

## 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 come from market-leading positions 1, 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 our customers enables us to build up a deep knowledge of their business, so that we can offer products tailored to their specifications and extensive technical service. Our 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 growth. This is based on our strong innovation culture, which is rooted in our innovation management and management development. Highly trained employees are a key success factor.

As preconditions for Evonik's future viability, we consider sustainable business activities and responsible conduct to be the cornerstones of our business model. Sustainability is an integral part of our strategic management process. Our goal for the future is to substantially increase the proportion of attractive growth businesses in our portfolio with a clear focus on sustainability (Next Generation Solutions). Foresighted resource management is another key element in our sustainability strategy. In addition, we systematically examine the positive and negative effects of our business activities along the value chain. Early identification of future opportunities and risks makes our business model more resilient and sharpens understanding of the long-term value that our activities create for society.

Our specialty chemicals operations are divided into four chemical manufacturing divisions, which operate close to their markets and customers. The chemicals divisions—Specialty Additives, Nutrition & Care, Smart Materials, and Performance Materials—are clearly aligned to our technology platforms to allow more selective management. They are supported by the Technology & Infrastructure division.

The Specialty Additives, Nutrition & Care, and Smart Materials divisions operate in attractive markets with above-average growth rates.

The Performance Materials division is characterized by processes that make intensive use of energy and raw materials. It therefore concentrates on integrated, cost-optimized technology platforms, efficient workflows, and economies of scale. Most of our customers are industrial companies that use our products for further processing.

Evonik has a presence in more than 100 countries, and 83 percent of sales are generated outside Germany. We have production facilities at 102 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.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	Yes	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(s)	Please explain
Director on board	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) 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 approach takes place with respect to sustainability. Thus Evonik has established a sustainability council with representatives from all strategic functions and businesses. All members of the board do join the quarterly meetings. Decisions about production, energy efficiency and climate protection initiatives can go hand in hand. This Board Member mentioned above 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. Furthermore in 2020 members of the board decided mutually to conduct a detailed analysis of GHG-emissions to be expected within the next five years related to growth expectations on product line level in combination with a mitigation plan with cost estimation (e.g. deployment of new production technologies). Hence Evonik expects a much more comprehensive understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities on product line level for its strategic mid-term planning. May 2021 the board of Evonik expressed its interest in aligning the results of the detailanalysis on GHG-emissions with a potential SBTi-commitment. May 2022 the board of Evonik committed to setting a near-term science-based emissions reductions targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which was accepted by SBTi in due time.

## 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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	Climate-related topics are brought to the members of the board as needed by the Head of Corporate ESHQ. The head of ESHQ reports quarterly directly about environmental key performance indicators including climate-related KPIs, as well as climate-related target achievement. Additionally in the context of a Board meeting dedicated to the discussion of sustainability KPIs as part of the Board's approval of Evonik's sustainability report a comprehensive presentation of last years performance takes place. In addition CHRO and Head of ESHQ are members of the Corporate Responsibility Steering Committee and the Corporate ESHQ Steering Committee, both chaired by the Chief human resource officer. Relevant topics in the field of sustainability, environment, safety, health and quality including the status and progress of various programs are discussed with the Heads of Evonik's segments and members of Evonik's extended board on a quarterly base. 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	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
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.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

## C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (CHRO - Chief Human resource officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

## C1.2a

**(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).**

Overall responsibility for managing climate changes issues is placed at group executive level where the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) has the ultimate responsibility for climate related issues. Climate is fully integrated in Evonik's steering and governance, and so the CEO has this responsibility and reports to the (Chair) of the Board of directors.

The Chief Human Ressource Officer chairs the sustainability council which meets at least quarterly as integral part of the extended board meeting . All members of the board incl. CEO, heads of businesses and strategic functions are participating. reports directly to the CEO and is the direct superior to the Head of Corporate ESHQ leading the group-wide activities on Health, Safety, Environment and Quality.

Rationale:

Sustainability including climate protection is a core element within Evonik's business strategy and risk management. Thus the sustainability council of Evonik 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. Two members of the board (CHRO and COO) used to participate regularly in this meetings as Chairs.

Starting 2022 meeting of the sustainability council are integral part of the "extended board meeting", which takes place at least quarterly. All members of the board (CEO, COO, CHRO, CFO) are participating as well as the Heads of business divisions and strategic functions.

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. Relevant topics in the field of sustainability, environment, safety, health and quality including the status and progress of various programs are discussed between CHRO, Head of ESHQ and the Heads of Evonik's segments and members of Evonik's extended board on a quaterly base. The Heads of the segments are responsible to implement the strategic approach decided on group level within their segment.

The climate-related monitoring process is closely related to our reporting process. As the CHRO responsible for Human Resources, Sustainability and Environment, Health, Safety and Quality is directly responsible for our climate-related reporting. E.g. In 2022, he was responsible for signing off the climate-related sections in our Sustainability report and Evonik's response to the CDP Climate request 2022.

## 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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	There is a performance-related remuneration plan for Evonik's executives and members of the executive board in place. The structure of this remuneration plan considers about 1/3 long-term incentive plan which is based on Evonik's strategic ESG KPI's GHG-reduction (SBTi commitment) and occupational safety.
All employees	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project	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.

## 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	10	

**C2.1b**

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

All categories of risks and opportunities including climate change risks/ opportunities are assessed using the same metrics regarding their financial or strategic impact. We define substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as every negative/ positive deviation from plan exceeding defined threshold values.

Risks/opportunities are all events, internal or external to the company, that can negatively/positively influence the achievement of business goals, to include quality and brand image in a specified time period (e.g., current year or mid-term future). Point of departure is the net risk, which corresponds to the value of risk that the company is actually exposed to today which means risk remaining after taking previously established measures and controls into account. Therefore, as a rule, a risk constitutes a negative deviation from the plan.

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. If applicable the impact shall be assessed as deviation to adj. EBITDA. If the impact does not affect the adj. EBITDA other suitable KPIs are used and explained.

Risks are to be assessed using uniform, comprehensible criteria. Its purpose is to prioritize identified risks and thereby shine a clear light on the most important topics concerning the corporation's success.

Risks/ Opportunities are considered as significant if a deviation from the respective (business line level) management unit's plan by 10 million euro with reference to the mid-term horizon is identified. Non-quantifiable risks are to be taken into consideration when they could negatively effect the unit's substantial goals. In so doing Corporate Center units are to use Evonik Industries' goals. A qualitative/ verbal assessment of impact can include factors such as management attention or damage to reputation.

Substantive Financial or Strategic Impact :

Risks/ Opportunities exceeding 100 Mio. € (expected value) are classified as material/ substantial and risks exceeding 500 Mio. € (Impact) are considered as Going Concern Risk, which means that it is endangering the existence of the company.

Risks can be assessed as point values or ranges and for some exceptions a purely verbal assessment is allowed. As shown in our financial report we classify the probability of occurrence as low (1% – 10%), medium low (11% – 25%), medium (26% - 50%), medium high (51% - 75%) and high (76% -100%) and the impact as low ( 0 – 10 Mio. €), medium low (10 – 100 Mio. €), medium (100 – 250 Mio. €), medium high (250 – 500 Mio. €) and high (> 500 Mio. €) over a period of three years.

Impact is rated either quantitative or qualitative. The quantitative assessment reflects mainly impact on adj. EBITDA, if adj. EBITDA is no adequate KPI other impacts such as on adjustments, taxes, interest or depreciation are assessed. A qualitative assessment is mainly based on pre-defined criteria (if applicable): Impact on attaining company goals, Damage to reputation due to media influence, Management time required for problem solving and Requirement to report events to government authorities. For all categories an individual description for each classification from low to high (5 groups) is provided. Risks with a potential impact above 500 Mio. € are considered endangering for the existence of the company and are respectively managed. Hypothetical risks, that is, risks with an extremely low probability of occurrence, are classified as irrelevant, regardless of their potential effect. These include, for example, natural events such as earthquakes that, statistically, occur only once every 100 years. The classification of risks as hypothetical should always be done on the basis of commercial prudence.

**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

IDENTIFICATION 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. The aim is to identify short-, medium- and long-term opportunities and risks as early as possible and to define counter-measures, minimize risks and utilize opportunities. Globally all relevant, also non-financial, risks including climate change-related risks and opp. are reported and monitored in our management system. Our sustainability analysis assesses opportunities and risks of existing businesses and major research projects with regard to essential, market-specific sustainability aspects along value chains. The evaluation of individual product groups allows the targeted involvement of customers and suppliers to improve sustainability in our downstream and upstream operations. The sustainability analysis is closely aligned with the principles and contents of the "WBCSD Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA)", in the development and continuous improvement of which Evonik has been actively involved since 2015 along with many other internationally active companies in the chemical industry. Evonik implements this instrument of portfolio management according to ecological and social sustainability aspects within the framework of the Evonik-internally published process documentation. The framework for sustainability analysis consists of five steps: 1. Definition of targets, scope and process, 2. Definition of the assessment units, 3. Determination of market signals, 4. Categorization of the portfolio, 5. Reporting and usage of the results. The central unit of assessment is the so-called "Product-Application-Region Combination (PARC)" defined in the PSA, a combination of defined products in a defined application and defined region. The chemical industry-specific market signals are described in the PSA method. They ensure that not only the gate-to-gate processes in our own company, but also the entire value chain is taken into account. The analysis depicts ecological, including climate-related, and social aspects along the value chain. One out of five mandatory evaluation criteria is "Sustainability ambitions along the value chain". This criteria evaluates the PARC with regard to sustainability-related requirements and goals of relevant actors in the value chain, such as customers, end consumer, associations and NGOs. The result of the evaluation are identified sustainability requirements of the participants in the value chain of the considered PARC and therewith identified risks in our upstream and downstream operations. Another mandatory evaluation criteria is "Environmental and social performance across lifecycle compared to alternative solutions", which compares the PARC to the current alternatives on the market and evaluates environmental and social disadvantages (with corresponding risks) and advantages in upstream, gate-to-gate or downstream operations. The completeness of the analysis is ensured by matching the PARC's sales against the overall sales of the business. ASSESSMENT 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. The risk coordinator, at the direction of the management unit head, ensures to completely identify and report all risks applicable to the respective unit by using appropriate processes. 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, incorporated into planning. Especially our ESHQ, Utilities & Waste disposal and corporate responsibility departments monitor climate-related legislative changes and academic publications. Potential risks are reported to the head of Corporate ESHQ, head of Corporate Responsibility and head of Technology & Infrastructure, who are accountable for the identification and evaluation of climate-related opportunities & risks. Our businesses continuously monitor market developments and indicate upcoming opportunities to the R&D departments, considering climate-related customer and market needs in R&D. SUBSTANTIVE FINANCIAL IMPACT Evonik defines risks and opportunities exceeding 100 Mio. € (expected value) over a period of three years as substantial. Those risks and opp. are separately reported within the financial report. Risks with a potential above 500 Mio. € are considered endangering for the existence of the company. RESPONDING TO RISKS Our risk management process consists of risk identification, assessment, treatment, reporting as well as process monitoring and improvement. Risks, including climate-related risks are identified by risk owners in the operational divisions and functions, assessed according to their potential impact and likelihood. The objective of risk control is to actively influence the risks that were determined within the scope of risk identification and assessment. Risk control must not be seen as an isolated process but, from an organizational aspect, integrated seamlessly into the existing management structure. Consequently, business and risk responsibility are often handled by one unit. Control measures are directed toward actively influencing the probability of occurrence and/or limiting the effect of risks. In many cases there will be a combination of different measures that can control a given risk. If measures and/or controls in the context of the internal control system are relevant for controlling a specific risk, these measures and controls are to be included in the risk report. LONG-TERM RISKS Our risk management system was adapted in 2021 to the new auditing standard IDW PS 340. Since 2021, we consider so-called extreme risks, that cover, inter alia, long-term risks. Extreme risks are incidents that can trigger a crisis – for example, caused by major fires, cyber attacks or the collapse of supply chains. These types of risks have mostly a very low probability of occurrence, but at the same time have a very large impact on business activities and can, if necessary, substantially endanger the existence of the company. In order to sensitize our risk coordinators and other decision-makers to extreme risks, we launched an interdisciplinary project with our internal experts from Corporate Foresight in 2021. This aims to improve the risk culture. In particular, we want to raise risk awareness for long-term scenarios. Scenarios considered are, for example, a major earthquake in the Rhine Valley or rising sea levels.

## 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	Evonik considers risk from current regulation. E.g. the impact of cap and trade schemes like the EU ETS, in which Evonik participates. Current legislative discussions in the EU are expected to further increase carbon price. In this respect, the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is the main regulatory framework that poses a risk to the European industry. Current trends in certificate price appear to be consistent with the regulator's aim for a much higher certificate price to effectively realize steering of energy generation according to climate requirements. Considering this risk, the EU ETS could influence Evonik directly through our own energy generation facilities participating in the EU ETS and indirectly, through our supply chain regarding energy supply, as we expect the prices for our purchased energy to rise. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Our Energy Managers, Sustainability Managers and our Legal team constantly monitor climate-related legislative changes and developments and analyze their potential impact on Evonik. Potential risks are reported to the Head of Corporate ESHQ, the Head of Corporate Responsibility and the Head of Technology & Infrastructure, who are accountable for the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks. Also, Enterprise Risk Management is informed about relevant risks as explained in the process description of identifying and assessing of risks.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	i) EXAMPLE: Due to the recent developments in climate and energy politics and as a consequence of the Paris Agreement, it is almost certain that the regulatory pressure will increase on a national, an EU and an international level. One example of a new cap and trade scheme that could potentially affect Evonik in the coming years is the Chinese national carbon trading scheme, which was launched in December 2017 and stepping forward to an operational ETS. As a second example appears the national ETS in Germany starting in 2021 and including transport as well as heat. Evonik will not only have to carry the costs but also fulfill the duties. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Our Energy Managers, Sustainability Managers and our Legal team constantly monitor climate-related legislative changes and developments and analyze their potential impact on Evonik. Potential risks are reported to the Head of Corporate ESHQ, the Head of Corporate Responsibility and the Head of Technology & Infrastructure, who are accountable for the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks. Also, Enterprise Risk Management is informed about relevant risks as explained in the process description of identifying and assessing of risks.
Technology	Relevant, always included	i) EXAMPLE: In terms of risks, technology could potentially have an impact on our competitiveness via an increase of operational costs or via effects on our reputation. One example are developments in technology in the field of renewable energies, such as wind energy. Evonik still operates coal-fired power plants which will lead to increasing costs in the near future leading to a cost disadvantage. We have already started to switch from coal-fired power plants to gas and steam power stations to ensure competitiveness. The first carbon block has been replaced in 2016 and two more will follow by 2022 reducing CO2 emission by 280,000 t/a. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Our Sustainability Managers constantly monitor and analyze technological changes and technical developments that could affect Evonik and analyze their potential impact. Potential risks are reported to the Head of Corporate ESHQ, the Head of Corporate Responsibility and the Head of Technology & Infrastructure, who are accountable for the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks. Also, Enterprise Risk Management is informed about relevant risks as explained in the process description of identifying and assessing of risks. Also, we constantly analyze the potential of emerging technologies such as carbon capture and storage in terms of their potential to help us mitigate climate-related risks and help increase our cost position and reduce GHG emissions.
Legal	Relevant, always included	i) EXAMPLE: Evonik considers the risk from climate-related litigation, e.g. due to issues resulting from the interpretation of climate-related regulations. One potential issue that might lead Evonik to litigate is due to a revision to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG). This EEG revision that became effective at the start of 2017 declared that energy generation via capacity layer models in which several companies share an energy generation plant are not subject to the burden-free self-generation. For existing facilities an option for amnesty exists, if several conditions are met. The burden of prove lies with the participants in the capacity layer model. If the Bundesnetzagentur (Federal Network Agency) does not accept the arguments delivered by the participants EEG-savings of the past (since 2014) and future savings are at risk. Evonik is a participant in a capacity layer model together with other consortium partners since 2008. Considering the new interpretation, the 2017 EEG has applied to capacity layer models, this risk of retroactive EEG apportionment payments could influence our direct operations. Based on a timeframe of 3 years (2015-2017) for which potential retroactive payments could become relevant, Evonik calculates the financial impact of this risk to be medium. Evonik has already endeavored to meet all conditions stipulated for amnesty of existing plants but amnesty is not yet confirmed. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: The manager responsible for monitoring climate-related legislation, especially regulation of energy markets, identified the risk from the changed interpretation of the EEG law regarding capacity layer models in already in 2015. Subsequently he analyzed the risk together with our legal team. The risk was then reported to the Technology& Infrastructure and Legal Leadership Team and the responsible Board Member as well as to Accounting and the Chief Risk Officer. Based on a thorough analysis relevant options to address the risk were derived and presented to the Board and other relevant bodies in order to achieve endorsement for the proposed path forward.
Market	Relevant, always included	i) EXAMPLE: Evonik considers potential market risks, which could potentially affect the demand for our products e.g. through the impact of climate-related reputation or shifts in markets. Markets here include especially sales and raw material markets. Sustainability and thus effects of climate change have an increasing influence on consumer spending and government actions as explained in emerging/ existing regulation. Both effects lead to market shifts that occur in different speed in dependence of the sensibility of the specific end market. Market risks arising from climate change are always included in the Evonik risk management system. Risks as well as opportunities appear in different Business Line where demand for products can decline or increase depending on the level of sustainability. For example, in the cosmetics industry Evonik sees opportunities increasing by demand for cleansing agents that do not rely on tropical oils such as palm oil but can be produced by fermentation which saves rain forests and CO2 emissions. On the other hand, demand can decline e.g. for fossil fuel additives regarding the ongoing trends of e-mobility. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Our Sustainability and Business Managers constantly monitor our sustainability-related performance incl. climate-related issues. We analyze the sustainability performance of our peers in order to better understand potentially emerging reputational risks. Potential risks are reported to the Heads of ESHQ, Head of Corporate Responsibility and the Heads of the affected business units, who are accountable for the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks. Also, Evonik identifies and prioritizes sustainability-related risks, including those related to climate change, by analyzing the expectations of important stakeholders. These are matched up with an internal assessment, thereby deriving the relevant fields of action for Evonik. The findings are documented. A materiality analysis is carried out regularly.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	i) EXAMPLE: Evonik considers potential risks arising from climate-related reputation which could potentially affect the demand for our products or our access to capital. Worldwide, investors, NGOs and the public are increasingly focusing on how companies are dealing with environmental issues such as climate change and how they are integrating these topics into their business strategies and transparent communication. Evonik maintains different landfills globally, which are carefully managed under compliance with the latest recommendations. Nevertheless, emotional and/or negative press could deteriorate our reputation as an environmentally friendly company, which is key in certain end markets. Currently, there is no indication that climate-related reputation risks might increase for Evonik. E.g., in 2018 the inclusion of Evonik in the Dow Jones Sustainability World and Europe Index, was confirmed – further strengthening our reputation. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: Our Sustainability Managers constantly monitor our sustainability-related performance incl. climate-related issues. In addition, our business managers are observing our customers' and markets' sentiments. Also, we analyze the sustainability performance of our peers to better understand potentially emerging reputational risks. Potential risks are reported to the Heads of ESHQ, Head of Corporate Responsibility and the Heads of the affected business units, who are accountable for the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks. Also, Evonik identifies and prioritizes sustainability-related risks, including those related to climate change, by analyzing the expectations of important stakeholders. These are matched up with an internal assessment, thereby deriving the relevant fields of action for Evonik. The findings are documented. A materiality analysis is carried out regularly.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE: Evonik considers potential acute physical risks in the form of climate change-related extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods which might affect our production facilities. An increase of such weather events affecting our facilities could result in increased operational and capital cost and disruption in our production. Evonik has several production sites in areas that suffered or almost suffered from severe hurricanes or typhoons during the last years. For example, Evonik Oil Additives USA Inc. temporarily had to shut down its production in Deer Park, Texas due to Tropical Storm Harvey in 2017. This risk has been identified by the impacted business early and implemented measures helped to reduce emerging costs significantly. This and similar risks for our production sites worldwide are closely monitored and if appropriated covered by insurance ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: The identification of such risks globally coordinated by our internal Insurance Services in close cooperation with production sites and respective business sites. Considering risks from acute physical events due to climate related changes our procurement department observes the reliability of our sourcing network intensely. Identified risks are assessed in cooperation with the accountable business managers and are reported to the Heads of the impacted departments. Depending on the impact and probability of occurrence risks are reported to the Corporate Risk Officer and the accountable board member either ad hoc or during the next regular risk assessment. Currently Evonik sees a potentially medium impact of risks related to acute physical events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	i) EXAMPLE: Evonik considers chronic physical risks due to climate change related changes in precipitation extremes, such as droughts affecting our production (facilities). An increase of such weather events affecting our facilities could result in increased operational and capital cost and disruption in our production. During the last year a severe drought in central Europe resulted in low Rhine water levels that disrupted large parts of important channel transportation, which led to disruption of production in all parts of the Supply Chain based alongside the river or increased transportation costs. This risk has been identified by the impacted business five years ago and implemented measures helped to reduce emerging costs significantly. This and similar risks for our production sites worldwide are closely monitored and if appropriated covered by insurance. ii) INCLUSION IN RISK ASSESSMENT: The identification of such risks globally coordinated by our internal Insurance Services in close cooperation with production sites and respective business sites. Considering risks from chronic physical events due to climate related changes our procurement department observes the reliability of our sourcing network intensely. Identified risks are assessed in cooperation with the accountable business managers and are reported to the Heads of the impacted departments. Depending on the impact and probability of occurrence risks are reported to the Corporate Risk Officer and the accountable board member either ad hoc or during the next regular risk assessment. Currently Evonik sees a potentially medium impact of risks related to chronic or acute physical events.

**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) 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?**

Upstream

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

i) CLEAR DESCRIPTION: Within the context of the Paris Climate Agreement becoming effective in 2016, changes in the national climate policies outside the EU can be observed. China already implemented a pilot system for ETS in seven provinces and started its nationwide system at the end of 2017. However, Nanping and Shanghai as the only ETS eligible sites for Evonik in China so far, are not affected by the national system and will stay in the regional Fujian and Shanghai ETS for the time being. New Zealand and South Korea have an ETS in place, Singapore implemented a CO<sub>2</sub> tax in 2019 and Canada urges its provinces to implement a cap and trade scheme or a carbon taxation, otherwise a national backstop in form of a CO<sub>2</sub> tax will apply. Evonik is affected by those CO<sub>2</sub> pricing regimes as well, but by a significant lower impact compared to the EU ETS. Due to the current political situation in the US, there is no sight for a uniform nationwide energy and climate protection legislation there. However, states and municipals continue or expand carbon pricing schemes. Whereas in the EU, the reform of the Emissions Trading System is continuing with the EU Commission's reform proposal in July 2021, that has to be agreed on in the political environment. It is connected with the attempt to keep high certificate prices in place by cutting the oversupply in the market as well as the free allocation. In addition, Germany introduced its national carbon pricing system alongside to the EU ETS in 2021. Since Evonik is a global operating company, changes in the regions' national legislations would have direct as well as indirect effects on energy prices and on production costs of Evonik. ii) EFFECT ON Evonik: With respect to the carbon pricing regimes mentioned above, it has to be acknowledged, that the highest impact is still within the EU. Evonik operates 25 facilities that fall within the scope of the EU ETS. The installations that fall within the scope of the EU ETS emitted 3.3 m. metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2021 (2020: 3.2 m. metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>). Considering this risk, the EU ETS could influence Evonik directly and indirectly, through our supply chain with regard to energy supply, as we expect the prices for our purchased energy to rise. We assume an additional purchase effect on carbon certificates in the EU for Evonik in 2026–2030 when comparing the current free allocation rules with the EU Commission's proposed rules for the second benchmark period of the fourth trading period.

**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)**

700000000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

i) DESCRIPTION: The financial effects of the risk of cap and trade schemes or other CO<sub>2</sub> pricing models for Evonik depend a lot on the final legal regulations. Especially within the EU ETS, where the EU is eager to tighten the allocation rules and shorten the free surplus on the market, additional carbon costs are being expected. ii) CALCULATION: Based on our current knowledge about the EU ETS reform for the fourth trading period (2022 – 2030), we assume an additional purchase effect on carbon certificates in the EU for Evonik of about EUR 700 million in 2022 – 2030. For the calculation we use the needed certificates reduced by free allocated allowances and surpluses multiplied by the expected price of the CO<sub>2</sub> allowance. We forecast needed CO<sub>2</sub> allowances based on planned needs per production site taking into consideration emissions, benchmarks and activity rates. when comparing the current free allocation rules with the rules of the fourth trading period. We expect this impact to remain medium-low. After several carve-outs in the past, Evonik is continuing to evaluate its current portfolio in context of carbon emissions, to make its production significantly less energy-intensive. Besides others, Evonik is replacing its existing coal-fired power plants by high-efficient CHP gas-fired power plants. Evonik is also looking into possibilities to decrease its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions not only for scope 1 emissions, but also the whole value chain. In the end, any carbon or energy cost increase would have a much less significant impact on Evonik's overall cost position.

**Cost of response to risk**

700000000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Our target is to cut scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50 percent in absolute terms by 2025 (compared with 2008) which will lead to a decreasing need for CO<sub>2</sub> allowances (SITUATION). Use of alternative technologies and efficient productions processes will help us achieve this (TASK). To reduce the impact of increasing CO<sub>2</sub> costs Evonik is a) working on more energy-efficient processes and b) already shifted its portfolio to a less CO<sub>2</sub> intense business. Furthermore, Evonik wants to reduce its absolute and specific energy consumption by 5 percent each by 2025 (reference year 2020) as well as its absolute Scope 3 emissions from the upstream value chain – mainly from the "raw material backpack" – by 15 percent by 2025 (reference year 2020). We use a broad spectrum of technical and organizational measures to raise energy efficiency. Examples are co-generating plants and the expansion of integrated structures linking chemical production and energy generation. Third-party production facilities are included in these measures. We also consider using renewable energies, e.g. in form of additional power purchase agreements. Most of our activities are under the umbrella of our energy management system according to ISO 50001. And the replacement of the energy infrastructure by building two highly efficient gas and steam turbine power plants that replace current coal-fired power plants, and thus reduce our emissions significantly (ACTION). After the carve-outs of Röhm in 2019, Steag in 2014 and

Carbon Black in 2011, our production is significantly less energy-intensive and any energy cost increase has a much less significant impact on our overall cost position (RESULT). Evonik is continuously evaluating its portfolio in context of carbon intensity. 700,000,000 for 2022-2030 for CO2 (COST CALCULATION)

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 2

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

#### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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#### Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

#### Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

#### Company-specific description

Climate changes, especially precipitation, can cause flooding, high water or water shortages and thus have an effect on the availability of cooling water and transportation options. The aspect of transportation routes is of special relevance to Evonik. Many German sites are located on or near rivers. Because of this, large volumes of raw materials and products are transported to and from the sites by barge. Consequently, high and low water or climate-related frozen canals can have serious effects on Evonik's production. The extreme situation on the river Rhein in 2018 indicated a certain vulnerability for several sites, including Marl, Wesseling and Lülldorf regarding the availability of different raw materials that could adversely affect the production of some of our products. A lack of raw materials can lead to production stoppages and Force Majeurs if alternative logistic routes are not sufficient. Furthermore, the use of alternative logistic routes (e.g. railway or road) can lead to additional costs. For example, the water level of the Rhine could have effects on raw material availability for thee.g. for the Wesseling site. The Wesseling site, one of the largest sites of Evonik Industries AG, is located in the center of the Rhineland region between Cologne and Bonn on an area of 330,000 square meters (3,552,000 square feet). Together with the Bonn-Beuel facility, the Wesseling site has a long tradition in chemical production in the region, where the first chemical plants were established in 1880. . Produced are Chemical products for manufacturing care products, tires and rubber products, paper, paints and coatings, as well as for pharmaceutical synthesis and use in animal health. . Action plans are in place and alternatives are available. Basically, this risk exists in Europe, Asia, North and South America and, hence, everywhere that Evonik is affected by the availability of river water.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

About as likely as not

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

The assessment of physical risks in terms of climate changes is fraught with uncertainty, as no reliable local climate models exist. Therefore, it is very difficult to make statements regarding the possible costs. For our calculation we assess the impact of past events and project those results to the estimated future business and climate development. For an approximation we calculate additional logistic costs and loss of sales based on a case study for a past event, that takes into consideration e.g. costs for additional ships or trains. According to our expectations and results from the past years we assess the risk resulting from chronic changes in precipitation patterns.

#### Cost of response to risk

74000000

#### Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Within the scope of Evonik's climate strategy, which has recently been further developed; extensive investigations of the 20 biggest sites are done. It is agreed that potential effects of climate changes on the sites and their production facilities be investigated from both logistics and raw material availability aspects (SITUATION). All sites also have emergency plans. These describe in detail what must be done at the site and in the neighborhood in case of incidents. Additionally, we have several insurances (property and business interruption insurances) which should cover most the potential costs (TASK). EXAMPLE: Regarding the lower Rhine level in 2018 an interdisciplinary group including delegates from affected businesses, logistics teams, procurement and insurance services defined and agreed on courses of action. Case studies for all affected sites have been carried out focusing on their special conditions (alternative routes, inventory level, transportation methods, critical raw materials) (SITUATION). The results have been presented to the board and implemented measures helped to diminish a potential impact. Additionally in 2018 and 2019 extensive external audits focusing on potential impacts of floodings have been carried out. (update in 2020 paused due to Covid-19 pandemic) (RESULT). While those costs cannot be quantified Evonik investment in environmental protection increased to nearly 74 Mio. € in 2021 (73 Mio. € in 2020). The clear rise is mainly attributable to two major projects at our Marl site: The construction of a production complex for the specialty polymer polyamide 12, including a new oxidative pre-treatment plant for wastewater based on the Fenton process. And the replacement of the energy infrastructure by building two highly efficient gas and steam turbine power plants that replace current coal-fired power plants, and thus reduce our emissions significantly (COST CALCULATION).

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 3

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

## Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
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### Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

### Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

### Company-specific description

Tropical cyclones, such as hurricanes and typhoons can shut down plants or affect production. This applies especially to our sites near the coastline in North America and Asia (e.g. Japan). These cyclones can not only cause temporary disruptions to plants but can also cause weather-related interruptions in the supply chain. For example, Evonik operates several sites in affected areas in Asia, e.g. Yokkaichi, and the US, e.g. Garyville, Deer Park and Mobile. For instance Mobile, Alabama is our largest site in North America with about 700 employees. In Mobile, Evonik manufactures the silicas Aerosil, the feed additive methionine and polymethacrylimide rigid foam – ROHACELL®, a lightweight material for the aerospace and automotive industries. In addition: alcoholates, which serve as catalysts in biodiesel production; silicon tetrachloride, which is used in the production of silica; Cyanur chloride, an intermediate for applications in agriculture as well as in the textile, paper and plastics industries, as well as hydrogen peroxide, which is needed as a bleaching agent for the pulp, paper & packaging market and is used in wastewater and exhaust air preparation. In addition, there is silane, which is used in the rubber industry to improve the material properties of rubber, and isophoronediamine and isophoronnitrile: for car paints, adhesives and various plastics. Although preventive measures are implemented damage cannot be precluded. For example, cyclones can lead to a (partly) destruction of plants or to the need of a safety shutdown which could affect our ability to supply. Additionally, logistics between plants and/or our customers and suppliers can be restricted (e.g. because of flooded roads or outages). During the last years several cyclones with differing impacts have been observed, for instance hurricanes Harvey, Katrina, Eta or last year Ida.

### Time horizon

Medium-term

### Likelihood

Unlikely

### Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

250000000

### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

500000000

### Explanation of financial impact figure

This financial impact figure refers to an event, that is not covered by one of our insurances. Such as damages to just infrastructure (outside of Evonik) without physical damages of Evonik assets. These non-insured events could nevertheless lead to major disruption in business operation at Evonik sites. As a rule, for nature catastrophes that lead to damages at Evonik assets we have a coverage of 100 Mio. € p.a. as annual aggregate of all claims. The assessment of physical risks in terms of climate changes is fraught with uncertainty. Evonik Risk & Insurance Services GmbH is responsible for all of Evonik's insurances. Due to the special challenges of natural hazards our insurance experts commissioned a portfolio analysis from a subsidiary of ERGO Versicherung AG (Munich Re Group) for the first time in 2012/2013. The analysis, under the name K.A.R.L., is updated annually taking into account new locations and sales (most recently in June 2022). For "high-risk sites" identified via K.A.R.L. we plan visits by a company specializing in natural hazard analysis or by insurers to check and supplement the results of the desktop analysis. In 2014, 3 locations on the Gulf of Mexico were visited for the first time by that company. In 2015 the location Shanghai/China (MUSC) and in April 2017 the site Yokkaichi/Japan were visited as well. In 2018 and 2019, audits by insurers with a focus on flood risks followed. In May 2022 Evonik's leading property insurer Swiss Re Corporate Solutions conducted an on-site risk assessment with a focus on the perils storm and flood for the Mobile site in the Gulf of Mexico (USA). Further risk assessments by insurers will follow. These audits include business interruption and property damage insurance that provide compensation for at least some of the effects. An internal analysis of possible impacts of Hurricanes revealed that the impact of the inherent risk can be up to 250-500 million € (Medium-High).

### Cost of response to risk

74000000

### Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Climate change is one of the top three topics in our materiality analysis. Within the scope of Evonik's climate strategy, which has recently been further developed; extensive investigations of sites are done. It is agreed that potential effects of climate changes on the sites and their production facilities can be investigated from both logistics and raw material availability aspects (SITUATION). Regarding the specific risks in 2015 an external analysis of our risk portfolio has been carried out. This analysis examines the specific risk for our sites arising from different natural hazards such as typhoons. Together with internal and external experts preventing measures are examined and if appropriate implemented. Due to the importance of this issue starting in 2019 the analysis will be done annually. Sites that belong to an identified risk group are extensively inspected by external consultants. For example, in 2018 and 2019 different insurance providers carried out inspections focusing on flooding risks (update in 2020 and 2021 paused due to Covid-19 pandemic). In 2022, the insurer Swiss Re Corporate Solutions (SRC) carried out a risk survey of the Mobile site in the USA focused on natural hazards. As part of regular fire safety surveys in 2022 SRC will assess natural hazards for other Evonik sites such as Rheinfelden and Antwerp (TASK). All sites have elaborated emergency plans. These describe in detail what must be done at the site and in the neighbourhood in case of incidents. For example, prior to Hurricane Ida in 2021, advanced warning was used to prepare for the worst case. This involved extra measures of safety by shutting down parts of the production plants. And also shuttering buildings to shield from high winds (ACTION). This risk has been identified by the impacted business early and implemented measures helped to reduce emerging costs significantly. Additionally, we have several insurances (property and business interruption insurances) which should cover most of the potential costs. Events of the last years, such as hurricane Ida, showed working counter measures, that lower the financial impact dramatically (RESULT). While those costs of response to risk across all sites cannot be quantified, it can be said that Evonik investment in environmental protection overall raised up to 74 Mio. € in 2021 (73 Mio. € in 2020 – number has changed due to fast close) (COST CALCULATION).

### Comment

## 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

Evonik sees sustainability as a core driver of future growth. We will substantially increase the sales share of our Next Generation Solutions – products that give a superior sustainability benefit to our customers – from 37 percent at present to over 50 percent by 2030. We classify products as Next Generation Solutions through an annual Portfolio Sustainability Assessment, which analyses the sustainability benefits of various Evonik product groups versus the market reference. This assessment is externally audited. Examples of Evonik's Next Generation Solutions include our animal nutrition products for farmed livestock and fish. Evonik is a leading global manufacturer of DL-methionine, an essential amino acid which is used in modern animal feed formulation therefore enabling the company to play a pivotal role in addressing sustainable animal protein supply and animal welfare. The addition of the amino acid DL-methionine to animal feed enables reduced use of crude protein sources, such as soy, wheat and corn, therefore improving sustainability, animal health and cost outcomes. Independent studies confirm that the addition of DL-methionine to feed significantly decreases greenhouse gas and nutrient emissions, as well as reducing the amounts of water and land that are required for animal production. In addition, Evonik Animal Nutrition has developed a Sustainable Livestock Farming product line, with solutions designed to improve environmental and economic efficiency as well as animal welfare outcomes.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

For the evaluation of this opportunity we use internal and external information regarding the development of trends in our global end-markets. We base our sales and margin prediction on the named information and build a range for the upcoming years, in our strategic financial planning process we take into consideration the next ten business years.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

3850000000

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Evonik is investing in reducing its own carbon footprint (SITUATION), and developing solutions that generate sustainability improvements for its customers (TASK). By 2030, Evonik aims to invest more than €3 billion in Next Generation Solutions - products with superior sustainability benefits for customers. That is around 80 percent of annual growth investments. 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 the Next Generation Solutions (ACTION). As a result of these activities, Evonik expects the share of Next Generation Solutions to rise from 37% of revenues today to over 50% in 2030 (RESULT). The cost to realize the opportunity for Next Generation Solutions sums up to 3,9 bn€: therein 3bn€ investments in Next Gen Solutions, 700m€ Next Gen Technologies + 150m€ Sustainability Tech Fund (EXPLANATION OF COST CALCULATION).

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Opp2

#### 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**

Renewable energies are the key to sustainable power generation. Wind energy plays an important role in this regard. According to the calculations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, wind power systems release the lowest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per generated kilowatt hour of electricity over their lifecycle. WHAT WE ARE DOING: Custom-tailored high-performance products, e.g. Vestamin® from Evonik play a prominent role both in the production of durable rotor blades and in the operation of wind turbines. Accordingly, they make an important contribution to environmentally friendly energy production around the world. On a global scale, the trend is toward ever larger systems to capture more and more wind. Only with Evonik's state of the art technology such large rotor blade lengths can be achieved at present. The second best alternatives from competitors are not suitable for such long rotor blades. Given this size, special focus will be on the rotor blades of wind turbines, which ensure the conversion of wind energy to mechanical energy. Over their service life of ten or more years, these blades must withstand extreme weather conditions, including exposure to sun, storms and rain – at speeds of up to 400 kilometers an hour at the wing tips. Evonik is currently the market leader for Vestamin®. The high demand in the market leads to a shortage of raw materials and secures, hence, a high capacity utilization for Evonik for the next few years. The opportunity for Evonik lies in higher sales resulting from further increasing demand for these products.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

We evaluate the financial impact based on sales quantities, that are estimated within strategic planning for the next 10 years.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

464000000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

To realize this opportunity, we offer a wide range of products for wind energy. The high-performance products of Evonik make that possible. VESTAMIN® is a cross-linking agent for liquid epoxy resins in the rotor blades that was developed to make the rotors extremely robust and long-lasting and to lower the absorption of moisture. VISIONER® methacrylates are used as reactive diluents or crosslinkers in unsaturated polyester resins and vinyl ester formulations, particularly beneficial for full, or partial substitution of styrene in composite resins. NANOPOL® significantly improves tear resistance, fracture toughness and modulus. Nanoparticles protect rotor blades against salt and sand. VESTANAT® improves the rotor blade's resistance to weathering. ANCAMIDE® are high-performance curing agents that extend gel times to enable longer bond line lengths for the manufacture of even larger rotor blades. ROHACRYL® is an acrylic chemistry based structural foam that is a core material solution that has excellent mechanical properties and is thermally stable. It is lightweight, easy to shape and has no impact on the environment. The modified resins ALBIDUR®, ALBIPOX® and NANOPOX® improve fatigue performance and tear resistance. DYNASYLAN® stands for enhanced durability; Coupling agents that give lasting connections between glass fiber mats and resins to optimize the stability of composites. They improve adhesion, minimize moisture sensitivity and protect glass fibers. As a highly recognized supplier in wind power energy we can benefit from an increasing demand for all those products and services (SITUATION). Along our customer's growth/ market growth, Evonik's sales volume is growing, as long as production capacity is vacant (TASK). Above average growth of market/ customer demand will make it necessary, medium to long-term, to invest in a new production site (ACTION), which allows us to serve respective customer/ market demand (RESULT). As the range of products for wind energy products is high and for confidentiality reasons, we are not able to exactly specify the cost to realize the opportunity/opportunities. It can be said that total R&D expenses summed up to 464 Mio. € in 2021, with more than 30 locations and around 2.600 R&D employees employed (EXPLANATION OF COST CALCULATION).

**Comment****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 resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

Evonik offers its customers environment-friendly and energy-efficient systems solutions e.g. in the field of membranes where our SEPURAN® technology forms an important part. SEPURAN® Green systems have the same effect in extracting climate-damaging gases every year as a forest of two million beeches has in 80 years. SEPURAN® Green is used wherever carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) appear together in gases. Gas separation membranes work on the principle of selective permeation through a membrane surface. The driving force for permeation of the gas through the membrane is the difference between the partial pressures of the gas on the retentate side (the interior of the hollow fibre) and the permeate side (the exterior of the hollow fibre). Evonik has developed a biogas upgrading process that makes best

use of the membranes' separation properties: Through skillful connection of SEPURAN® Green membranes it is possible to obtain methane with a purity level of up to 99% from the crude gas. Just one compressor is needed. The CO<sub>2</sub> is also available in a highly concentrated form suitable for further processing. The modules contain small fibres. Biogas is produced by the fermentation of biomass - an organic substance, for example, from waste such as liquid manure and sewage sludge or from renewable raw materials. The particularly selective SEPURAN® Green hollow-fibre membranes from Evonik easily and efficiently upgrade raw biogas, which consists of the energy carrier biomethane plus carbon dioxide, into high-purity biomethane. The climate-friendly energy source can consequently be used to generate electricity and heat or used as a fuel. The membranes are made of a high-performance polymer specially developed by Evonik that is highly resistant to pressure and temperature. Increasing demand for climate-friendly products as well as the increasing importance of energy independence has a positive impact on our sales.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

For the evaluation of this opportunity we use internal and external information regarding the development of trends in nutrition and neighbouring fields. We base our sales and margin prediction on the named information and build a range for the upcoming years, in our strategic financial planning process we take into consideration the next ten business years. Opportunities are evaluated as an upside range from our presumed base case.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

464000000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

"Membranes" is one of our six innovation growth fields. Our goal is to establish additional products and services for sustainable nutrition of livestock and people (SITUATION). We aim to generate additional sales of over €1 bn with these six innovation growth fields by 2025 as we are making great progress. Modular investments into capacity expansion for gas-filtering membranes (~€50 m) in the field of Membranes extending our SEPURAN technology for efficient gas separation to further applications is a major goal. The vision is to enable a sustainable gas economy with innovative membrane technology (TASK). Evonik offers comprehensive solutions for biogas upgrading, efficient wastewater treatment, transportation of hydrogen in the natural gas grid as well as the efficient and cost-competitive production of green hydrogen. All SEPURAN® products are robust, durable and made of high-quality materials only which results in durability of the whole membrane (e.g., Stainless steel, high performance polymers). Resource-friendly production process incl. recycling of raw materials – the production is running on 100% renewable energy (ACTION). SEPURAN® products contribute to the overall process efficiency (RESULT). for confidentiality reasons, we are not able to exactly specify the cost to realize the opportunity/opportunities. It can be said that total R&D expenses summed up to 464 Mio. € in 2021, with more than 30 locations and around 2.600 R&D employees employed. (EXPLANATION OF COST CALCULATION).

**Comment**

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C3. Business Strategy

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C3.1

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

Row 1

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

Publicly available transition plan  
<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan  
<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism  
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection  
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)  
<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not have a 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 INITIATIVES: 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.

**Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy**

<Not Applicable>

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	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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
Physical climate scenarios	Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	2.1°C - 3°C	We have used qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis addressing water availability in our own direct operations worldwide. - ANALYTICAL CHOICES: The TIME HORIZON covered the years until 2040. As DATA SOURCE, the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas by the World Resources Institute was used, which maps and analyzes current and future water risks across locations. All of Evonik's 102 production sites in 27 countries were analyzed in 2021. Water demand and water availability was projected for 2030 and 2040 reflecting the crucial role of water in chemical operations. - PARAMETERS and ASSUMPTIONS: No specific change of parameters was applied ("business as usual"). - RESULT of the scenario analysis: Summing up we cannot exclude significant changes in water availability at about one quarter of all sites due to climate change until 2040. Most Evonik production sites already designated as water scarce will see increases in water stress or no change from present conditions. - CASE STUDY: All sites in water stressed areas are subject to special attention by the risk management effective 2019. Taking into consideration the results of our analysis we decided to develop water emergency management plans for sites located in water stressed areas. At our site in Mapthaput (Thailand) several water efficiency measures reduced water demand by about 10% in 2020. Additionally, water storage facilities have been installed to secure water supply during dry season using rainwater collected during raining season.
Transition scenarios	Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	We have used qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis addressing transition risks in our complete product and service portfolio worldwide. - ANALYTICAL CHOICES: The TIME HORIZON covered the years until 2032 since the analysis was integrated into our strategy process focussing on the next 10 years. As METHOD, we applied World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)'s framework for Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA). The objective of the 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, CURRENT AND EMERGING REGULATIONS, potential LEGAL litigation claims, sustainability ambitions of stakeholders incl. MARKET- and REPUTATION-related opportunities and risks, comparative environmental and social performance incl. TECHNOLOGY developments), the portfolio is categorized into the performance categories Leader (A++), Driver (A+), Performer (B), Transitioner (C-), or Challenged (C--). As DATA SOURCES for conducting the PSA, our internal financial reporting systems and expert consultations were used, covering various departments like product stewardship, marketing & sales, applied technology, life cycle analysis and strategy. - PARAMETERS and ASSUMPTIONS: No specific change of parameters was applied ("business as usual"). - RESULT of the scenario analysis: The PSA revealed a 2020 sales share of 37% generated by products and services with an A+ or A++ rating (addressing e.g. low carbon solutions). These are called "Next Generation Solutions". In 2030, Evonik strives for a sales share of >50%. On the other hand, the Transitioner (C-) and Challenged (C--) categories accounted for 10% of Evonik sales in 2021. These products and services are addressed by risk management measures, e.g. reformulation of products.

**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**

Focal questions considering the crucial role of water in chemical operations: a) Which sites of Evonik need to be considered as potentially affected by significant changes in water availability within the next 20-30years? b) If so, which sites will be subject to potentially generate substantive negative change in our costs or revenues.

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

Based on the AQUEDUCT water tool Evonik's analysis on all 102 production sites in 27 countries was updated in 2021. Water demand and water availability was projected for 2030 and 2040. Summing up we cannot exclude significant changes in water availability at about one quarter of all sites due to climate change in the next 20-30 years to have the potential to generate negative change in our costs or revenues. Already existing designated water scarce production sites do not see significant changes w.r.t. basin water supply. Changes in water demand due to projected socio-economic factors appear to drive most of the future water scarcity for Evonik production sites. CASE STUDY/SITUATION: All sites in water stressed areas are subject to special attention by the risk management effective 2019. Taking into consideration the results of our analysis we decided to develop water emergency management plans for sites located in water stressed areas.

**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	According to our materiality analysis, climate change is one of the three most important sustainability issues. 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 have developed the methodology for the Sustainability Analysis 2.0 of our businesses in collaboration with the operational units. Considering developments of the past combined with future expectations (TIME HORIZON: 5-10years) based on financial planning the findings of our Sustainability Analysis 2.0 are designed to supplement established internal strategic business analyses and decisions. The core elements of our analysis are sustainability criteria relating to the ecological and social issues along the value chain, which Evonik classifies as material. These are closely based on the principles and content of the WBCSD Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA). The process was performed for the first time in 2019 with all business lines at Evonik. A regular review will be conducted on an annual base. Thus an update is available for 2021. Evonik takes up these findings in its sustainability evaluation of its businesses and uses them as input e.g. as part of the strategic planning process. As a result Evonik's board decided to intensify its activities in promoting cost-efficient green hydrogen as it becomes a beacon of hope in the energy transition, both as a carbon-free fuel for industry and transportation, and as a key raw material for the chemical industry. Green hydrogen is produced from water by electrolysis using electricity generated from renewable resources. It is still much more expensive than conventional hydrogen. As well as sufficient low-cost electricity generated from renewables, investment in the electrolyzer is a key factor in cost-efficient production of green hydrogen. Evonik has now developed a novel anion exchange membrane (AEM), which should contribute to the breakthrough of electrolytic production of hydrogen. Together with other highly qualified partners Evonik will plan, construct, and test an AEM electrolysis system based on the new membranes from Evonik.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We expect our suppliers to share our principles and to act correctly in all respects, which means accepting responsibility towards their employees, business partners, society, and the environment. We have therefore issued a special code of conduct for suppliers, setting out binding requirements for these business partners. This is based on our corporate values, the principles of the UN Global Compact, the International Labour Standards issued by the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Topics addressed by the Responsible Care® initiative like responsible use of water, Energy Efficiency and Climate protection. 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, for example, conflict minerals or biodiversity harming raw materials. We have implemented strategic procurement concepts for these "critical raw materials," whose availability is vital for our production processes. These processes are integrated into a Management System. Evonik also drives forward sustainability and transparency in the supply chain through the sector initiative Together for Sustainability (TfS), where we are one of the six founding members. The aim of TfS is the joint development and implementation of a global assessment and audit program for responsible procurement of goods and services. As a member of the initiative, Evonik is also subject to TfS assessments. Our platinum rating positioned us among the top-rated companies again in 2021 (top 1%). As Evonik is well aware of the fact that change management takes time our TIME HORIZON for our TfS engagement is at least 5-10 years. Furthermore with respect to transportation services of products and raw materials Evonik analysed waterways on their risk of low water level. Two waterways - river Rhine in Germany and Yangtze in China - were classified as potentially "unnavigable" with impact on Evonik. Thus the board of Evonik decided to develop emergency strategies with alternative transportation like railroad or trucks.
Investment in R&D	Yes	According to our materiality analysis, climate change is one of the three most important sustainability issues. 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. Using scenario methods, Evonik scientists have developed future visions for specialty chemicals. This is the world's biggest study of this type into the future of specialty chemicals, and Evonik intends to use the results to initiate timely and purposeful innovations. In addition, long-term strategies can be measured against the scenarios and refined. Evonik and Siemens have launched Rheticus II, a joint research project that aims to develop an efficient and powerful test facility to produce specialty chemicals with the aid of bacteria—using carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), water, and electricity from renewable sources. In the Rheticus I project, the two companies previously worked for two years to develop the technically feasible basis for this artificial photosynthesis process using a bioreactor and electrolyzer. Evonik and Siemens are now combining these two previously separate plants in a test facility at Evonik's site in Marl (Germany). Another example incorporating our vision on sustainable business is the development of biobased and at the same time biodegradable surfactants in the field of cosmetics. Some time ago Evonik created together with a key customer the vision of a biodegradable biobased surfactant as an ingredients for cosmetics as endconsumers started to express their demand for sustainable products. Within the next five to ten years the market seems to have the potential to substitute fossil-based surfactants because of their disadvantageous carbon footprint.
Operations	Yes	According to our materiality analysis, climate change is one of the three most important sustainability issues. Thus we are reducing our CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by modernizing and renewing our energy infrastructure continuously. Planning is conducted at the TIME HORIZON of five to ten years. In 2019, we introduced carbon pricing as an additional investment criterion. Our target of a 50% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2025 compared with the level in 2008—the first full year after the establishment of Evonik—affirms our commitment to the Paris Agreement. In 2021, we achieved a reduction of -43%. Our new SBTi commitment strives for 25% reduction by 2030 (vs. 2021 baseline). This TIME HORIZON of five to ten years reflects our view that it is not currently possible to predict technological and regulatory developments beyond this date with sufficient certainty. In addition we intend to reduce scope 3 emissions by 11% by 2030 (vs. 2021 baseline), in line with our new SBTi commitment. The use of alternative technologies and efficient production processes will help us achieve our targets. We use a broad spectrum of technical and organizational measures to raise energy efficiency. Examples are co-generation plants and the expansion of integrated structures linking chemical production and energy generation. We also started using renewable energy. Evonik builds a gas and steam turbine power plant in Marl (Germany) to replace the last coal-fired power plant at this site from the end of 2022. This will reduce our CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by up to 1 million metric tons p.a. In February 2019, we introduced country-specific carbon pricing for all investments. It adds another relevant risk assessment indicator to the existing planning parameters for investments worldwide. Originally (2019) we assumed a global carbon pricing of at least €50 per metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> within the next ten years based on relevant market prices or regulatory pricing systems being established. In view of regional differences in the starting situation, we have developed scenarios for the development of carbon pricing for the next ten years, showing the rise to the assumed final price. Today (2021) we do discuss a substantial review of our country-specific global carbon price assumptions as carbon markets are becoming more subject to commodity traders with increased price volatility.

**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	<p>Time horizon: Selected elements have already been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. The specific influence on the different elements is part of our regular financial planning and forecasting processes and approved by the board in course of the financial forecast (current year)/ mid-term planning (one to three years)/strategic planning (10 years). Capital expenditures (Case study): In 2019 our organization introduced an internal price on carbon into our capital expenditures approval process, with the aim to redirect investments towards clean technologies, lower-carbon solutions, and renewable energy projects. We conducted a benchmark study and decided on specific prices per region, to internalize the potential future cost of carbon in the long term. Returns on investments are assessed with the impact of the carbon implication. This enables management to arbitrate between different options and to choose the most virtuous and efficient ones in order to achieve Evonik's strategic goals including a reduction of CO2 emissions of 50% by 2025 (compared to 2008), and the new SBTi target 2030. This is a long-term measure, and the price will be periodically reviewed and updated at least twice a year. Revenues This area of financial planning has already been impacted BECAUSE identified climate change related opportunities have already been realized. As preconditions for Evonik's future viability, sustainable business activities and responsible conduct are cornerstones of our business model. We drive forward our sustainability activities along the value chain in close dialogue with our stakeholders. As well as our own production processes and the products we market, we always consider the supply chain and the product benefits for our customers and their customers. We have observed rising demand for products that demonstrate a good balance of economic, ecological, and social factors. That opens up a broad spectrum of future-oriented business opportunities for Evonik in attractive markets. Sustainability has long been a growth driver in many of our business. Evonik has defined growth engines with a clear focus. For example, the Smart Materials Division supplies high performance materials for environmentally friendly as well as energy-efficient systems to the automotive, paints &amp; coatings, adhesives, construction, and several other industries. Resource efficiency is the basis for energy-efficient and environmentally compatible products and is therefore a key factor in the development of this division's business. With the Silica/Silane-technology from Evonik in treads, gas-guzzling rolling resistance decreases while traction and wet grip are simultaneously increased. This decreases fuel consumption by up to 8% . IMPACT: Our sales in those areas of business supporting energy efficient and sustainable solutions we have seen increasing demand. For example, the revenue of the Segment Resource Efficiency increased from 4040 Mio. € in 2014 to 5685 Mio. € in 2019 by above 40%. Reasons are for instance higher standards for more energy efficient tires. The magnitude of impact for opportunities from climate change related changes in customer behavior and/or regulation is assessed as very high. Direct and Indirect Costs: This area of financial planning has been impacted BECAUSE the identified regulatory risks as well as physical risks have been considered in e.g. our forecasts for energy and transportation costs. Relevant in this topic are e.g. direct and indirect risks from current or emerging regulation deriving from discussion about rising CO2 prices especially within the EU and acute physical condition like a seasonal lower water level of the river Rhine. Regarding the first example the main regulatory framework is the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) that triggers risks for the European industry. The ETS could affect Evonik directly, through our own energy generation facilities that are part of the EU ETS as well as indirectly, through higher costs in our supply chain. Current trends show constantly rising prices, thus risks are relevant as of today. Regarding acute physical risks our supply chain is affected by lower Rhine levels through either higher transportation costs for alternative shipping routes or freight trains as well as through a declining availability of raw materials because of production and shipping bottlenecks. Capital Allocation: In our financial planning process capital expenditure/capital allocation is impacted in all Divisions, BECAUSE the opportunities as well as the risks we have identified and reported in this CDP report have already been part of strategic decision making. During our yearly strategic planning processes all Divisions develop in cooperation with Corporate Strategy expenditure plans with main focus on the single projects. Here Evonik strategic goals such as the reduction of CO2 footprint as well as financial targets are important guidelines in decision making. The CapEx planning focuses on long-term projects with a mandatory time horizon of min. ten years. The CapEx budget is approved during the mid term planning process. Large CapEx projects are approved individually by the executive and supervisory board. Several projects have already been initiated either to mitigate risks or to foster opportunity arising from transitional as well as acute physical risks. Acquisitions/ Divestments: This area has been impacted strongly BECAUSE climate related risks/opportunities have been a major factor influencing especially divestment decisions. After the carve-out of Madrid in 2019, Steag in 2014 and Carbon Black in 2011, our production is significantly less energy-intensive and any energy cost increase has a much less significant impact on our overall cost position. On the other hand, acquisition decisions consider sustainability and the coherence to our sustainability strategy. Acquisitions such as the specialty additives business of Air Products and Chemicals Inc. and the silica business of J. M. Huber Corporation as well as the recent acquisition of PeroxyChem reflect our approach. Climate change is one of many aspects influencing our decision making on acquisition/divestment projects. Overall the quota of projects affected by climate change risks and opportunities is high. Assets: This area of financial planning is impacted BECAUSE we identified climate change-related risks regarding acute and/or chronic physical risks that could impact our assets. For example acute physical risks such as hurricanes esp. affecting the gulf of Mexico could negatively affect our assets located around the coastline. Changes in precipitation patterns could lead to (seasonal) draughts affecting either transportation routes (e.g. lower Rhine level esp. affecting our site in Marl, Germany) or water availability, e.g. for production. Access to Capital: Trends in green finance are closely monitored. Evonik issued a green hybrid bond in 2021.</p>

**C4. Targets and performance**

**C4.1**

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

Absolute target

**C4.1a**

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2021

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

4539031

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

1924403

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

<Not Applicable>

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

6463434

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

<Not Applicable>

**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]**

4847575.5

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

4539031

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

1924403

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

<Not Applicable>

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

6463434

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

0

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

Well-below 2°C aligned

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

That target is a science-based: According to the SBT initiative a science-based target has the following definition: "Targets adopted by companies to reduce GHG emissions are considered "science-based" if they are in line with the level of decarbonization required to keep global temperature increase below 2°C compared to preindustrial temperatures, as described in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)." (SBT initiative, 2015: Sectoral Decarbonization Approach, page 7).

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

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.).

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

<Not Applicable>

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**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Year target was set**

2022

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

16305000

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

23157000

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

70

**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 (%)**

11

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

20609730

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

16305000

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

23157000

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

0

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

Well-below 2°C aligned

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

That target is a science-based: According to the SBT initiative a science-based target has the following definition: "Targets adopted by companies to reduce GHG emissions are considered "science-based" if they are in line with the level of decarbonization required to keep global temperature increase below 2°C compared to preindustrial temperatures, as described in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)." (SBT initiative, 2015: Sectoral Decarbonization Approach, page 7).

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

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.).

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

<Not Applicable>

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## C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

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## C4.2b

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(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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

63970

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

60772

Figure or percentage in reporting year

67640

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

-114.759224515322

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

To supplement the targets for emissions, in the reporting period, the executive board adopted a measurable target for reducing global energy consumption. This specifies that both absolute energy consumption and energy consumption relative to production (specific energy consumption) should be reduced by 5 percent by 2025, taking 2020 as the reference base.

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

Implementation of energy efficiency measures, raise awareness (behavioural change), operation of an energy management system acc. to ISO 50001, etc.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

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

Figure or percentage in reporting year

98.98

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

20.39999999999999

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

To supplement the targets for emissions, in the reporting period, the executive board adopted a measurable target for reducing global energy consumption. This specifies that both absolute energy consumption and energy consumption relative to production (specific energy consumption) should be reduced by 5 percent by 2025, taking 2020 as the reference base.

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

Implementation of energy efficiency measures, raise awareness (behavioural change), operation of an energy management system acc. to ISO 50001, etc.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

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	111	
To be implemented*	58	14530
Implementation commenced*	216	1127650
Implemented*	144	50256
Not to be implemented	23	

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 (HVAC, lighting, insulation, motors and drives)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1796

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

157050

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

709170

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 (Cooling technology, process optimization, compressed air, machine/equipment replacement, smart control system, motors and drives)
---	--

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

38150

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

3530911

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

21100981

**Payback period**

4-10 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Waste reduction and material circularity	Other, please specify (Waste heat recovery, waste incineration)
--	---

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

10293

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

976024

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

149380

**Payback period**

&lt;1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement
----------------	-----------------------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

16

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

8632

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**Payback period**

&lt;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 aquisitions 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 2020, 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**

38500000

**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

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	Electricity trading activities have been allocated to gross Scope 2 Emissions in past years; these emissions have now been allocated to Scope 3 emissions category 3.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	As electricity trading activities have been excluded from net Scope 2 emissions, which were reported previously, no recalculation for Scope 2 emissions is required. Scope 3 emissions with respect to category 3 have been recalculated for base year 2021.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2008

Base year end

December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9029000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2008

Base year end

December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

648000

Comment

Net scope 2 emissions = power and steam sourced externally less power and steam supplied to third parties. The net figure shows the position after subtracting electricity and steam supplied to third parties from total inputs. That enables us to eliminate the proportion of CO2 emissions attributable to third parties at our large multi-user sites and to generate company-specific indicators.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2008

Base year end

December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

489000

Comment

Net scope 2 emissions = power and steam sourced externally less power and steam supplied to third parties. The net figure shows the position after subtracting electricity and steam supplied to third parties from total inputs. That enables us to eliminate the proportion of CO2 emissions attributable to third parties at our large multi-user sites and to generate company-specific indicators.

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

13072000

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

300000

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

1498000

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

518000

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

304000

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

7200

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

55000

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

6400

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

544000

**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**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

4092000

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2021

**Base year end**

December 31 2021

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

2760000

**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?

<b>Reporting year</b>
<b>Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</b> 4483000
<b>Start date</b> January 1 2021
<b>End date</b> December 31 2021
<b>Comment</b> Decrease of Scope 1 emissions due to a) implementation of efficiency measures b) new allocation of Antwerp-site emissions to scope 2 emissions Total Scope 1 value includes 144000 tons biogenic CO2 emissions.
<b>Past year 1</b>
<b>Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</b> 4834350
<b>Start date</b> January 1 2020
<b>End date</b> December 31 2020
<b>Comment</b>
<b>Past year 2</b>
<b>Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</b> 4923000
<b>Start date</b> January 1 2019
<b>End date</b> December 31 2019
<b>Comment</b>
<b>Past year 3</b>
<b>Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</b> 5689000
<b>Start date</b> January 1 2018
<b>End date</b> December 31 2018
<b>Comment</b>

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

<b>Row 1</b>
<b>Scope 2, location-based</b> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure
<b>Scope 2, market-based</b> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure
<b>Comment</b> 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 . All emission conversion factors have been implemented to our updated internal reporting system "SuRe2.0 System" since mid of 2016.

C6.3

**(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

2067966

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

1962000

**Start date**

January 1 2021

**End date**

December 31 2021

**Comment**

Change in allocation methodology compared to previous years: Trading of electricity is now covered by Scope 3 Category 3

**Past year 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

2600275

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

3381541

**Start date**

January 1 2020

**End date**

December 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 . All emission conversion factors have been implemented to our updated internal reporting system "SuRe2.0 System" since mid of 2016.

**Past year 2**

**Scope 2, location-based**

2789000

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

3383000

**Start date**

January 1 2019

**End date**

December 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 . All emission conversion factors have been implemented to our updated internal reporting system "SuRe2.0 System" since mid of 2016.

**Past year 3**

**Scope 2, location-based**

2982000

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

3953000

**Start date**

January 1 2018

**End date**

December 31 2018

**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 . All emission conversion factors have been implemented to our updated internal reporting system "SuRe2.0 System" since mid of 2016.

**C6.4**

**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

Yes

**C6.4a**

**(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.**

**Source**

minor sites and minor activities e.g. small Joint Ventures

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

Emissions are not relevant

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

Emissions are not relevant

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**

Emissions are not relevant

**Explain why this source is excluded**

Evonik's production volume is fully covered by scope 1 and scope 2 emissions data. If minor activities, e.g. at sites not fully integrated into data systems at point of analysis, might not be included completely, the share would be negligible. All relevant production activities of subsidiaries/joint ventures/joint operations are covered in the inventory. Emissions were evaluated and do amount <1% of overall emissions

**Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents**

1

**Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents**

Scope 1-2-Emissions are available and evaluated

---

**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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

13072000

**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**

9.5

**Please explain**

The methodology of GHG emission calculations 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. Category 1 entails CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from extraction, production, and transports of purchased chemical raw materials, packaging materials as well as indirect goods and services. The CO<sub>2</sub>e "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: 2021) 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 2021 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

300000

**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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. 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) 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

1498000

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Fuel-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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. Greenhouse gas emissions from the production of the quantities recorded in the internal Sustainability Reporting (SuRe) system 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. 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 trading were covered in category 3. Calculations were performed via quantities and CO<sub>2</sub> factors from the mandatory electricity disclosure and adding corresponding upstream CO<sub>2</sub>e-emissions for the respective energy source mix. Again, region-specific upstream emission factors for energy carriers were used and obtained from the GaBi database.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

518000

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. 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 transported product – calculated by using the data for outgoing transports – was applied to quantify emissions from incoming goods transports. This factor refers to the average distribution of different means of transport as well as distances of outgoing product transports of Evonik (see category 9). The use of this average emission factor is based on the conservative assumption that the average means of transport and average distances can be applied to both Evonik's inbound and outbound transports. The transport emissions have been calculated for the extrapolated quantities of purchased raw materials (see category 1).

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

304000

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. 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 (SuRe) 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 and adequate assumptions (concerning the c-content).

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

7200

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. The CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

55000

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

6400

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. COMPANY CARS (EXCLUDING UTILITY VEHICLES): The CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions related to Evonik's company cars were calculated by using fuel and electricity consumption data as read out from fuel cards and well-to-wheel emission factors from BEIS and GaBi data. Calculation was carried out for German employees and extrapolated by using the number of employees worldwide. ELECTRICITY AND HEATING REQUIREMENTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS: CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions caused by power and heating requirements of administrative buildings are included in the SuRe system and thus already covered in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, provided that a production plant subject to official CO<sub>2</sub>e 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: 2021).

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

544000

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. We account for all outbound transportation movements of sold products to (and from warehouses to) direct customers (and between sites) in 3.9 instead of 3.4, even though we mostly purchase those transportation and distribution services ourselves. This deviates from requirements stated in GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (e.g. pp.35-36). We do this to increase accuracy and transparency in understanding where along the supply chain our emissions are occurring. No activities are left out. We thereby follow the WBCSD Chemicals (2013) Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain (cf. p.26). CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of outgoing shipments of chemical products were computed by means of transport mode-specific emission factors. Those emission factors were extracted from the guideline "Calculating GHG transport and logistics emissions for the European Chemical Industry" jointly published by Cefic and the Smart Freight Centre in 2021. Calculations were based on the goods issue quantities, the determined or partly estimated transportation distances to the direct customer as well as on the specific modes of transport.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Evonik sells several thousands of products which are used in countless (and partly unknown) applications. The processing of sold products can therefore not be assessed with a reasonable expenditure. This approach is aligned with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain (2013), which states that "Chemical companies are not required to report Scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain, due to the diverse application and customer structure".

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

4092000

### 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 CO<sub>2</sub> (\*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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. Accounting for category 11 focuses on direct greenhouse gas emissions that are formed and released due to metabolism or decomposition of sold products during the use phase in the downstream chain. In previous emissions reporting, those shares were included in category 12. The product amounts considered here do not require any explicit waste treatment. Calculations considered the quantities sold in 2021, products' carbon content and the stoichiometric conversion to CO<sub>2</sub>. 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2760000

### 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 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. Results reported here are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that these numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 data and extrapolations for the fourth quarter: Differences emerge from the coverage of data included in calculations, required value corrections, and changes in reporting format. Since Evonik is often unaware of the end uses of its intermediate products, the emissions resulting from their disposal were not calculated for the applications themselves, but only for the Evonik products contained therein. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the disposal of the product amounts sold in the reporting year – except for those quantity shares experiencing direct emission during use (category 11) – were calculated by considering products' carbon contents and representative emission factors for the respective type of disposal (landfilling, incineration with or without energy recovery, recycling and wastewater treatment). In case of incineration, wastewater treatment and landfilling of degradable products, emissions were calculated based on stoichiometric ratios. 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 zero. 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 consulted. 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

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### 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

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### 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

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

A screening for Scope 3 category 15 occurred following the WBCSD Chemicals (2013) Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain requirements to focus on scope 1 and 2 emissions of material non-consolidated investments with >20% share (cf. p.37). All relevant production activities of subsidiaries/joint operations/joint ventures are covered in the inventory. Only few activities with a small interest share with negligible scope 1 and 2 emissions are not considered. Estimations result in <1% of total scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

**Past year 1****Start date**

January 1 2020

**End date**

December 31 2020

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

10100000

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

450000

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

1840000

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

290000

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

360000

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

6800

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

56000

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

9200

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

330000

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

3560000

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

3020000

**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**

Restated values for 2020. Values consider CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration at the beginning of the life cycle and biogenic CO2e 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 and waste treated. Please note: As part of our continuous improvements, methodological adjustments were made to the calculation of our GHG emissions in 2021. The 2020 data have been updated using the new procedure. Those adjustments mainly related to the scope 3 categories 1 "Purchased chemical raw materials, packaging materials as well as indirect goods and services", 2 "Capital goods", 3 "Energyrelated activities", 8 "Leased assets, upstream" and 12 "Disposal and recycling of sold products". Using improved (primary) data sources and enhanced data granularity affected the individual categories to a different extent. The main changes were the inclusion of power trading in category 3 and the inclusion of the gross instead of the net scope 2 emission amount in our GHG inventory. In addition, emissions relating to the use and disposal of sold products are now reported separately in categories 11 and 12.

## Past year 2

### Start date

January 1 2019

### End date

December 31 2019

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

9600000

### Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

400000

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

600000

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

300000

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

500000

### Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

30000

### Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100000

### Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

20000

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

300000

### 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)

5900000

### 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

Values consider CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration at the beginning of the life cycle and biogenic CO2e 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 and waste treated. Please note: As part of our continuous improvements, methodological adjustments were made to the calculation of our GHG emissions in 2021 - those are also reflected by above stated 2020 values but not for 2019 and preceding years. Those adjustments mainly related to the scope 3 categories 1 "Purchased chemical raw materials, packaging materials as well as indirect goods and services", 2 "Capital goods", 3 "Energyrelated activities", 8 "Leased assets, upstream" and 12 "Disposal and recycling of sold products". Using improved (primary) data sources and enhanced data granularity affected the individual categories to a different extent. The main changes were the inclusion of power trading in category 3 and the inclusion of the gross instead of the net scope 2 emission amount in our GHG inventory. In addition, emissions relating to the use and disposal of sold products are now reported separately in categories 11 and 12.

Past year 3

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

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

11500000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

600000

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

700000

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

400000

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

500000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

40000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

90000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

30000

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

500000

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)

6600000

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

Values consider CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration at the beginning of the life cycle and biogenic CO2e 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 and waste treated. Values for 2018 were not retrospectively adjusted for the divestment of the methacrylate business in year 2019. Please note: As part of our continuous improvements, methodological adjustments were made to the calculation of our GHG emissions in 2021 - those are also reflected by above stated 2020 values but not for 2019 and preceding years. Those adjustments mainly related to the scope 3 categories 1 "Purchased chemical raw materials, packaging materials as well as indirect goods and services", 2 "Capital goods", 3 "Energy-related activities", 8 "Leased assets, upstream" and 12 "Disposal and recycling of sold products". Using improved (primary) data sources and enhanced data granularity affected the individual categories to a different extent. The main changes were the inclusion of power trading in category 3 and the inclusion of the gross instead of the net scope 2 emission amount in our GHG inventory. In addition, emissions relating to the use and disposal of sold products are now reported separately in categories 11 and 12.

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	144000	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 phase or at the end of their lifetime. CO2 removals and biogenic CO2 emissions alongside Scope 3.3 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. The aim is to depict biogenic CO2 amounts for those positions next to the fossil emissions and the non-CO2-share of biogenic origin in the inventory. More detailed information is asked for from suppliers. Considering CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration at the beginning of the life cycle (and biogenic CO2 emissions emitted during upstream raw material processing) are relevant for some purchased raw materials, i.e. a total net amount of (-)1,400,000 t CO2 removals from biological carbon sequestration biogenic CO2 emissions during upstream processing is quantified for Scope 3.1. Some amount of direct biogenic CO2 emissions from production (more specific, fermentation) processes using bio-based input materials (associated removals are accounted for alongside 3.1) are relevant and reported above (144,000 t). In addition, a small amount (18,000 t biogenic CO2) emerges alongside Scope 3 category 5. Biogenic CO2 emissions in the downstream chain amount to 960,000 t, i.e. for categories 11 by using the carbon content method & 12 emissions from end-of-life treatment for the products sold. 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 - especially after the upcoming GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance has been published.

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**

0.000432192

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

6463434

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

14955000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

36

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Increase in production volume in 2021 compared to 2020 which was highly impacted by corona. Reduction in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions due to change in allocation methodology of Electricity trading (now reported as Scope 3.3)

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**Intensity figure**

0.657329

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

6463434

**Metric denominator**

metric ton of product

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

9832874

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

30

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Increase in production volume in 2021 compared to 2020 which was highly impacted by corona. Reduction in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions due to change in allocation methodology of Electricity trading (now reported as Scope 3.3)

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**Intensity figure**

196

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

6463434

**Metric denominator**

Other, please specify (No. of employees as of December 31)

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

33004

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

21

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Number of employees remained unchanged in 2021 compared to 2020 ( 2021 / 33004 ; 2020 / 33106). Increase in production volume in 2021 compared to 2020 which was highly impacted by corona. Reduction in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions due to change in allocation methodology of Electricity trading (now reported as Scope 3.3)

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## C7. Emissions breakdowns

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### C7.1

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(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	4434395	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	12236	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	11177	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	25192	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
NF3	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	52790
Belgium	231567
Brazil	96377
Canada	24140
China	144532
France	9412
Germany	2755558
India	17323
Indonesia	17727
Japan	9465
Netherlands	33662
New Zealand	15441
Singapore	84096
Slovakia	11251
South Africa	6622
Republic of Korea	142
Spain	41874
Taiwan, China	27461
Thailand	16335
Turkey	31173
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2253
United States of America	838536
Finland	11354
Argentina	155
Luxembourg	3754

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	1805248
Smart Materials	981105
Nutrition & Care	844877
Performance Materials	604756
Speciality Additives	247013

(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	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	4483000	<Not Applicable>	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
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	26111	26939
Austria	5751	367
Brazil	20344	27405
Canada	18956	9909
China	330332	300899
France	9083	8896
Germany	270680	205908
India	12050	12630
Indonesia	16117	3474
Italy	549	549
Japan	32578	30652
Netherlands	22399	9644
New Zealand	1490	2136
Singapore	121114	126575
Slovakia	3313	0
South Africa	17183	10993
Republic of Korea	60202	55652
Spain	19734	19052
Taiwan, China	18532	18477
Thailand	3952	3952
Turkey	76844	76844
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	812	1018
United States of America	639759	653396
Finland	1181	654
Belgium	338257	347742
Norway	2	1
Luxembourg	639	638

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	340721	389082
Smart Materials	770047	575981
Nutrition & Care	515945	612150
Performance Materials	291276	226185
Specialty Additives	149976	151005

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
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	2067966	1962000	Evonik is a Company focussed on specialty chemicals
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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)	34	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: 2021) 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)	23	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: 2021) 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)	43	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: 2021) 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 (CO <sub>2</sub> )	0	Evonik does not sell carbon dioxide
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	0	Evonik does not sell methane
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	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 (SF <sub>6</sub> )	0	Evonik does not sell sulphur hexafluoride
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> )	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 CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	183104	Decreased	2.2	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 183104 *100/8215891 = 2,2
Other emissions reduction activities	48759	Decreased	0.6	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 48759 *100/8215891 = 0,6
Divestment	10049	Decreased	0.1	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 10049 *100/8215891 = 0,1
Acquisitions	45373	Increased	0.6	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 45373 *100/8215891 = 0,6
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	200229	Increased	2.4	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 200229 *100/8215891 = 2,4
Change in methodology	1722449	Decreased	21	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 1722449 *100/8215891 = 21
Change in boundary	37084	Decreased	0.5	Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 8215891 t CO <sub>2</sub> : -> 37084 *100/8215891 = 0,5
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
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	Yes
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)	0	15401836	15401836
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	658314	2215662	2873976
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	11431	11431
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	3973230	3973230
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	0	0
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	100362	<Not Applicable>	100362
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	758666	21602159	22360825

**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**

0

**MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)**

14004174

**MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary**

1397663

**Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary**

15401836

**Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity**

**Heating value**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary**

658314

**MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)**

2215662

**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**

2873976

**Consumption of purchased or acquired heat**

**Heating value**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

11431

**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**

11431

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

Heating value  
<Not Applicable>

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)  
3973230

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  
3973230

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

Heating value  
<Not Applicable>

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)  
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  
0

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

Heating value  
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary  
100362

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  
100362

Total energy consumption

Heating value  
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary  
758666

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)  
20204496

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary  
1397663

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary  
22360825

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

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-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

##### 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-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

##### 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-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

##### MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

##### Comment

Coal

Heating value  
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization  
3741525

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  
442249

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling  
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration  
3299276

Comment

Oil

Heating value  
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization  
20078

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity  
847

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat  
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam  
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling  
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration  
19231

Comment

Gas

Heating value  
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization  
9360406

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  
6673438

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling  
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration  
2686968

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2279827

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

1438520

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

841307

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15401836

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

847

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

8554208

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

6846782

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	1661317	1423847	100362	100362
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	10459817	7684719	0	0
Cooling	716379	532900	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)	1661317
Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)	1661317
Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)	100362
Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)	841307

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)	10459817
Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)	10459817
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)	1438520

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)	716379
Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)	532900
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.

Sourcing method	None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)
Energy carrier	<Not Applicable>
Low-carbon technology type	<Not Applicable>
Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption	<Not Applicable>
Tracking instrument used	<Not Applicable>
Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	<Not Applicable>
Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	<Not Applicable>
Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)	<Not Applicable>
Comment	

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11496

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

113273

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

124769

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

40395

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

62345

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

102740

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

321086

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1654639

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1975725

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

177694

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

96825

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

274519

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

80759

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

209926

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

290685

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

268290

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

468659

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

736949

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Finland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

10253

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

21311

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

31564

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

France

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

20689

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

38440

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

59129

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Germany

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

1553046

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

4918458

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

6471504

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

India

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

16092

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

8350

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

24442

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Indonesia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

17935

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

22060

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

39995

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Italy

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

1753

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

1753

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Japan

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

28436

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

94784

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

123220

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Luxembourg

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

4120

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

4120

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Netherlands

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

30544

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

66931

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

97475

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

New Zealand

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

13800

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

7296

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

21096

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Norway

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

277

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

277

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Singapore

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

289249

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

723504

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

1012753

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Slovakia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

20913

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

51133

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

72046

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

66522

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

137552

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

204074

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Spain

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

62889

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

177497

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

240386

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Taiwan, China

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

15280

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

28653

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

43933

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Thailand

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

8254

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

12881

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

21135

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**



<Not Applicable>

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**Country/area**

Turkey

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

18550

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

105292

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

123842

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

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**Country/area**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

3581

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

3581

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

United States of America

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

1104244

**Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

2388371

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

3492615

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

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### C-CH8.3

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**(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?**

Yes

### C-CH8.3a

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**(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**

283163

**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

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### C-CH8.3b

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(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

238000

Metric numerator

metric tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

16.5

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Die gefährlichen Abfälle aus der Produktion nahmen im Vergleich zum Vorjahr (2020 = 204000 t) um 16.5 % auf 238000 t zu. Dies ist größtenteils auf eine deutliche Mehrproduktion im Zuge der konjunkturellen Erholung nach dem Corona-beeinträchtigtem Vorjahr sowie auf die Teilinbetriebnahme des neuen Polyamid-12-Komplexes in Marl zurückzuführen.

C-CH9.3a

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Output product

Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)

9832874

Capacity (metric tons)

9832874

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.46

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.29

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.4

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.19

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) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Unable to disaggregate by technology area	<Not Applicable>	21 - 40%	150000000	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 € 464 million in 2021. 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 upgraded the Shanghai R&D center to "Evonik Shanghai Innovation Park" in 2021 and positioned it as one of the six global R&D core sites, in order to spur the competency of specific technologies such as lithium-ion battery materials improving e.g. electric vehicles. - Evonik has developed a novel anion exchange membrane, which should contribute to the breakthrough of electrolytic production of green hydrogen. These efforts are part of Evonik's dedicated Innovation Growth Field "Membranes" which make separation processes more energy efficient, e.g. for gases such as biogas, helium, nitrogen, natural gas (besides 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.

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

Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

"EVONIK\_Sustainability Report 2021", Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136. All Scope 1 emissions data is listed on page 80 in Table 10.

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**

Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

"EVONIK\_Sustainability Report 2021", Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136. All Scope 2 emissions data is listed on page 80 in Table 10.

**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**

Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

"EVONIK\_Sustainability Report 2021", Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136. All Scope 2 emissions data is listed on page 80 in Table 10.

**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\_Evonik Carbon Footprint\_2021.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Cf. "Evonik\_Evonik Carbon Footprint\_2021", Limited Assurance Report of the Independent Auditor Regarding Greenhouse Gas Emission Data on pages 40-41. All relevant scope 3 emissions data are to be found on page 7, Table 1. Note: Results reported for Scope 3 are based on 2021 full year activity data. Be aware that those numbers differ from those externally verified and published in our 2021 Evonik sustainability report which are based on Q1-Q3 2021 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
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE 3000	Year on year change in emissions Scope 1 and Scope 2 are described in "EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2021", on page 80 in Table 10. Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136. Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000	Targets and performance year on year emissions intensity is described in "EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2021", on page 80 in Table 10. Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136 Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	Energy consumption is described in Targets and performance year on year emissions intensity is described in "EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2021", on page 80 in Table 9. Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136 Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Change in Scope 3 emissions against a base year (not target related)	ISAE 3000	Change in Scope 3 emissions is described in Targets and performance year on year emissions intensity is described in "EVONIK_Sustainability Report 2021", on page 82 in Table 11. Independent Practitioner's Report on a Limited Assurance Engagement on Sustainability Information - Pages 135-136 Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf

Evonik  
Sustainability  
Report 2021.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  
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**

0.44

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

0

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**Allowances allocated**

16330

**Allowances purchased**

3995

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

20325

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

0

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

### EU ETS

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

69.5

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

0

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**Allowances allocated**

1488957

**Allowances purchased**

1225750

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

3153886

**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**

3.1

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

1.7

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**Allowances allocated**

154746

**Allowances purchased**

0

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

142188

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

32960

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

Allocation is estimated. The free EA allocation mode of Fujian ETS has not been released yet. The emissions are not yet verified by the local authority.

#### Korea ETS

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

0

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

2.9

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**Allowances allocated**

56528

**Allowances purchased**

0

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

24

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

54982

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

#### New Zealand ETS

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

0.38

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

0.1

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**Allowances allocated**

17323

**Allowances purchased**

1777

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

17323

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

1777

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

#### Shanghai pilot ETS

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

0.87

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

2.9

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**Allowances allocated**

90951

**Allowances purchased**

0

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

39560

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**

55310

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

Allocation is estimated. The free EA allocation mode of Fujian ETS has not been released yet. The emissions are not yet verified by the local authority.

#### C11.1c

---

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

**Singapore carbon tax**

**Period start date**

January 1 2021

**Period end date**

December 31 2021

**% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax**

4.4

**Total cost of tax paid**

1089920.68

**Comment**

The final figures may still change (but minimally) following further audit with the authority, the below figure is accurate as of today.

#### 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 third and fourth trading period of the EU 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 originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

## C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

**Credit origination or credit purchase**

Credit purchase

**Project type**

Wind

**Project identification**

Wind energy, Erikli, Turkey [climatepartner.com/16430-2105-1001](https://climatepartner.com/16430-2105-1001)

**Verified to which standard**

Gold Standard

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)**

15000

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume**

15000

**Credits cancelled**

Yes

**Purpose, e.g. compliance**

Voluntary Offsetting

**Credit origination or credit purchase**

Credit purchase

**Project type**

Wind

**Project identification**

Wind turbine in Beluguppa, India

**Verified to which standard**

Gold Standard

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)**

10000

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume**

10000

**Credits cancelled**

Yes

**Purpose, e.g. compliance**

Voluntary Offsetting

**Credit origination or credit purchase**

Credit purchase

**Project type**

Wind

**Project identification**

Wind energy, Ovalle, Chile <https://www.climatepartner.com/12722>

**Verified to which standard**

Gold Standard

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)**

10000

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume**

10000

**Credits cancelled**

Yes

**Purpose, e.g. compliance**

Voluntary Offsetting

**Credit origination or credit purchase**

Credit purchase

**Project type**

Wind

**Project identification**

Oaxaca II Wind Energy Project(5894)

**Verified to which standard**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)**

23000

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume**

23000

**Credits cancelled**

Yes

**Purpose, e.g. compliance**

Voluntary Offsetting

---

**Credit origination or credit purchase**

Credit purchase

**Project type**

Other, please specify (Restoration and Conservation Project)

**Project identification**

VCS: Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia

**Verified to which standard**

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)**

15000

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume**

15000

**Credits cancelled**

Yes

**Purpose, e.g. compliance**

Voluntary Offsetting

---

C11.3

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

Yes

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C11.3a

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

**Objective for implementing an internal carbon price**

Stakeholder expectations  
Change internal behavior  
Drive energy efficiency  
Drive low-carbon investment  
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

**GHG Scope**

Scope 1  
Scope 2

**Application**

Our internal carbon price is being applied onto all our investment calculations with GHG emissions > 1,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>e/y. By this measure we want to promote low-carbon technologies within Evonik to improve our carbon footprint and take into account future carbon price risks.

**Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)**

80

**Variance of price(s) used**

Prices vary regionally. So we apply different prices for different regions, Evonik is active in. The price forecasts range more than ten years from now. The mentioned price in this survey applies for the EU ETS in 2022 and is expressed as €/mt.

**Type of internal carbon price**

Shadow price

**Impact & implication**

Starting 2020 Evonik decided to introduce a shadow pricing for CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions for new investments. The price to be applied depends on the country where the investment is supposed to take place and follows an annual timeline developed by internal experts. Each ton of CO<sub>2</sub>-emission connected with the new investment is to be valued according to Evonik's internal carbon pricing (ICP) assumption table and to be considered as additional operational costs. In the base case scenario of the project this carbon costs have to be included as a cash outflow. In practice, for each large investment up to three business case scenarios can be presented. One with an internal carbon price based on country-specific carbon price development, one with the real carbon price (which tends to be much lower depending on the region) and a third one if corporate planning assumptions are questioned by business line upon new country-specific developments. This is valid as well for capital investment projects as also to acquisition projects. The rollout of supplemental Internal Carbon Pricing went smoothly and received broad internal support. Leading up to the launch of its ICP approach, the finance and operations functions continued to raise awareness on ICP within Evonik by round table discussions with the controller community. These efforts were supported by all members of the board, who expressed their support through both internal and external communication. The implementation of ICP was further supported by integrating it in existing processes and making it a mandatory factor. As it happens, in combination with Evonik's ambition on new GHG reduction targets beyond 2025, when current environmental targets are to be revised Carbon Pricing is seen as tool to integrate GHG emissions into long-term investment decisions, encouraging low-carbon solutions. The Internal Carbon Price also serves to prepare Evonik for the financial impact of an external carbon price, as we are anticipating further regulation to emerge and develop in the regions we operate and also strongly support this. Thus our internal carbon pricing is also very useful for risk management. Our internal carbon price is an integral part of our corporate controlling manual for investment calculations. It is being frequently updated.

## 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**

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change  
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme  
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)  
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who increase the share of renewable energy in their total energy mix

**% of suppliers by number**

10

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

45

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

9.5

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

In the reported period we initiated three types of engagement. We started with the second wave of Evonik's sustainability supplier engagement program and addressed our top 50 supplier selected by Procurement spend. We asked them to share their product carbon footprints, sustainability targets and potential reduction levers. For Evonik's Scope 3 emission reduction target of -15% until 2025 (base year 2020) a detailed knowledge of suppliers' raw material is essential. Therefore, an increased share

(23%) supplier specific carbon footprint information has been included in the Evonik carbon footprint calculation in 2021. In 2021 we further established sustainability supplier days for all inorganic suppliers in Europe, US and Asia. We selected those supplier because of two criteria: 1. The first criterion includes the coverage of all inorganic suppliers whose manufacturing processes are very energy-intensive but can relatively easily reduce emissions through green/renewable energy. 2. The second criterion includes the number of inorganic suppliers, which means that these raw material suppliers cover almost 40% of the Procurement spend. In addition we included CO2 emissions in two global raw material tender. Both raw materials are part of the top 2 by Procurement spend and CO2 emissions and have been therefore selected. Furthermore, we established close cooperation and exchange on sustainability topics with our top 20 supplier selected by Procurement spend and CO2 emissions. With an intensified supplier dialogue, Evonik identified several alternative raw material options with lower carbon footprints. Some options are established in a continuous supply relationship between Evonik and its suppliers. Suppliers are actively working on the reduction of their greenhouse gas emissions and will deliver Evonik with CO2 reduced raw materials in the future. With the carbon footprint request, suppliers are informed accordingly and asked to provide relevant information. This request of carbon footprints and its potential reduction by our suppliers is sent out once a year. All types of engagement will help us to achieve our target to reduce our raw material backpack by 15% until 2025.

#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021 we established several initiatives. Impact of first initiative: For the first time we included CO2 emissions in two top raw material tenders. Suppliers taking part in those tenders have been incentivized via a bonus. Any supplier who provided a credible Life-cycle assessment evaluation and whose results are lower than the normal database carbon footprint for this raw material gained a bonus for his offer. This new approach continuously creates awareness and encourages long-term change but also tempts the supplier to share emission data with Evonik. Measurement of success: Carbon footprint and sustainability performance as a key criterion in supplier evaluation and sourcing decisions Positive outcome: 50% of suppliers who took part in the tender provides Carbon Footprint data. Impact of second initiative: We started the second wave of the Evonik's sustainability supplier engagement program in 2021 and addressed raw material supplier with a total coverage of 50% of the procurement spend. With this initiative we are able to reflect supplier process improvements in our own calculations instead of only using generic carbon footprint data. Measurement of success: We set the target to cover 50% of the procurement spent with specific carbon footprints to increase transparency. Positive outcome: In 2021 we achieved to cover almost 10% of the procurement spend with supplier related data and increased the transparency on Scope 3 emissions. Impact of third initiative: We have launched the sustainability supplier days at Evonik which helps to educate and inform our suppliers about Evonik's sustainability targets und involve them by establishing reduction roadmaps und initiating further reduction levers together with them. Measurement of success: By 2025 Evonik wants to cut scope 3 emissions from all upstream value chains by 15% compared with 2020. For this ambitious target transparency on supplier related emissions is vital. Positive outcome: After each supplier day sustainability questionnaires were distributed with the request to share their product carbon footprints for the raw materials we buy from them. We aimed for a response rate that is higher than 50% which could be achieved with additional positive feedback from attendees. Furthermore, we have achieved our goal of getting 10 close cooperation suppliers to set sustainability targets.

#### Comment

SBTi commitment, reduction roadmap, Together-for-Sustainability score and other sustainability criteria will be part for sourcing decisions soon.

#### Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

#### Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

#### % of suppliers by number

75

#### % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

85

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

23

#### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We expect our suppliers to share the Evonik principals and to act correctly in all respects, which means accepting responsibility towards their employees, business partners, society, and the environment. Validation is the first step in the onboarding process for new suppliers. Evonik uses a process based on the values defined in our Supplier Code of Conduct. In 2021 we evaluated ~2000 new suppliers. That was over 90% of new suppliers. Evonik evaluates suppliers based on a combination of country, raw material and procurement spent. Those additional online assessments are carried out on Evonik's behalf by EcoVadis. The audit criteria include both the specifications of our code of conduct, e.g. suppliers need a safe and environmentally sound development and production of their products, and industry-specific requirements, e.g. environmental impacts of supplier operations (e.g. energy consumption, use of energy) and impacts from product use (e.g. energy efficiency, end-of-life), that we have jointly laid out in the industry initiative Together for Sustainability. The initiative is intended to standardize the sustainability requirements of suppliers in the chemical industry. Since 2019 Evonik intensified collaboration with suppliers by selected raw materials based on spend and carbon footprint. With the request in 2021 a spent volume of 85% for raw material suppliers was addressed. For Evonik's Scope 3 emission reduction target of -15% until 2025 (base year 2020) a detailed knowledge of suppliers' raw material is essential. Therefore, an increased share (23%) supplier specific carbon footprint information were included in the Evonik carbon footprint calculation in 2021. With the carbon footprint request, suppliers are informed accordingly and asked to provide relevant information. This request of carbon footprints and its potential reduction by our suppliers is sent out once a year. Both engagements will help us to achieve our target to reduce our raw material backpack by 15% until 2025. With an intensified supplier dialogue, Evonik identified several alternative raw material options with lower carbon footprints. Some options are established in a continuous supply relationship between Evonik and its suppliers. Suppliers are actively working on the reduction of their greenhouse gas emissions and will deliver Evonik with CO2 reduced raw materials in the future.

#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The online assessments by EcoVadis are analyzed and documented in order to define specific improvement measures in case of unsatisfactory results, Evonik requests the suppliers to rectify the identified weaknesses within an appropriate period of time based on specific action plans. By requesting carbon and climate change information from our suppliers, suppliers become more aware of sustainability topics. Regarding the carbon footprint request of Evonik's suppliers, the dialogue to several suppliers has been intensified distinctly. Regular follow-up were initiated to have a consequent exchange on sustainability information and potential carbon footprint reduction leverages with several suppliers.

#### Comment

C12.1b

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

**Type of engagement & Details of engagement**

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
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**% of customers by number**

37

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

37

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

Evonik regularly performs Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA) based on the corresponding World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) framework. Evonik uses the PSA for proactively steering the product portfolio towards improved sustainability performance. Based on 2020 figures, the products and services with the best rating (A+ or A++) - called Next Generation Solutions - represented 37% of Evonik sales (it is assumed that this share also applies to the number of customers and scope 3 emissions). With these Next Generation Solutions, Evonik addresses the increasing customer demand for sustainable solutions. Evonik collaborates with existing and potential new customers in order to realize above-average market growth in this area. A stringent involvement and adherence of all relevant departments (incl. Marketing & Sales, Applied Technology as well as Research, Development & Innovation) is secured by the governance bodies Sustainability Circle and Sustainability Council, as well as by integrating the PSA results into Evonik's Long Term Incentive Plan for Executives starting in 2023.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

The MEASURE OF SUCCESS is represented by the sales share of Next Generation Solutions. In 2030, Evonik strives for >50% (as opposed to 37% in 2020). EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE OUTCOMES include the creation of a new Venture Capital Sustainability Tech Fund with volume of 150 Mio Euro and the great success of our Innovation Growth Field "Membranes" focussing on efficient gas separation (e.g. biogas and hydrogen), with >1,000 reference plants worldwide, >30% sales CAGR since 2015 to mid-double digit million sales in 2021.

## 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. Due to this essential role, Evonik comprises extensive knowledge in various markets as well as of challenges and needs along value chains. The market position as enabler of other value chain partners allowed Evonik to recognize the growing relevance of the circular economy early on so that the company took action by implementing the Global Circular Plastics Program which bundles all activities of Evonik with regard to the various recycling and deposition 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 (e.g. more efficient cleaning and compounding steps during mechanical recycling or stabilization, reaction acceleration and purification of intermediate products from chemical recycling).

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.

In order 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 parts of Evonik depending on the actual method. On the one hand, Evonik can bring together existing partners, which however, were not in contact before due to the previous linear business. On the other hand, Evonik aspires new partnerships through 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 new VC sustainability tech fund which can support our partnerships, as well as communication through PR, sponsoring and the new Evonik Circular Plastics Website.

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 are able to 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.

Evonik aims to generate additional sales of at least €350 million by 2030 with solutions for circular plastics against which success of engagement will be measured regarding financial targets. 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 were established, Evonik could successfully position itself as enabler of the circular plastics value chain and advanced the development of chemical recycling pathways.

One representative example is our polyurethane recycling route which Evonik established together with The Vita Group as strategic partner within the soft foam value chain. Thanks to this new chemical recycling route it is now possible to recycle foam mattresses which before ended up in landfill or incineration because adequate recycling technologies were not available.

## C12.2

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

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not 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**  
Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) reductions

**Description of this climate related requirement**  
This requirement is concerned with the environmental issues our supplier is confronted by and how they mitigate them. All suppliers leave some environmental impact, be it using electricity to run an office or contributing to deforestation for grazing land. Suppliers have to take responsibility for the environmental impacts their operations may have (e.g. energy consumption during manufacturing, use of energy in the office, chemical use), but also for the products or services they market (e.g. impacts from product use, such as energy efficiency of an electronic product or end-of-life issues, such as recycling the product).

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**  
90

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**  
88

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**  
Supplier self-assessment  
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

**Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**  
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly 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?**

**Attach commitment or position statement(s)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy**  
Evonik is involved in many national and international competency networks in the area of sustainability- These include econsense, Chemistry4Climate. 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).

**Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**  
<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**  
<Not Applicable>

C12.3c

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

**Type of organization**

Private company

**State the organization to which you provided funding**

Together for Sustainability

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

35000

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

TfS aims to improve sustainability all along the chemical supply chain. This includes human rights, green house gas emissions and social aspects. TfS works on establishing harmonized approaches to calculate, collect and share carbon footprint data with the buyer network. This is understood as basis to work together on reducing the carbon footprint. TfS is aligning this approach tightly with organisations such as WBCSD and SBTi. By doing this, the acceptance and will of the chemical industry to reduce GHG emissions is shown and influences positively authorities and governments globally.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Type of organization**

Trust or foundation

**State the organization to which you provided funding**

Econsense

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

20452

**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

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**Type of organization**

Trust or foundation

**State the organization 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 in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

72846

**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 our sustainability analysis. These include, for example, anticipated regulatory trends, environmental and social performance compared to alternative, and major sustainability ambitions in our markets. The evaluation is based on the framework for Portfolio Sustainability Assessments (PSA) developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. This enables us to take account of different market signals in the various end-markets for our business.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Type of organization**

Other, please specify (Association)

**State the organization to which you provided funding**

In the reported period Evonik joined the climate protections platform Chemistry4Climate, a joint initiative of the Verband chemischer Industrien (VCI) and Verein deutscher Ingenieure (VDI) which has around 70 partners from industry, non governmental organizations and politics.

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

2424696

**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

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## C12.4

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**(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\_2021.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Table T151, pages 191 - 192 Table T26, page 48

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets

**Comment**

In table T151 on pages 191 - 192, key climate-related information is presented using the TCFD structure, divided into the categories governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. 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.

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**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

Evonik\_Sustainability\_Report\_2021.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Chapter "Strategy & growth", pages 14 and 16 Chapter "The environment", pages 74 - 90 Additional index tables for TCFD, UN SDG, GRI, UN Global Compact and SASB, pages 119 - 134

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets

**Comment**

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**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

Evonik\_Evonik Carbon Footprint\_2021.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

1) Evonik Carbon Footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3), pages 6 - 16 2) Reductions in GHG emissions by using Evonik products, pages 20 - 39

**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). Ad 2) Reductions in GHG emissions by using Evonik products: Evonik offers numerous products that – compared with conventional alternatives – make a positive contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their applications. This section presents certain selected "beacon" products that enable greenhouse gas emissions savings compared to their established alternatives. Unless otherwise specified, the data has been compiled since 2013 using the methodology recommended for reporting avoided emissions in the guidance jointly published by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) in October 2013 (hereinafter "WBCSD Avoided Emissions Guidance"). In 2017, the guidelines were updated and a second edition published.

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## C15. Biodiversity

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### C15.1

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**(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	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	All overarching strategic activities regarding biodiversity within Evonik are ultimately overseen by the heads of the corporate functions ESHQ and Sustainability. These heads receive information on a time-to-time basis by a subgroup (consisting mainly of lower hierarchical level members of those divisions) working on biodiversity issues to discuss the work status and strategic decisions. They also oversee budgets for external advisors who support our work on biodiversity.	<Not Applicable>

**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	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	<Not Applicable>

**C15.3****(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?**

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain	<Not Applicable>

**C15.4****(C15.4) 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

**C15.5****(C15.5) 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	Please select

**C15.6****(C15.6) 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
Other, please specify (Evonik Sustainability Report 2021)	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Influence on public policy and lobbying	A chapter on Biodiversity is found in our latest Sustainability Report on pages 88-90. Evonik Sustainability Report 2021.pdf Evonik_Sustainability_Report_2021.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.

nothing to add

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.	Other C-Suite Officer

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	14955000000

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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

energy conversion and chemical processes

Verified

Yes

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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf)

**Requesting member**

Altria Group, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Altria Group, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

ARKEMA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

21695

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

ARKEMA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

9810

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

ARKEMA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

115783

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Avery Dennison Corporation

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

868

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Avery Dennison Corporation

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

392

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Avery Dennison Corporation

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4631

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Braskem S/A

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

868

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Braskem S/A

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

392

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Braskem S/A

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4631

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Colgate Palmolive Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

19092

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Colgate Palmolive Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

8633

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Colgate Palmolive Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

101889

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Electrolux

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**



Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

868

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Electrolux

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Please select

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

392

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Electrolux

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4631

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Faurecia

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

868

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Faurecia

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

392

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Faurecia

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4631

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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

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**Requesting member**

FIRMENICH SA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1302

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download  
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**Requesting member**

FIRMENICH SA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

589

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

FIRMENICH SA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

6947

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Topsoe A/S

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

434

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

Topsoe A/S

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

196

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Topsoe A/S

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2316

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

HP Inc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

434

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

HP Inc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

196

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

HP Inc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2316

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**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1302

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

589

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

6947

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Johnson & Johnson

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3471

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Johnson & Johnson

**Scope of emissions**



Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1570

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Johnson & Johnson

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

18525

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

28637

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

12949

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

152834

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Michelin

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

27770

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Michelin

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

12557

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Michelin

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

148202

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Novartis

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2170

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Novartis

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

981

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Novartis

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

11578

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

OMV AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2170

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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

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**Requesting member**

OMV AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

981

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

OMV AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

11578

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Pirelli

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

7376

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Pirelli

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3335

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Pirelli

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

39336

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Prysmian SpA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3471

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Prysmian SpA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1570

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))



**Requesting member**

Prysmian SpA

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

18525

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

SABIC

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

24298

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

SABIC

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

10987

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

SABIC

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

129677

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Signify N.V.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

87

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Signify N.V.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

39

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Signify N.V.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

463

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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

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**Requesting member**

Stéarinerie Dubois

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

174

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Stéarinerie Dubois

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

78

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Stéarinerie Dubois

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

926

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Suzano Papel & Celulose

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3905

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Suzano Papel & Celulose

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1766

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Suzano Papel & Celulose

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

20841

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Symrise AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1302

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Symrise AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

589

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Symrise AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

6947

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3471

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1570

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

18525

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4773

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2158

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

25472

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

14319

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

6475

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

76417

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

WestRock Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

868

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

WestRock Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

392

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

WestRock Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4631

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Bayer AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

9112

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

Bayer AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

4120

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

Bayer AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

48629

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Beiersdorf AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

7810

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Beiersdorf AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3532

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

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**Requesting member**

Beiersdorf AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

41682

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Ecolab Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

6509

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Ecolab Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2943

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Ecolab Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

34735

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Franke Management AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Franke Management AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Franke Management AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Grupo Boticário

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Grupo Boticário

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Grupo Boticário

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2170

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

981

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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

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**Requesting member**

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

11578

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download  
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**Requesting member**

Robert Bosch GmbH

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

434

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download  
[https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf)

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**Requesting member**

Robert Bosch GmbH

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

196

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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**

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**Requesting member**

Robert Bosch GmbH

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2316

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download

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**Requesting member**

The Dow Chemical Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

44258

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

energy conversion and chemical processes

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

The Dow Chemical Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

20012

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased electricity and heat

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

**Requesting member**

The Dow Chemical Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

236197

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

purchased raw materials and end-of-life treatment

**Verified**

Yes

**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 2021 is available for download [https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik\\_2022\\_ecf\\_2021\\_en.pdf](https://corporate.evonik.com/Downloads/Corporate%20Responsibility/evonik_2022_ecf_2021_en.pdf))

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

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 2021 is available for download

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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.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

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

The European Climate Pact Submission

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Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms