markets and immense number of resulting applications as well as Evonik's position rather upstream most value chains it is involved in lead to an non-manageable complexity of assessing any plausible result for scope 3 category 10 as scope 1 & 2 emissions of the manifold further processing steps for diverse end applications for all Evonik products would have to be quantified. Evonik is not able to track (the shares of) all end uses of each sold product and depict associated efforts in the processing steps. Following the requirements of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard , we reviewed the principles and concluded that decision-making needs of users are still met.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3.092.300

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

Product quantity sold multiplied with products' (average) c-content and its stoichiometric conversion to CO2 (*44/12)

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in

our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
Accounting for category 11 focuses on direct greenhouse gas emissions that are formed and released due to metabolization or decomposition of sold products during the use phase in the downstream chain. The product amounts considered here do not require any explicit waste treatment. Calculations considered the quantities sold in 2022, products' carbon content and the stoichiometric conversion to CO2. For some product lines, only the main products (by amount sold) were regarded specifically and derived assumptions were transferred to the remaining amounts or averaging occurred. Partly, products' carbon contents were estimated via the respective raw materials applied.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2.951.200

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Average product method

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

0

Please explain

The methodology of GHG emission calculations closely follows the relevant GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (by the WBCSD and WRI) and the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" by WBCSD Chemicals (2013). Results reported here are based on 2022 full year activity data. These numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations and required value corrections.
Since Evonik is often unaware of the end uses of its products – especially intermediates – the emissions resulting from their disposal were not calculated for the applications themselves, but only for the Evonik products contained therein. GHG emissions associated with the disposal of the product amounts sold in the reporting year – except for those covered by category 11 – were calculated by considering products' carbon contents and representative emission factors for the respective disposal type (landfilling, incineration with/without energy recovery, recycling, wastewater treatment). In case of incineration, wastewater treatment and landfilling of degradable products, emissions were calculated based on stoichiometry. For landfilling and wastewater treatment of inert products that do not decompose within a period of 100 years (cf. WBCSD Chemicals), only the processing effort was depicted. Recycling was assigned an

emission factor of 0. In cases where a relevant magnitude of energy recovery during treatment can be expected, adequate emission factors were applied. Statistics providing shares of the different disposal types for specific (end) product groups were used. For some lines, only the main products (by amount sold) were regarded specifically and derived assumptions were transferred to the remaining amounts or averaging occurred. If applications and the disposal route(s) were unknown, a treatment split between incineration and landfilling was assumed. Average shares per disposal type were determined beforehand via regional statistical data (e.g. OECDstat) and Evonik's sold volumes per continent.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Scope 3 emissions resulting from downstream leased assets are not reported because this category is not relevant for Evonik Industries which is supported by the WBCSD Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain. Estimations reveal a < 0.05 % share of total scope 3 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Scope 3 emissions resulting from franchises are not reported because this category is not applicable to Evonik Industries. Evonik does not own or operate franchises. Also the WBCSD Chemicals (2013) Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain states that this category is not relevant for the chemical sector.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

A screening for Scope 3 category 15 was performed, taking into account subsidiaries / joint ventures / joint operations Evonik has no operational control over. Estimations result in < 1 % of total scope 3 emissions and are considered as not material.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

Januar 1, 2021

End date

Dezember 31, 2021

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

12.980.800

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

310.000

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

1.737.700

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

1.061.700

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

302.900

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

7.200

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

55.400

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

3.800

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

51.300

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

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

4.163.600

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

2.769.000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Compared to Evonik's last year's CDP reporting, the 2021 data were adjusted to reflect methodological changes and corrections made during the calculation of the 2022 GHG Inventory e.g.,
- CO2e emissions resulting from Evonik's company cars are now included in scope 1 and scope 3, category 3 (before: part of category 8 "Leased Assets").
- the upstream transportation and distribution included in the category 4 emissions calculation now comprises not only of inbound transports from direct suppliers to Evonik, but as well of product transportation services purchased by Evonik between Evonik sites and those from the company to customers. These emissions have been reported as part of category 9 before and were now shifted between the categories.

Past year 2

Start date

Januar 1, 2020

End date

Dezember 31, 2020

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

10.100.000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

450.000

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

1.840.000

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

290.000

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

360.000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6.800

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

56.000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

9.200

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

330.000

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

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

3.560.000

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

3.020.000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Contrary to the GHG emissions tracked in this CDP report for 2021 and 2022, GHG inventory values of 2020 consider CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration at the beginning of the life cycle and biogenic CO2 emissions. Relevant amounts can be recorded for the scope 3 categories 1, 11 and 12 as well as for direct process emissions in scope 1.

Please note: Adjustments to reflect methodological changes and corrections, which were made during the calculation of the 2022 GHG Inventory and applied for the 2021

GHG Inventory (current target base year), were not transferred retroactively to the calculation of emissions of 2020 and preceding years.

Past year 3

Start date

Januar 1, 2019

End date

Dezember 31, 2019

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

9.600.000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

400.000

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

600.000

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

300.000

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

500.000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

30.000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

20.000

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

300.000

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

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

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

5.900.000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

Contrary to the GHG emissions tracked in this CDP report for 2021 and 2022, GHG inventory values of 2019 consider CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration at the beginning of the life cycle and biogenic CO2 emissions. Relevant amounts can be recorded for the scope 3 categories 1, 11 and 12 as well as for direct process emissions in scope 1.
Please note: Adjustments to reflect methodological changes and corrections, which were made during the calculation for the 2022 and 2021 GHG Inventory, were not transferred retroactively to the calculation of emissions 2019 and preceding years, since these are not part of Evonik's current GHG emissions target timeframe.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	126.900	Amount entered reflects the direct biogenic CO2 emissions from fermentation processes. Further explanations: Biomass – and related CO2 removals and biogenic CO2 emissions – for material and energy use are treated equally by Evonik as both are assumed to be re-released into the atmosphere again during use or at the end of their lifetime. CO2 removals and biogenic CO2 emissions alongside Scope 3 category 3 and (related to) Scope 2 for bioenergy use are currently not calculated due to complexity and limited data availability (on each energy supplier's market-based CO2 factor and energy source mix). The share of

		bioenergy use and associated biogenic CO2 emissions is up to now limited. Taking into account CO2 removals (and biogenic CO2 emissions) relevant to some purchased raw materials, a net total of (-)1,336,000 t of CO2 removals through biological carbon sequestration and biogenic CO2 emissions during upstream processing is quantified for Scope 3 category 1. Some amount of direct biogenic CO2 emissions from production (fermentation) processes using bio-based input materials (associated removals are accounted for alongside Scope 3 category 1) are reported above. In addition, a small amount (14,000 t biogenic CO2) emerges alongside Scope 3 category 5. Biogenic CO2 emissions in the downstream chain amount to 884,000 t, i.e. for Scope 3 categories 11 & 12. For category 12, partly not the full (biogenic) carbon content is considered to be converted to CO2 and emitted during 100 years (cf. WBCSD Chemicals (2013), p.33) and not all biogenic C streams are completely traceable in complex operation processes (e.g. in waste streams), so that the biogenic C inventory is not fully balanced for now and some biogenic carbon counted as fossil carbon. Further data granularity and other improvements in this context are pursued.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0,0003213548

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5.941.209

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

18.488.000.000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

23,7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

Revenue increased by 24% due to higher prices and currency exchange rates in 2022 whereas Scope 1+2 CO2e - emissions decreased by 5.7%.

Intensity figure

0,6743710556

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5.941.209

Metric denominator

metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

8.810.000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2,2

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in output

Please explain

Decrease in production volume by 7.7% and S1 and S2 Emissions by 5.7%.

Intensity figure

174,6

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5.941.209

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

No. of employees as of December 31

Metric denominator: Unit total

34.029

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

8,5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other, please specify

Increased number of employees

Please explain

Increased number of employees + 3.2% and decrease of S1 and S2 Emissions by 5.7%.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	4.080.158	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	20.145	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	22.047	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	18.791	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

PFCs	0	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
SF6	0	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
NF3	0	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	47.535
Belgium	201.700
Brazil	48.831
Canada	24.948
China	148.019
France	9.076
Germany	2.585.653
India	20.755
Indonesia	19.019
Japan	10.523
Netherlands	28.272
New Zealand	15.923
Singapore	76.245
Slovakia	9.996
South Africa	10.559
Republic of Korea	229
Spain	59.599
Taiwan, China	26.544
Thailand	17.766
Turkey	33.850
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2.401
United States of America	729.145
Finland	11.817
Luxembourg	2.736

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Technology & Infrastructure	1.826.010
Smart Materials	919.023
Nutrition & Care	636.431
Performance Materials	572.913
Speciality Additves	186.764

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	4.141.141	Evonik's Scope 1 emissions do reflect emissions from combustion processes that were carried out to generate steam an electricity for third parties that do not belong to the group as well as emissions from chemical processes

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	29.439	30.330
Austria	5.971	286
Brazil	16.172	22.234
Canada	18.043	9.236
China	242.347	187.220

France	8.041	8.028
Germany	369.184	257.025
India	13.724	15.115
Indonesia	14.661	2.447
Italy	632	632
Japan	30.097	27.667
Netherlands	17.844	8.096
New Zealand	1.528	0
Singapore	119.433	121.750
Slovakia	2.866	0
South Africa	14.479	15.815
Republic of Korea	60.302	55.989
Spain	23.282	15.938
Taiwan, China	17.221	16.468
Thailand	4.087	5.101
Turkey	71.584	71.584
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	815	751
United States of America	582.607	590.373
Finland	1.269	2.727
Belgium	314.173	334.790
Norway	2	2
Luxembourg	499	464

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Technology & Infrastructure	339.567	333.253
Smart Materials	720.514	535.938

Nutrition & Care	476.965	588.156
Performance Materials	304.926	211.598
Specialty Additives	138.332	131.123

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	1.980.304	1.800.068	Evonik is a Company focussed on speciality chemicals

C-CH7.8

(C-CH7.8) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
Other (please specify) Specialty Chemicals	29	Percentages reveal the shares of the Scope 3 category 1 emission amount by using the raw material categories "Base Chemicals", "Specialty Chemicals", and "Inorganics" and the top 100 chemical raw materials purchased as basis. Background for Scope 3 category 1: The methodology of GHG emission calculations for Scope 3 category 1 closely follows the relevant Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard documents (by the WBCSD and WRI) as well as the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" published by WBCSD Chemicals in 2013. The CO2e "backpack" calculation

		is based on a list of all purchased chemical raw materials. All those raw materials and associated amounts for which carbon footprint values were available at the time of calculation were taken into account. By this approach, a considerably higher coverage than 90 percent of the total purchasing volume was reached. An extrapolation of greenhouse gas emissions was carried out for the remaining quantities. Supplier-specific emission factors were preferably and increasingly utilized. The predominant share of emission factors was drawn from the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022) provided by the Sphera Solutions GmbH. Where available, geographically representative datasets were used to determine emission factors, otherwise averages from several countries (e.g. global, EU) were used, and only in the last possible case country-specific individual datasets were applied.
Other (please specify) Inorganics	24	Percentages reveal the shares of the Scope 3 category 1 emission amount by using the raw material categories “Base Chemicals”, “Specialty Chemicals”, and “Inorganics” and the top 100 chemical raw materials purchased as basis. Background for Scope 3 category 1: The methodology of GHG emission calculations for Scope 3 category 1 closely follows the relevant Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard documents (by the WBCSD and WRI) as well as the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" published by WBCSD Chemicals in 2013. The CO2e “backpack” calculation is based on a list of all purchased chemical raw materials. All those raw materials and associated amounts for which carbon footprint values were available at the time of calculation were taken into account. By this approach, a considerably higher coverage than 90 percent of the total purchasing volume was reached. An extrapolation of greenhouse gas emissions was carried out for the remaining quantities. Supplier-specific emission factors were preferably and increasingly utilized. The predominant share of emission factors was drawn from the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022) provided by the Sphera Solutions GmbH. Where available, geographically representative datasets were used to determine emission factors, otherwise averages from several countries (e.g. global, EU) were used, and only in the last possible case country-specific individual datasets were applied.
Other (please specify) Base Chemicals	47	Percentages reveal the shares of the Scope 3 category 1 emission amount by using the raw material categories “Base Chemicals”, “Specialty Chemicals”, and “Inorganics” and the top 100 chemical raw materials purchased as basis.

		Background for Scope 3 category 1: The methodology of GHG emission calculations for Scope 3 category 1 closely follows the relevant Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard documents (by the WBCSD and WRI) as well as the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" published by WBCSD Chemicals in 2013. The CO2e “backpack” calculation is based on a list of all purchased chemical raw materials. All those raw materials and associated amounts for which carbon footprint values were available at the time of calculation were taken into account. By this approach, a considerably higher coverage than 90 percent of the total purchasing volume was reached. An extrapolation of greenhouse gas emissions was carried out for the remaining quantities. Supplier-specific emission factors were preferably and increasingly utilized. The predominant share of emission factors was drawn from the GaBi 10 database (as of: 2022) provided by the Sphera Solutions GmbH. Where available, geographically representative datasets were used to determine emission factors, otherwise averages from several countries (e.g. global, EU) were used, and only in the last possible case country-specific individual datasets were applied.

C-CH7.8a

(C-CH7.8a) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	Evonik does not sell carbon dioxide
Methane (CH4)	173.000	to third parties on Evonik sites
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	Evonik does not sell nitrous oxide
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	Evonik does not sell hydrofluorocarbons
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	Evonik does not sell perfluorocarbons
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	Evonik does not sell sulphur hexafluoride
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	Evonik does not sell nitrogen trifluoride

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	
Other emissions reduction activities	76.510	Decreased	1,2	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 6297000 t CO2: -> 76510 *100/6297000 = 1.2
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	246.290	Decreased	3,9	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 6297000 t CO2: -> 246290 *100/6297000 = 3.9
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	32.991	Decreased	0,5	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 6297000 t CO2: -> 32991 *100/6297000 = 0.5
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	9.550	14.310.199	14.319.749
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		656.795	2.339.766	2.996.562

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	9.271	9.271
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	3.801.217	3.801.217
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		79.442		79.442
Total energy consumption		745.787	20.460.454	21.206.241

C-CH8.2a

(C-CH8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

9.550

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1.679.345

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

12.630.855

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

14.319.749

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

656.795

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

2.339.766

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

2.996.562

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

9.271

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

9.271

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

3.801.217

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

3.801.217

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

79.442

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

79.442

Total energy consumption

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

745.787

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

18.781.109

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

1.679.345

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

21.206.241

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9.550

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

9.550

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3.115.549

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

334.591

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2.780.959

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28.060

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5.991

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

22.069

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9.487.245

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

6.987.470

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2.499.775

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1.679.345

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

988.112

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

691.233

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14.319.749

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5.991

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

8.319.723

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

5.994.035

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1.313.605	1.084.292	79.442	79.442
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	10.925.726	8.051.522	9.550	9.550
Cooling	479.758	344.704	0	0

C-CH8.2d

(C-CH8.2d) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1.313.605

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1.084.292

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

79.442

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

76.146

Heat

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

10.925.726

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

8.051.522

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

9.550

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

647.980

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

479.758

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

344.704

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

173.600

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify
no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
270.000

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28.000

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Slovakia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81.300

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Indonesia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16.000

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Indonesia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Singapore

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify
no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4.600

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Singapore

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify
no details available

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
87.100

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12.378

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
128.654

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

141.032

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38.518

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
9.704

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1.270

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
57.575

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

107.067

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
313.257

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1.295.172

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
514.271

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2.122.700

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156.565

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41.747

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44.463

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

242.775

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.124

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33.770

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

115.686

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

229.580

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219.977

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

302.429

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46.442

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

568.848

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.014

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21.080

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

32.094

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.810

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36.220

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

56.030

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

501.366

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1.042.073

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

815.702

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.867.715

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7.226.856

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.329

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.582

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

25.911

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.154

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.188

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31.174

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

55.516

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.065

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2.065

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.755

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

50.192

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

42.316

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

120.263

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.225

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3.225

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.343

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44.098

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.658

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

77.099

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.146

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.341

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

23.487

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

285

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

285

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

287.411

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26.417

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

683.489

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

997.317

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.095

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

45.718

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

63.813

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.594

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20.116

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

31.710

Country/area

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.065

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

139.943

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

203.008

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.773

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10.815

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

67.261

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

69.717

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

181.566

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.956

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

27.015

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

40.971

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.536

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16.009

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24.545

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.433

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

90.708

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

109.141

Country/area

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.595

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3.595

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.078.793

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

21.699

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

682.588

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.813.990

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3.597.070

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Yes

C-CH8.3a

(C-CH8.3a) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Natural gas

Total consumption

285.369

Total consumption unit

metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2,58

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12,7

Heating value

LHV

Comment

Mainly for HCN, H2O2, H2 production

C-CH8.3b

(C-CH8.3b) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	30
Natural Gas	20
Coal	0
Biomass	1
Waste (non-biomass)	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	0
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	49

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

323.000

Metric numerator

metric tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Production waste decreased to 323,000 metric tons (– 6 percent) as a result of lower utilization of production capacity in 2022. The proportion of hazardous production waste that could be reprocessed rose slightly in the reporting period to 59 percent (2021: 56 percent).

C-CH9.3a

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Output product
Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)
8.810.000

Capacity (metric tons)
8.810.000

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0,47

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0,44

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
1,02

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0,38

Comment

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CH9.6a

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area
Unable to disaggregate by technology area

Stage of development in the reporting year

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

30

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

150.000.000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

40

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Innovation is a key pillar for the future success of Evonik as a pure-play specialty chemicals company. The mission of the central Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I) organization is: "Delivering innovative solutions by combining technology and business to promote sustainable growth". RD&I has more than 30 locations worldwide and around 2600 employees, with expenses totalling € 461 million in 2022. Sustainability is fully integrated into innovation portfolio steering. That means, only if the overall evaluation including sustainability criteria is positive, an innovation project is started. The sustainability criteria address two aspects: 1) Contribution to Evonik's Next Generation Solutions (based on WBCSD's Portfolio Sustainability Analysis), including Evonik's sustainability focus area "Fight Climate Change", and 2) Contribution to Evonik's "Next Generation Technologies", including greenhouse gas emission reduction of production processes. This stringent approach ensures 2030 target achievement of >50% sales share of "Next Generation Solutions", and 25% reduction of greenhouse gas scope 1&2 emissions (vs. 2021 baseline). The following RD&I projects serve as examples showing the effectiveness of the innovation steering: - Development of a two-in-one reactor with efficient catalytic reactor technology and sustainable downstream processing, demonstrating CO2 saving potential of up to 35% (part of MACBETH, the largest EU-funded research project coordinated by Evonik). Evonik has developed a novel anion exchange membrane, which should contribute to the breakthrough of electrolytic production of green hydrogen. Besides RD&I projects, Evonik uses its Corporate Venture Capital unit to achieve the ambitious sustainability targets: A new Sustainability Tech Fund has a volume of € 150 million for Venture Capital investments in technologies towards carbon neutrality.
To implement the strategy, 700 M€ CapEx will be spent in the period 2022 to 2030 for climate change mitigation measures (project EAGER).
Rules for CAPEX allocation in Evonik were adapted and now incorporate CO2 mitigation as a parameter for investment decisions, influencing strategic and risk mitigation dimensions of such decisions.

To reduce Scope 2 emissions, purchased electricity will be switched to 100% renewable sources by 2030.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

Page/ section reference

"EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2022", Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report - Pages 148-149. All Scope 1 emissions data is listed on page 85 in Table 08.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

Page/ section reference
"EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2022", Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report - Pages 148-149. All Scope 2 emissions data is listed on page 85 in Table 08.

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

Page/ section reference

"EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2022", Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report - Pages 148-149. All Scope 2 emissions data is listed on page 85 in Table 08.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

EVONIK_2023_ECF_2022_EN.pdf

Page/section reference

Cf. "Evonik Carbon Footprint 2022", Limited Assurance Report of the Independent Auditor Regarding Greenhouse Gas Emission Data on pages 16-17. All relevant scope 3 emissions data are to be found on page 5, Table 1.
Note: Results reported for Scope 3 are based on 2022 full year activity data. Be aware that those numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2022

sustainability reporting which are based on Q1-Q3 2022 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter.

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C3. Business strategy	Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	Evonik reports on its alignment with the EU taxonomy as part of Evonik's non-financial statement. All parts of the non-financial statement were covered by a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) by an independent auditor.	The figures for last year's taxonomy-aligned and taxonomy-non-aligned turnover, CAPEX and OPEX in questions 3.5a and 3.5b are evaluated, verified and published annually by Evonik as part of Evonik's non-financial statement. As such, the scope for both the evaluation and the verification is the whole company (thus, similar scope to our financial report). "EVONIK_Financial Report 2022", Independent Auditor´s Report - Pages 205-215. EU-Taxonomy data is listed on pages 216-220. 1

[1]Evonik Financial Report 2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

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

C11.1b

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

Alberta TIER - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0,49

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

1,26

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

15.686

Allowances purchased

4.688

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

20.377

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

22.618

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

69,47

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

1.387.502

Allowances purchased

753.951

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

2.876.969

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Fujian pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2,46

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

1,41

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date
Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated
122.489

Allowances purchased
4.697

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
101.795

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
25.391

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Preliminary allocation and emissions not verified yet

Germany ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
1,52

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
Januar 1, 2022

Period end date
Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
63.132

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
63.132

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Preliminary data, since verification is not before July 2023

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

3,15

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

56.258

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

47

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

56.612

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

New Zealand ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0,42

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

17.518

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

17.518

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Shanghai pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0,89

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

2,83

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

81.894

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

37.052

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

51.075

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Preliminary allocation and emissions not verified yet

C11.1c

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

Singapore carbon tax

Period start date

Januar 1, 2022

Period end date

Dezember 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1,84

Total cost of tax paid

1.146.942,13

Comment

Total cost of tax paid in Singapore Dollar

C11.1d

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

The Energy Management department (Evonik centre of competence for all relevant topics about energy economy) serves as central interface not only for the purchase of allowances and supporting the operational units when designing a purchasing strategy but also for monitoring the real emissions and the available allowances. Energy Management also supports the operational units in complying with the regulations. Among others, Energy Management is the central information hub within Evonik for emissions trading and carbon taxation systems.
The strategy of Evonik around the world includes the consultation of the operational units and monitoring the regulatory developments. In consultation with the operational units and under consideration of the available certificates and the planned emissions, the needed allowances for the compliance will be purchased successively within the fourth trading period of the EU ETS as well as the German ETS.
For the Fujian and Shanghai ETS, Evonik owns also a specialized department for supporting the operational units in this matter. An exchange between the EU and the Chinese department takes place, since both departments are being functionally steered by the same management. Same applies for the Korea ETS.
Besides complying with the Fujian, Shanghai, EU, New Zealand and Korea ETS by purchasing certificates as well as the carbon taxation in Alberta and Singapore, Evonik is promoting internal energy efficiency measures via ISO 50001 (energy management system including energy policy, energy targets, energy performance indicators etc.), an internal service department improving the value chain globally (SEEC) and site-driven activities to reduce the need for certificates.
Further more Evonik developed a new ambitious GHG emission reduction strategy and participates in the Science based Targets Initiative . This will help us to manage risks arising from the several global pricing regimes.

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

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

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

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

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

15.000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

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

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

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

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

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

Monitoring and compensation

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

Ecological leakage

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

Comment

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

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

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

23.000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

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

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

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

Consideration of legal requirements
Investment analysis

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

Monitoring and compensation

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

Ecological leakage

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

Comment

Project type

Peatland protection and restoration

Type of mitigation activity

Carbon removal

Project description

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

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

10.000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

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

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Investment analysis
Barrier analysis

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

Monitoring and compensation
Temporary crediting

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

Ecological leakage

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

Comment

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Type of internal carbon price

Implicit price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

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

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

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

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

5

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

87

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

Capital expenditure
Risk management

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

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

For investments with an overall project size of less than 25 m€ a consideration of CO2 is mandatory in case a first estimation will show an impact of 1.000 to p.a. or more.

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

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

% of suppliers by number

35

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

61

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

45

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As part of our committed 11% Scope 3 target for SBTi, collaboration with our suppliers is critical. It is important that suppliers set their own SBTi targets, communicate them with Evonik and work together to achieve them.
For this reason, the SBTi targets, the planning of a commitment to the targets, the emission data and the possible reduction levers are queried annually. From the request, the suppliers that need additional assistance in committing to the SBTi target or those that are not yet planning a commitment are identified. Intensive dialogs are held to share knowledge and conceptual approaches with suppliers.
So far, 5% of the suppliers could be convinced to commit to SBTi and another 15% could be promised conceptual support.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

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

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

60

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

82

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As part of our committed 11% Scope 3 target at SBTi, collaboration with our suppliers is critical. It is also important that everyone is on the same level of knowledge in a dynamic environment. Regulations, requirements, sustainability definitions and various other things are changing so rapidly that a common language is important so that together we can reduce emissions in the value chain. For this reason, we held numerous Supplier Days in the reporting year. For all significant raw material suppliers, the Supplier Days were divided regionally into Europe, Asia and the Americas. Significant means that suppliers with more than 10000t CO2e in the reporting year were invited. In addition, for the very first time there was a separate Logistics Supplier Day, which was even held in person with all strategic logistics suppliers. The focus topics of the Supplier Days were the SBTi goals (requirements, conceptual exchange of experience), Evonik expectations and requirements for Product Carbon Footprint data (or LCA data).
The feedback from the participants was all very positive and also the participation rate was high (~70%). Thus, it can be assumed that the engagement campaign was very successful.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

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

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

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

% of customers by number

100

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

100

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

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

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

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

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

100

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

100

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

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

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

C12.1d

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C12.2

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

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

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

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

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

80

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

14

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

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

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

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

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

C12.3c

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

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify

Association

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

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

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

3.097.371

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

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

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Trust or foundation

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Ecosense

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

20.452

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

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

issues: from environmental protection to human rights - always with a focus on the business case for sustainability. In exchange with business, politics and civil society, Econsense proactively addresses sustainability challenges and advocate frameworks and policies that enable business' innovation and competitiveness. This makes econsense a valued thought leader, advisor and partner in matters of sustainability. Among
other econsense has been in discourse with policymakers regarding the implementation of the EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial information, the recommendations of the TCFD and the Circular Economy legislation e.g., Ecodesign Directive of the European Commission. Evonik actively contributes to the work in several econsense groups e.g. Environmental & Climate Issues, Reporting & Rating, SDGs & Digital Transformation and Sustainability in the Supply Chain.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Trust or foundation

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

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

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

105.922

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

The market signal identified as being significant for Evonik from the heart of the sustainability analysis. These include, for example, anticipated regulatory trends, environmental and social performance compared to alternative, and major sustainability ambitions in Evonik markets. The evaluation is based on the framework for Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA) developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. This enables Evonik to take account of different market signals in
the various end-markets for our business. Furthermore, Evonik plays an active role within the WBCSD in the ongoing development of a circularity-related sustainability analysis (e.g. standardization and evaluation of circularity).
The WBCSD's CFO Network brings together 50 CFOs from across all sectors and geographies. Members of the CFO Network are collaborating to raise the bar on the "S" in ESG through open discussion and giving input into the global standard-setting processes.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify

Non profit association

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Together for Sustainability

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

35.000

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

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

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Other, please specify

Initative

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

BDI Initiative Circular Economy

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

10.000

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

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

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Evonik Financial Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 64-68
Table T28, page 43

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

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

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

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

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

Page/Section reference
Chapter “Strategy & growth”, pages 22 and 24
Chapter "The environment", pages 79 - 97
Additional index tables for TCFD, UN SDG, GRI, UN Global Compact and SASB, pages 135 - 148

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
EN ECF-Broschüre-2022 final.pdf

Page/Section reference

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

Content elements

Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment

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

C12.5

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

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

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Executive Board has overall responsibility for sustainability. Sustainability Council serves as steering and decision-making body chaired by CEO. Here sustainability related topics are discussed at least twice a year and occasion related (members: board, heads of devisions, heads of corporate funktions Sustainability, ESHQ ans strategy). The Council approves an supervises the implementation auf strategie, targets and policies in the field of sustainability for expample CO2, Water, etc. which are the main driver of biodiversity loss. The preparation of the content of the Council is done by the Sustainability Circle, led by the responsible board member. All overarching strategic activities regarding biodiversity within Evonik are developed by the heads of the corporate functions ESHQ and Sustainability. These heads receive information on a time-to-time basis by a subgroup (consisting mainly of lower hierachical level members of those divisions) working on biodiversity issues to discuss the work status and strategic decisions.

C15.2

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

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

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

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

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

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

In 2022 we started to develop an assessment of our company impacts on biodiversity along the value chain (i.e. upstream and direct activities). This assesments will be developed further in the course of the year 2023 using several metrics recommended by TNFD* to disclose on nature related impacts (some TNFD indicators are not yet implemented but will be in the next two years). They are structured based on the 5 most important pressures on biodiversity according to IPBES:
- Land Use Change: total extend of land use (change) by type business activities
- Climate Change: GHG emissions scope 1,2 and 3
- Direct exploitation: water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water stress
- Pollution: total pollutants released, volume of discharged water total amount of hazardous wastes and total non-GHG air pollutants.
- Invasive allien species: left off due to a lack of agreement on metrics. This aspect has a low materiality the chemical sector in contrary to the agricultural sector.

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

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

currently, we expect the development to be completed in 2025

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

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

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

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

In 2022 we started to develop an assessment and we are going to developed it further in the course of the year 2023. To assess the dependency of Evonik on biodiversity we use the following indicators also based on TNFD*:
- Dependency on water availability by mapping the freshwater intake of the site to its water scarcity drawn
- The dependency on biobased raw materials availability of the sites by showing the amount of biobased raw material purchased together with the country of origin
- The risks of the plant because of climate-related hazards, which might limit safe operation of the plant, based on the WWF biodiversity risk filter
- The dependency on genetic variance because of using biotechnological production on the site (fermentative or enzymatic processes) (not yet implemented)

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

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

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

Currently, we expect the development to be completed in 2025

C15.4

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

Yes

C15.4a

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
Japan

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Kasumigaura-Kitaura

Proximity
Adjacent

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

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
Belgium

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Schorren en Polder van de Beneden-Schelde

Proximity
Adjacent

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

Production of specialty chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Netherlands

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Wadden Sea

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialty chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Germany

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Orchards at the lower Main

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialty chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

---

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

China

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Qingdao-Rizhao coastal wetland and islands

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialty chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Germany

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Jura mountains of Baselland - Soothurn

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialy chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Dapingding and Hsutsuo Harbor

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialy chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Niagara River Corridor, Niagara River Corridor

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialty chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

South Africa

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Ethekwini south

Proximity

Adjacent

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

Production of specialty chemicals

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

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

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

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

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

C15.7

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

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

[1] Sustainability Report 2022 en.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

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

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

Nothing to add

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	18.488.000.000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Arcadis

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Arcadis

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Arcadis

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

188

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.400

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8.524

Uncertainty (±%)
1

Major sources of emissions
purchased electricity and heat

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
ARKEMA

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

97.357

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

465

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

215

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.459

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.868

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.573

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

52.230

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.934

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.140

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47.283

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.051

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
487

Uncertainty (±%)
1

Major sources of emissions
purchased electricity and heat

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
Braskem S/A

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.561

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Church & Dwight Co., Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

980

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Church & Dwight Co., Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

454

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Church & Dwight Co., Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.187

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19.332

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.959

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

102.316

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7.603

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.523

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
40.242

Uncertainty (±%)
5

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

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
Electrolux

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Electrolux

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

824

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

382

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Faurecia

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.364

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

467

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

217

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.473

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased heat and electricity

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Franke Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
187

Uncertainty (±%)
5

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

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.649

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.618

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.897

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.178

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

546

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.237

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

International Paper Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.042

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

International Paper Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

483

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

International Paper Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5.513

Uncertainty (±%)
5

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

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.580

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.659

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.946

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.580

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.659

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.946

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.673

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.824

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

146.463

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Michelin

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.785

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Michelin

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.413

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Michelin

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

141.765

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Novartis

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.414

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Novartis

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

655

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Novartis

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7.483

Uncertainty (±%)
5

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

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
OMV AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

OMV AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
purchased electricity and heat

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
OMV AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3

emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.970

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.376

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.719

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Pirelli

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.531

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Pirelli

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.807

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Pirelli

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

66.324

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Prysmian SpA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.672

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Prysmian SpA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.702

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Prysmian SpA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
19.436

Uncertainty (±%)
5

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

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

351

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
163

Uncertainty (±%)
1

Major sources of emissions
purchased electricity and heat

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3 emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.857

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

Based on the analysis and reporting of the Evonik Carbon Footprint allocation of Scope 1 Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and its sources is quite easy. Especially Scope 3

emissions upstream show the outstanding position of Category 1 relevance i.e. purchased goods and services as well as Category 12 Scope 3 emissions (end of life treatment) (publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com)

Requesting member

SABIC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20.615

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

SABIC

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.553

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

SABIC

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

109.106

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Signify N.V.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Signify N.V.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Signify N.V.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

218

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

101

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.156

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Suzano Papel & Celulose

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.980

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Suzano Papel & Celulose

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.844

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Suzano Papel & Celulose

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21.065

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.804

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

836

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.548

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.382

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.153

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

150.218

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.521

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.095

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23.926

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Topsoe A/S

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

628

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Topsoe A/S

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

291

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

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

Requesting member

Topsoe A/S

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.326

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.075

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.522

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74.493

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.135

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

Energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

526

Uncertainty (±%)

1

Major sources of emissions

purchased electricity and heat

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.005

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

For further information on Evonik´s Carbon Footprint kindly check our publication Evonik Carbon Footprint available on www.Evonik.com

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	focussing on main products of customers
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	individual working Groups on Business line level

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

capabilities have already been developed and are available. More important will be the direct contact on expert level. Evonik does appreciate any direct contact with customers to develop low-carbon solutions along the value chain as well as working on the development of primary data.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

WestRock Company

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Consolidated logistics

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

2.518

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

GHG reduction project - Hydrogen Peroxide Dilution on-site - reduced deliveries
The project would be on site dilution of 70% hydrogen peroxide to 50% hydrogen peroxide through a co-flow unit that mixed the peroxide and water on the way to the mills storage tank. A 2nd method would be having a separate tank where water is added to the tank first that would dilute the 70% hydrogen peroxide to 50% when the unloading process is complete.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms