DuPont de Nemours, Inc. - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (DuPont) is a publicly traded premier multi-industrial company based in Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America, that manufactures highly specialized materials. Our passion and proven expertise in science and innovation enable us to partner with customers to create sustainable solutions for the complex challenges facing our world now and into the future. Our 23,000 employees working in more than 50 countries across the globe come to work each day with a shared purpose: to empower the world with the essential innovations to thrive. Through unmatched expertise and ingenuity, our teams are working side-by-side with customers to design cutting edge solutions across value chains, resulting in meaningful impact in the lives and businesses of people around the world.

Over the last several years, our company has undergone a significant portfolio transformation that has resulted in a more growth focused company. Our new portfolio strategically aligns with our innovation strengths and industry leading products. Our customers look to us as a partner for technology and applications development expertise to deliver sophisticated and integrated solutions. We've matched our leading product portfolios, applications capabilities, and strong customer relationships to five key market pillars: electronics, water, protection, industrial technologies, and next generation automotive. The global megatrends in each of these areas represent opportunity and challenges that will require integrated and sustainable innovations.

More information about our organization, corporate governance, Board of Directors composition, operational structure, markets served, and geographical footprint as of December 31, 2022, is available in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as updated by our subsequent current and periodic reports, and in our 2023 Proxy Statement, available at investors.dupont.com.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

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

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

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

C0.3

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

Canada
China
France
Germany
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Republic of Korea
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Taiwan, China
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.
USD

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

Other chemicals
Specialty chemicals
Specialty organic chemicals
Other, please specify (Specialty materials)

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, a Ticker symbol	DD

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Environment, Health, Safety & Sustainability Committee of the Board: - Assesses the effectiveness of, and advises the Board on, the Company's environment, health, safety and sustainability ("EHS&S") policies and programs and matters impacting the Company's public reputation and the Company's safety and health core value. - Oversees environment, health and safety performance and regulatory compliance, including the Company's safety programs, processes for risk identification and mitigation, and the processes and systems used to ensure compliance. - Oversees and advises the Board on the Company's sustainability strategy, including the Company's sustainability goals and actions, public policy management, advocacy priorities, community impact contributions, climate action, corporate reputation management, and other emerging issues. - Reviews the Company's Sustainability Report, sustainability policy positions, strategy regarding political engagement and corporate social responsibility initiatives Reviews the Company's Sustainability Report, sustainability policy positions, strategy regarding political engagement and corporate social responsibility initiatives Examples of management decisions endorsed by the Board include: -The decision to join RE100, a global environmental group led by the Climate Group in partnership with CDP, bringing together companies committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity. -The decision to sign a VPPA with NextEra Energy Resources to develop a new wind project in Texas, through the help of leading energy advisor Schneider electric. Delivering this renewable energy to the grid will allow DuPont to source the equivalent of approximately 25% of our total electricity needs from renewable sources. -The decision to increase our climate ambition with new emissions reduction goals and have the goals validated by the Science Based Targets initiative.

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	Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the company's strategic direction, including the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities. Oversight of ESG-related risks and opportunities is assigned across all four Board sub-committees. Discussion of ESG and Sustainability topics occurred at each full Board meeting in 2022. Climate-related risks and opportunities are part of the responsibility of the Environment, Health, Safety & Sustainability (EHS&S) Board Committee of DuPont de Nemours, Inc. which assists the Company's full Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by assessing the effectiveness of and advising the Board of Directors on the Company's environment, health and safety and sustainability policies and programs and matters impacting the Company's public reputation and efforts to promote the Company's safety and health core value. The responsibilities of the EHS&S Committee of the Board include: -Assesses the effectiveness of, and advises the Board on, the Company's environment, health, safety, and sustainability (EHS&S) policies and programs and matters impacting the Company's public reputation and the Company's safety and health core value. - Oversees environment, health and safety performance and regulatory compliance, including the Company's safety programs, processes for risk identification and mitigation, and the processes and systems used to ensure compliance. - Oversees and advises the Board on the Company's sustainability strategy, including the Company's sustainability goals and actions, public policy management, advocacy priorities, community impact contributions, climate action, corporate reputation management, and other emerging issues. - Reviews the Company's Sustainability Report, sustainability policy positions, strategy regarding political engagement and corporate social responsibility initiatives. The EHS&S Committee of the Board of Directors receives reports from the Chief Technology & Sustainability Officer and/or the Chief Operations & Engineering Officer on climate-related matters regularly.

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	Climate related competency is assessed based on the directors background, skills and experience. The Director Nominee Skills and Diversity matrix on pages 12 - 13 of the 2023 Proxy Statement indicates that five of the six current members of the EHS&S Committee have knowledge, skills, and expertise in sustainability. This determination is reviewed annually as part of the nominee selection process by the Nomination and Governance Committee. Director Kristina M. Johnson served as Under Secretary of Energy at the U.S. Department of Energy from May 2009 to October 2010.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Technology and Sustainability Officer (CTSO))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
Ultimate senior leadership responsibility for our sustainability strategy – including climate-related topics resides with the Chief Technology and Sustainability Officer (CTSO), who reports directly to the CEO. The CTSO focuses on the link between sustainability and innovation in our operating model and chairs the Sustainability Sponsors Committee, a subset of DuPont's Senior Leadership Team. Members of the Sustainability Sponsors Committee represent corporate governance and finance, legal, operations and engineering, employee experience and development, innovation, and business oversight. The Sustainability Sponsors Committee reviews and approves sustainability initiatives and policies, oversees the work of the Sustainability Leadership Council (SLC), and routinely engages with the DuPont Board of Directors and the appropriate Board Committees.
Implementation of the company's sustainability strategy is overseen by the SLC. The SLC is chaired by the Vice President of Sustainability, who reports to the CTSO. Membership in the SLC includes a sponsor for each of our nine 2030 Sustainability Goals, representatives from each of our businesses, functional and regional leaders, and our enterprise sustainability staff. The goal sponsors coordinate across the company to drive actions that enable sustainability and business success in their respective areas of expertise. Membership in the council is selected to ensure sustainability is deeply embedded in our business strategy and tightly aligned with our company purpose and actions. Each DuPont business also has a dedicated sustainability leader responsible for overseeing business and product-level sustainability efforts.
DuPont's Chief Technology and Sustainability Officer and Chief Operations and Engineering Officer together are responsible for performance against our climate goals and communicate with the CEO and the Board of Directors on climate-related matters.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Chief Operations and Engineering Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
DuPont's Chief Technology and Sustainability Officer and Chief Operations and Engineering Officer together are responsible for performance against our climate goals and communicate with the CEO and the Board of Directors on climate-related matters.

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	

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
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
In 2022, a Sustainability Modifier remained part of the Short Term Incentive Program (STIP) design to ensure continued focus on progress toward our 2030 Sustainability Goals. Specific climate objectives included in the 2022 STIP were:
-refine and execute climate strategy for 2022 - 2025 and
-define climate strategy for 2025 - 2030.
The targeted payout of the STIP ranges from 0% - 200% of the salary of each Named Executive Officer. The purpose of the modifier is to enhance or curtail STIP awards by up to 10% if there is extraordinary or limited progress achieved. When we meet our overall expected progress goal, no modifier is applied.
Based on a holistic review of the 2022 performance, the People and Compensation Committee determined that overall progress was generally consistent with expectations and no modifier was applied.

The Sustainability Modifier will be maintained in the 2023 STIP design. The 2023 Sustainability Modifier objectives will build on the progress made in 2021 and 2022 and maintain consistent emphasis on the Innovate, Protect, and Empower pillars of our sustainability strategy.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Sustainability Modifier to the STIP is aligned with our Acting on Climate 2030 sustainability goal, with the target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 in effect in 2022.

Entitled to incentive
Other, please specify (Most employees)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
In 2022, a Sustainability Modifier remained part of the Short Term Incentive Program (STIP) design to ensure continued focus on progress toward our 2030 Sustainability Goals. Specific climate objectives included in the 2022 STIP were:
-refine and execute climate strategy for 2022 - 2025 and
-define climate strategy for 2025 - 2030.
The targeted payout of the STIP ranges from 0% - 200% of the salary of each Named Executive Officer. The purpose of the modifier is to enhance or curtail STIP awards by up to 10% if there is extraordinary or limited progress achieved. When we meet our overall expected progress goal, no modifier is applied.
Based on a holistic review of the 2022 performance, the People and Compensation Committee determined that overall progress was generally consistent with expectations and no modifier was applied.

The Sustainability Modifier will be maintained in the 2023 STIP design. The 2023 Sustainability Modifier objectives will build on the progress made in 2021 and 2022 and maintain consistent emphasis on the Innovate, Protect, and Empower pillars of our sustainability strategy.

The Sustainability Modifier is applied to all STIP participants (~72% of employees).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Sustainability Modifier to the STIP is aligned with our Acting on Climate 2030 sustainability goal, with the target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 in effect in 2022.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Risks and opportunities associated with climate effects that are happening now or can be reasonably anticipated within one year.
Medium-term	1	5	Risks and opportunities associated with rapidly emerging climate effects that can be reasonably anticipated to impact business strategy within the next 5 years.
Long-term	5	30	Risks and opportunities associated with longer-term climate effects, such as those identified in a scenario analysis.

C2.1b

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

DuPont considers materiality from the viewpoint of a reasonably prudent investor deciding to buy, hold or sell stock. An item is material if it would have been viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information made available. Also, please refer to Item 1A of our 2022 annual report on Form 10-K, available at investors.dupont.com, for a discussion of some of the risk factors, which include certain climate-related risks, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated.

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
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
In 2021, DuPont conducted a series of climate screening workshops to review and prioritize climate-related physical and transition risks, as well as corresponding opportunities. To develop a deeper understanding of the unique impacts that climate change could have for DuPont, potentially relevant climate risks were identified and assessed via a climate risk screening process based on the risk's likelihood, significance, and scope of impact across the business including direct operations, upstream and downstream. Business and functional teams with responsibilities across DuPont's value chain rated the impact and vulnerability to each risk as low, medium, or high. The low, medium, and high thresholds were calibrated based on potential impacts to operating costs, earnings, increases in costs of raw materials, and supply chain disruptions. These metrics align with metrics used in DuPont enterprise-wide risk assessments and thus serve as the basis for determining which risks need to be managed on a priority basis in relation to other risks. The climate screening and risk assessment work was supported by external climate consultants, to help the Company better understand its risk exposure, create a roadmap for scenario analysis and resiliency planning, develop strategies for leveraging opportunities, and meet our reporting and disclosure commitments.

In 2022, DuPont continued to refine our assessment of climate risks:

We assess market risks and opportunities by listening to our customers through expanded engagements that focused on 120 strategic customers from across our global businesses, representing multiple end markets including automotive, semiconductors, water, protection, consumer electronics, industrial, and more. Using the results of the 2022 customer engagement work, we developed an interactive internal dashboard to facilitate analysis and insight generation. These customer insights establish a direct link between our innovation platforms and the sustainability priorities of our customers. The customer insights provide clarity for DuPont businesses and functions, increase the commercialization success of sustainable products, and enable our customers' successes in achieving their sustainability objectives. Climate change is the number one ESG topic for DuPont's customers and value chains, cited as a priority by more than 75% of those surveyed. The engagement survey addresses short, medium, and long-term (current - 30 years) through questions about quantitative commitments or product claims that our customers make, investments customers are making, and if the customer is making carbon neutral or net zero commitments by 2050. Many of the customer responses reference 2030 commitments. This process of customer engagement is established as an annual process managed by members of our business strategic planning team with input from corporate sustainability.

Assessment of physical climate risks is analysis led by our climate strategist that indicates our greatest likelihood of impact is from our supply chains that are impacted by the chemical industry located on the U.S. Gulf Coast. There is also the potential for impact at our sites, but the risk is lower for any single event due to our globally distributed footprint and not being concentrated in higher risk locations like the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Assessment of the impact of climate legislation begins at individual sites who assure compliance with applicable emissions reporting. Site personnel monitor changing emissions allocations and carbon pricing to budget for carbon costs. At the corporate level, the costs for compliance with carbon pricing mechanisms are aggregated and reported to multiple levels of leadership; site, business, and corporate. The aggregate data along with assumptions about how carbon pricing mechanisms are expected to evolve is used to model the corporate exposure to carbon pricing mechanisms and is used as an input to the enterprise risk management process. Our model of corporate exposure to carbon pricing focuses on the medium term - up to five years.

Other inputs to our understanding of climate risks include the evolving criteria in ESG ratings and direct engagements with investors. We monitor ESG assessments such as CDP, EcoVadis, and others for changes that indicate increased focus on transparency and action related to climate risks. For example, in 2022 CDP expanded their

requested disclosures on the details of renewable energy purchases, aligned with RE100 reporting requirements. This was an indicator of additional transparency expectation related to the actions we're taking to manage our climate risk. Our sustainability and investor relations teams collaborate to monitor ESG topics in direct engagements with investors. In 2022, those topics included climate targets and our climate action plan among others. Our understanding of these changing criteria primarily covers the short to medium term, for example we are monitoring progress on legislation from the US SEC that would require additional disclosure in the medium term that will drive action in the next year.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
One of the core elements of a robust corporate sustainability and climate strategy is integration within a company's ERM process. Similar to other issues on the risk register, climate related financial risks and opportunities must be identified and managed in order to ensure long-term business growth.

Our Enterprise Risk Management process, refined in 2021 and executed by DuPont's Chief Compliance Officer, manages enterprise-level risk across our global operational footprint and oversees risk response planning, governance, and accountability. The ERM process seeks input from across the company's global businesses, regions, and functions and engages external subject matter experts to identify, drivers, and mitigation measures. Each risk area has a risk leader that manages the risk and a risk owner who provides strategic guidance and is a member of the senior leadership team. We continually review and update our ERM process to assure alignment with the changing world we operate in and the key challenges facing our global stakeholders. The ERM process maintains a risk register and a set of key indicators for managing each risk area. The full risk profile for the company is presented to the full board annually, and individual risk topics are presented in detail once each year to either the full Board or the relevant board committee. ESG risk, including climate, assessment, and management is integrated with the ERM process, both through identifying and including ESG-specific risk areas and by including ESG topics as elements of other risk areas including geopolitical, operational resilience, human capital management, and anti-corruption, fraud, and integrity. ESG serves as a lens through which we view corporate risks, drivers, and mitigation for each risk topic to ensure consideration is given to components of the ESG landscape. For example, operational resilience can be impacted by many factors, including increased frequency and severity of severe weather events. Climate and chemical stewardship are the two specific ESG risk areas monitored, with key indicators identified to manage them and assigned risk leaders and risk owners for accountability.

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	As a multi-industrial company with global manufacturing operations, DuPont's emissions make us subject to current regulation in the form of emissions trading systems, including in the EU, UK, and Canada. Individual sites subject to current regulation regularly assess the costs of compliance and consider actions to mitigate those costs.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As a multi-industrial company with global manufacturing operations, DuPont's emissions make us potentially subject to emerging regulation in the form of existing emissions trading systems whose pricing and allotment of emissions credits are expected to change over time and potential new regulatory systems that may go into effect in additional jurisdictions. Individual sites subject to current regulation regularly assess the costs of compliance, how pricing and allotment of emissions credits might change, and consider actions to mitigate those costs.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The transition to a lower-carbon economy requires significant development and scaled implementation of low-carbon technology, both existing and emerging. As a premier multi-industrial company with a strong focus on innovation and a portfolio of leading products, DuPont partners with global customers and brand owners on technology and applications development across five key market pillars: electronics, water, protection, industrial technologies, and next generation automotive. In each of these five market pillars DuPont leverages strong customer relationships to address both risks and opportunities associated with current and emerging climate-driven technology transitions. We further focus our innovation investment choices in eight innovation platforms aligned with technologies and growth markets where innovation is needed to meet important societal and sustainable development challenges. These include high performance computing, high frequency connectivity, advanced mobility, clean water, and sustainable & productive construction – all of which have strong climate-related technology drivers. One example is in advanced mobility, where solutions to enable electrification help reduce transportation carbon emissions and over time reduce demand for internal combustion engine motors and drivetrains. Other examples, along with descriptions of our eight innovation platforms may be found in our annual sustainability report. Taken together, climate-related technology transitions across our markets and innovation platforms present significant competitive risks and opportunities for DuPont and our customers.
Legal	Relevant, always included	DuPont is committed through its Code of Conduct to meet all legal obligations, including those associated with climate change. An example is increasing mandatory reporting requirements. DuPont is monitoring developments including from the US SEC, CSRD in the EU, and others for requirements. We are preparing with actions to put appropriate resources and controls in place to meet those requirements if and when they come into effect.
Market	Relevant, always included	At the core of climate-related market transitions is growth in demand for low-carbon and energy-efficient products, technologies, and services. Market transitions are, however, often more complex than technology transitions because they involve the decisions of consumers as well as those of leading consumer-facing companies, and their adoption may be influenced by consumer advocacy groups, investors, global initiatives, and regional or national climate policy decisions. At DuPont we deploy a structured approach to directly engage a range of stakeholders, including governments, investors, customers, peers, and suppliers to understand and respond to changes in our global operating environment such as climate-driven market transitions. In our 2022 annual engagement with customers on sustainability, we re-affirmed climate as a priority issue for more than 75% of customers surveyed. One of the key insights is that market transitions vary considerably in terms of scope and adoption rate depending on the end market application or consumer product. For automotive customers, market choice centers on the decisions of consumers to purchase electric vehicles and the response of automakers to shift production to lower-carbon and electric vehicles. In the high-performance computing and consumer electronics segments, climate-driven market transitions primarily focus on improvements in use phase energy efficiency, repairability and product lifetime. Our ability to recognize and respond to these trends represents both a risk and opportunity for DuPont.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	DuPont recognizes climate change as a priority for a number of stakeholders including investors, customers, employees, and the communities where we operate. Our investor and customers have established their own objectives related to climate. Our reputation as a company making a positive contribution to the low carbon transition impacts our relationship with our employees, prospective employees, and communities.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	DuPont operates approximately 90 manufacturing sites around the world. Acute physical climate-related risks are relevant to the direct operations of some sites and to the supply chains of others due to the location of supplies in regions subject to increased occurrence of severe weather events. These can result in direct costs associated with site shutdowns and recovery and costs associated with supply chain disruption: higher raw material costs and shipment expediting. Assessment of risk associated with severe weather events on direct operations is managed at the local level, including through local emergency preparedness planning.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The chronic physical impacts of climate change are primarily our ability to meet demand from customers for innovative solutions to mitigate and adapt to changes in temperature and water availability. In our own operations, we consider long term changes in water availability as a factor in our corporate and local water strategies, including the assessment of water-related risk at our sites using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Modeling Tool and WWF's Water Risk Tool and implementing water management strategies in locations in high-risk watersheds or with high water consumption.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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
The physical risk to DuPont sites and DuPont supply chains as a result of extreme weather is described in DuPont's 2022 annual report on Form 10-K as "Supply chain disruptions, plant and/or power outages, labor shortages and/or strikes, geo-political activity, weather events and natural disasters, including hurricanes or flooding that impact coastal regions, and global health risks or pandemics could seriously harm the Company's operations as well as the operations of the Company's customers and suppliers. Climate change increases the frequency and severity of potential supply chain and operational disruptions from weather events and natural disasters. The chronic physical impacts associated with climate change, for example, increased temperatures, changes in weather patterns and rising sea levels, could significantly increase costs and expenses and create additional supply chain and operational disruption risks". We've selected cyclone, hurricane, typhoon as the primary risk driver but understand this risk could be driven by several types of severe weather events including hurricanes, floods and others.

Our exposure to this risk includes our operations in the U.S. Gulf Coast region, our operations site at Pontchartrain, Louisiana.

An example of the impact of a severe weather event is hurricane Ida in August 2021 and impacted our operations site at Pontchartrain, Louisiana. This event resulted in a facility shutdown and the total impact on the Company was approximately $4,000,000 from costs to repair storm damaged equipment, utilities and property, and costs associated with approximately three weeks of lost production.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
4000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial figure is the value estimated as the cost of a single severe weather event, in this case Hurricane Ida that impacted our Ponchartrain, LA facility in August 2021. The value was compiled by site personnel and includes costs of operations downtime as well as additional maintenance and personnel costs incurred as a result of the event.
It is also possible that there will be no severe weather events with substantive impact on our operations, making the min. of the range of financial impact $0.
While the actual cost and frequency of future events is impossible to predict, this value based on actual experience is useful in understanding the scale of financial impact to attribute to climate-related risk.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We have reported a value of $0 to respond to this risk because actions taken to respond are integrated with our normal processes and operations and impossible to allocate directly to specific climate-related drivers.
Our capital processes, operations procedures, and emergency preparedness procedures all address the potential for severe weather events that may impact our sites. Management of these issues is integrated with normal operations at each site as necessary, so cannot be extracted as actions or costs specifically aligned with increasing frequency of climate-related severe weather events.

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) 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
Market opportunity driven by climate change is described in DuPont's 2022 annual report on Form 10-K as "Demand for product offerings that are less carbon-intensive or customers determine support their respective sustainability goals, is expected to continue to increase, driven by end-user and customer demand, investor preference, and government legislative and market- and product-specific actions in response to risks created by climate change."

As a premier multi-industrial company with a diverse portfolio of products and downstream markets; DuPont is well positioned to realize the opportunity in the development and expansion of low emission products in several ways. In 2022 we engaged 120 strategic customers from across our global businesses, representing multiple end markets including automotive, semiconductors, water, protection, consumer electronics, industrial, and more. These engagements establish a direct link between our innovation platforms and the sustainability priorities of our customers, with climate change cited as a priority by more than 75% of those surveyed.

We work directly with our customers to meet their expectations for low-carbon products and solutions to global challenges. Several examples of market opportunities specific to DuPont's business are:
1) In the automotive market the clear trend is toward lower carbon emission technology and electric vehicle production, and away from internal combustion engines and drivetrains. The next generation automotive market pillar accounts for 13% of DuPont's net sales.
2) The trend in display technologies and consumer electronics favors technologies such as energy-efficient displays and devices that last longer and consume less energy during use by consumers. The Electronics market pillar accounts for 33% of DuPont's net sales.
3) In the building solutions market the trend strongly favors product solutions that reduce both embodied (i.e., material carbon footprint) and operational carbon emissions. The Protection market pillar, which includes building solutions accounts for 22% of DuPont's net sales.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
395000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial impact of market opportunity related to the development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services was estimated based on a forward-looking analysis of product revenue in our key market pillars and insights from engagements with strategic customers. The analysis considered the potential for growth in sales of less carbon intensive applications/products and the expectations that we and our customers will innovate new applications and products to support climate transition goals.

The analysis yielded a maximum value of approximately $395,000,000 which is equal to 3% of DuPont's 2022 net sales revenue of $13 billion. Because of the inherent uncertainty in the analysis the actual financial impact could be higher or lower, including the possibility that we realize none of this opportunity - making the min. value of the range of potential financial impact $0.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our strategy to realize this opportunity is one element of our climate strategy – to innovate solutions to enable decarbonization. Our innovation portfolio aligns across eight innovation platforms, which have strong climate-related technology drivers. We work with our customers to understand needs for lower-carbon products and solutions to global challenges and align and invest in our innovation portfolio to meet those needs.

Building industry customers expect solutions with lower embodied carbon. DuPont responded by developing a low global warming potential blowing agent solution to reduce the embodied carbon of our Styrofoam™ Brand Extruded Polystyrene Foam Insulation. This alternative delivers equivalent performance while meeting the changing expectations to meet the low carbon transition challenge. In 2022 we completed our Styrofoam™ Brand Insulation "Beyond Blue" conversion in Canada, and we are working diligently to complete our U.S. Styrofoam™ asset conversion in 2023. These conversions reduce the Scope 1 emissions from production of these products and contributed to our surpassing our 2030 goal of 30% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions eight years early with a 2022 reduction of 35% from 2019 baseline.

Our response to climate-related market opportunity also includes climate commitments by our businesses. For example:

-In 2022, 100% of electricity used in our global operations to produce Nomex®, Kevlar®, and Tyvek® was from renewable sources through the purchase of renewable energy credits.

-100% of the electricity used to make our Performance Building Solutions & Corian® design products in our North American operations comes from renewable energy sources. We have purchased RECs to offset our electricity usage since 2016 for select brands. Starting in 2020, we offset our full in-house manufacturing electricity usage for brands in North America.

Explanation of cost calculation:
We have reported a value of $0 because responding to the climate-related market opportunity is integrated with our innovation strategy and impossible to allocate directly to specific climate-related drivers.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
Our shareholders expect transparency about the risks climate change poses to our business and expect that we manage the risks and realize associated market opportunities. To meet shareholder expectations, we manage climate risk and reduce emissions through our ambitions, initiatives, and partnerships. We actively communicate directly with our investors through email, phone, conferences, and in-person meetings. Investor priorities and engagement focus on key ESG interests and transparency. In 2022, investor analysts were most engaged in our approach to climate, integration of ESG factors in governance (board-level engagement, compensation), and DE&I initiatives. Primary mechanisms for sharing ESG information are the annual sustainability report, the annual proxy statement, and periodic highlights in investor and quarterly earnings presentations. All of these are available on the Investor section of our website. ESG related press releases are also available at www.dupont.com. We respond to targeted disclosure requests from investor-focused rating and ranking agencies

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
https://www.dupont.com/content/dam/dupont/amer/us/en/corporate/about-us/Sustainability/2023Sustainability/DuPont_2023SustainabilityReport.pdf

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

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, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years	<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
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	Unknown	We've defined applicable risks qualitatively, and plan to quantify using relevant scenarios in the next two years. We approach climate resilience through the integration of climate risks and opportunities with business strategy and enterprise risk management. In 2021 we conducted a series of climate screening workshops to review and prioritize climate-related physical and transition risks, as well as corresponding opportunities. The Company's climate risk screening and initial assessment showed the strategic importance of climate-focused innovation, disaster preparedness and a multi-pronged approach to the supply of key raw materials. From an innovation perspective, we are preparing for the transition to a lower carbon economy through an integrated climate action and sustainable innovation strategy. To develop a deeper understanding of the unique impacts that climate change could have for us, potentially relevant climate risks were identified and assessed via a climate risk screening process based on the risk's likelihood, significance, and scope of impact across the business including direct operations, upstream and downstream. The climate screening and risk assessment work was supported by external climate consultants, to help the Company better understand its risk exposure, create a roadmap for scenario analysis and resiliency planning, develop strategies for leveraging opportunities, and meet our reporting and disclosure commitments. In 2022, we continued to refine our assessment of climate risks. We assess market risks and opportunities by listening to our customers through expanded engagements that focused on 120 strategic customers from across our global businesses, representing multiple end markets including automotive, semiconductors, water, protection, consumer electronics, industrial, and more. Using the results of the 2022 customer engagement work, we developed an interactive internal dashboard to facilitate analysis and insight generation. These customer insights establish a direct link between our innovation platforms and the sustainability priorities of our customers. The customer insights provide clarity for our businesses and functions, increase the commercialization success of sustainable products, and enable our customers' successes in achieving their sustainability objectives. Climate change is the number one ESG topic for DuPont's customers and value chains, cited as a priority by more than 75% of those surveyed.
Physical climate scenarios: Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	Unknown	We've defined applicable risks qualitatively, and plan to quantify using relevant scenarios in the next two years. We approach climate resilience through the integration of climate risks and opportunities with business strategy and enterprise risk management. In 2021 we conducted a series of climate screening workshops to review and prioritize climate-related physical and transition risks, as well as corresponding opportunities. The Company's climate risk screening and initial assessment showed the strategic importance of climate-focused innovation, disaster preparedness and a multi-pronged approach to the supply of key raw materials. From an innovation perspective, we are preparing for the transition to a lower carbon economy through an integrated climate action and sustainable innovation strategy. To develop a deeper understanding of the unique impacts that climate change could have for us, potentially relevant climate risks were identified and assessed via a climate risk screening process based on the risk's likelihood, significance, and scope of impact across the business including direct operations, upstream and downstream. The climate screening and risk assessment work was supported by external climate consultants, to help the Company better understand its risk exposure, create a roadmap for scenario analysis and resiliency planning, develop strategies for leveraging opportunities, and meet our reporting and disclosure commitments. In 2022, we continued to refine our assessment of climate risks. We assess market risks and opportunities by listening to our customers through expanded engagements that focused on 120 strategic customers from across our global businesses, representing multiple end markets including automotive, semiconductors, water, protection, consumer electronics, industrial, and more. Using the results of the 2022 customer engagement work, we developed an interactive internal dashboard to facilitate analysis and insight generation. These customer insights establish a direct link between our innovation platforms and the sustainability priorities of our customers. The customer insights provide clarity for our businesses and functions, increase the commercialization success of sustainable products, and enable our customers' successes in achieving their sustainability objectives. Climate change is the number one ESG topic for DuPont's customers and value chains, cited as a priority by more than 75% of those surveyed.

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

The questions addressed in 2022 described in Question 3.2a was climate screening and risk assessment work that was supported by external climate consultants, to help the Company better understand its risk exposure, create a roadmap for scenario analysis and resiliency planning, develop strategies for leveraging opportunities, and meet our reporting and disclosure commitments. That view was developed by asking what the implications of physical and transition risks at the highest level of the company in a way are that supports climate strategy, enterprise risk management, and disclosures (CDP, TCFD, etc.). In 2022, DuPont continued to refine our assessment of climate risks. We assess market risks and opportunities by listening to our customers through expanded engagements that focused on 120 strategic customers from across our global businesses, representing multiple end markets including automotive, semiconductors, water, protection, consumer electronics, industrial, and more. Using the results of the 2022 customer engagement work, we developed an interactive internal dashboard to facilitate analysis and insight generation.

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

Applying qualitative scenarios allowed us to narrow the field of potentially substantial risks. Climate action is a complicated space with many inter-dependencies and uncertainties. This allowed us to focus on a few specific areas that are highest risk/value potential impact. This clarified our approach to a few target risks for future quantitative scenario analysis that will support additional decision-making. Climate screening and risk assessment work allowed us to understand the implications of climate related risks. We're implementing an integrated strategy to address all sources of GHG emissions, including efforts to create low-carbon industrial processes, and source low-carbon and renewable electricity. Because of the complex nature and broad implications of climate change, DuPont currently uses—and is further developing—metrics to help us understand our exposure to physical and transition climate-related risks and opportunities. Physical risk metrics focus on operations and supply chain disruptions. Transition risk metrics include our energy consumption as well as our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions Scopes 1, 2, and 3, customer survey metrics, cost of carbon model estimates, and the output of our PSA framework to assess innovation opportunities and quantify impacts of our innovation and product portfolios in four categories, including climate.

Through our expanded engagement with customers in 2022, we deepened our understanding of were managing climate risk and reducing emissions are a priority. Climate change was cited as the number one topic by more than 75% of customers surveyed. To meet customer and shareholder expectations, we manage climate risk and reduce emissions through our ambitions, initiatives, and partnerships. In 2022, we exceeded our 2030 GHG reduction goal early, making substantial gains in % renewable electricity, and significant reductions in our Scope 3 emissions.

As a result of the climate related scenario analysis, and focal questions asked by our organization, we announced new, bolder 2030 climate targets. We will reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. The new target goes beyond the prior 30% target that we exceeded in 2022 and has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative to meet their near-term target criteria and is aligned with the Paris Accord 1.5 C° ambition. Additionally, we have announced our first Scope 3 goal to reduce emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. We will continue working toward our RE100 commitment to 100% renewable electricity and the near-term target to source 60% of electricity for our operations from renewable energy by 2030. Our new climate targets address increasing expectations from our customers and other stakeholders that we accelerate our climate actions.

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	Innovate products to meaningfully address the world's sustainability challenges with positive impact for customers and society and deliver sustainable product and application innovations that create quantifiable positive impact for our customers and society.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	To address this risk/opportunity, we seek to have many sources of supply for key raw materials in order to avoid significant dependence on any one or a few suppliers, and where the supply market for key raw materials is concentrated, we take additional steps to manage exposure to supply chain risk and price fluctuations through, among other things, negotiated long-term contracts some which include minimum purchase obligations.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We have aligned our business growth strategies and differential investment choices in our core businesses and eight innovation platforms with customer insight and global sustainability challenges. Deliver sustainable product and application innovations that create quantifiable positive impact for our customers and society We increased investment in our eight innovation growth platforms and piloted a Portfolio Sustainability Assessment (PSA) methodology for the top innovation programs across our global businesses. Over 80% of evaluated innovation programs are aligned to deliver sustainability value for our customers, with over 50% focused on climate solutions
Operations	Yes	Our prioritized approach to reducing direct process emissions delivered strong performance in 2022 by prioritizing the largest emissions sources and those with clear paths to reductions. We look for win/win projects with additional synergies such as asset productivity and cost reduction as part of our Operational Excellence framework. Our most impactful sites have site sustainability leaders, and we are continuing to advance sustainability principles into our operations culture and systems to improve the way we do work. An important success factor for reducing emissions while driving site level ownership and engagement is the Bold Energy Plan. We continued to reduce emissions through this program that leverages a global, cross business team of Site Energy Champions to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions in our facilities. This can impact all types of Scopes 1 and 2 emissions reductions.

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	Capital expenditures Capital allocation	Environmental capital expenditures listed in the 10-K on page 52 - "Capital expenditures for environmental projects, either required by law or necessary to meet the Company's internal environmental goals, were $31 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This amount includes $17 million of expenditures used towards the Company's climate change initiatives. The Company currently estimates expenditures for environmental-related capital projects to be approximately $23 million in 2023, with $9 million estimated for climate change initiatives."

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
17000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
We have reported spending and planned spending on capital aligned with our climate action plan. Environmental capital expenditures listed in the 10-K on page 52 - "Capital expenditures for environmental projects, either required by law or necessary to meet the Company's internal environmental goals, were $31 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This amount includes $17 million of expenditures used towards the Company's climate change initiatives. The Company currently estimates expenditures for environmental-related capital projects to be approximately $23 million in 2023, with $9 million estimated for climate change initiatives.

For 2025 we don't yet have any identified significant capital investments. Our capital forecast on climate spending does not extend to 2030. An example of this capital spending is the 2022 focus on large opportunities for Scope 1 GHG emissions reduction toward our near-term climate goal of our Styrofoam(TM) Brand Insulation and Froth-Pak(TM) blowing agent conversions. We started the Styrofoam(TM) Brand Insulation "Beyond Blue" conversion in 2021 in Canada and select states withing the US as part of a phased asset conversion plan to fully convert to a low-GWP solution over the next few years.

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

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2071644

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

1229008

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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)
3300652

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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 (%)
30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
2310456.4

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1433816

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
699636

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total 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)
2133452

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
117.87570051816

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is part of our broader goal to be carbon neutral in our operations by 2050. Our Scope 1 and 2 emission goal of 30% GHG emission reductions was achieved in 2022, 8 years ahead of our 2030 goal. As a result, we have set a new Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emission target to reduce our GHG Emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. The new target was validated by SBTi in 2023 to meet their near-term target criteria and is aligned with the Paris Accord 1.5 C° ambition.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
We have realized significant GHG emissions reductions as a result of progress made in converting our building envelope insulation and air-sealing products to low-GWP blowing agent solutions. To date we have completed our global Froth-Pak™ conversion, we have completed our Styrofoam™ Brand Insulation “Beyond Blue” conversion in Canada, and we are working diligently to complete our U.S. Styrofoam™ asset conversions in 2023. This effort represents a step change reduction in GHG emissions for our company while also helping our customers advance their climate goals. An important success factor for reducing emissions while driving site level ownership and engagement is the Bold Energy Plan. We continued to reduce emissions through this program that leverages a global, cross business team of Site Energy Champions to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions in our facilities.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2071644

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1229008

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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)
3300652

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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 (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
1650326

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1433816

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
699636

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total 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)
2133452

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
70.7254203108961

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is part of our broader goal to be carbon neutral in our operations by 2050. Our Scope 1 and 2 emission goal of 30% GHG emission reductions was achieved in 2022, 8 years ahead of our 2030 goal. As a result, we have set a new Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emission target to reduce our GHG Emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. This target was validated by SBTi in 2023 to meet their near-term target criteria and is aligned with the Paris Accord 1.5 C° ambition.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
To achieve our Acting on Climate goals of a 50% GHG reduction of Scope 1 and 2 by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050, we're implementing an integrated strategy to address all sources of GHG emissions, including efforts to create low-carbon industrial processes, source low-carbon and renewable energy, and reduce our overall energy use.

We have realized significant GHG emissions reductions as a result of progress made in converting our building envelope insulation and air-sealing products to low-GWP blowing agent solutions. To date we have completed our global Froth-Pak™ conversion, we have completed our Styrofoam™ Brand Insulation "Beyond Blue" conversion in Canada, and we are working diligently to complete our U.S. Styrofoam™ asset conversions in 2023. This effort represents a step change reduction in GHG emissions for our company while also helping our customers advance their climate goals. An important success factor for reducing emissions while driving site level ownership and engagement is the Bold Energy Plan. We continued to reduce emissions through this program that leverages a global, cross business team of Site Energy Champions to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions in our facilities.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

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 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year
2020

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4064065

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6271151

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
10335216

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
10335216

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
86

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]
7751412

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4980908

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4899205

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9880113

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
9880113

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
17.6136812234984

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Coverage for this target is 86% of our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in 2020, our baseline year. Category 1 Purchased good and services, and Category 12 End of life of sold products were selected as they represent the most significant amount contributing to our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
To achieve our Acting on Climate goal of a reduction of Scope 3 emissions by 25% our focus was set on our most significant categories of Scope 3 emissions; Purchased Goods and Services, the emissions associated with the production of the raw materials that we use, and End of Life from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products. In 2022, we made substantial improvements in our methodology for estimating several of the Scope 3 categories. The highest impact was to move from an economic input-output factors model to incorporating representative life cycle inventory datasets based on quantities of purchased materials. Our plan includes development of a supplier engagement strategy to evaluate and select suppliers based on transparent climate change data provided and their efforts made to reduce their carbon footprint. Significant efforts have been made to develop low-embodied carbon products while applying LCA methodology to guide project decisions. The other approach to reduce emissions is through our Styrofoam (TM) Brand XPS products. These insulation products are approximately 98% gas and 2% solid by volume, with the gas formula traditionally including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Some HFCs have high global warming potentials (GWPs) and can contribute to climate change. DuPont innovation has enabled a viable low-GWP solution to reduce the embodied carbon of our Styrofoam (TM) Brand XPS Foam Insulation products while still delivering the same thermal performance, moisture resistance, durability, and ease of use expected by our customers. Converting to the low GWP Styrofoam (TM)Brand XPS Insulation results in a substantial 94% reduction in carbon footprint for this product line. This target was validated by SBTi in 2023 to meet their near-term target criteria and is aligned with the Paris Accord 1.5 C° ambition. We have reduced our Scope 3 emissions by over 1 million metric tons CO2e from 2021.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2071644

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1229008

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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)
3300652

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1433816

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
699636

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total 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)
2133452

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
35.3627101554481

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Coverage for this target is 100% of our operational (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based) greenhouse gas emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
To achieve our new Acting on Climate goals of a 50% GHG reduction over ten years and carbon neutrality by 2050, we're implementing an integrated strategy to address all sources of GHG emissions, including efforts to create low-carbon industrial processes, source low-carbon and renewable energy, and reduce our overall energy use.

We have realized significant GHG emissions reductions as a result of progress made in converting our building envelope insulation and air-sealing products to low-GWP blowing agent solutions. To date we have completed our global Froth-Pak™ conversion, we have completed our Styrofoam™ Brand Insulation "Beyond Blue" conversion in Canada, and we are working diligently to complete our U.S. Styrofoam™ asset conversions in 2023. This effort represents a step change reduction in GHG emissions for our company while also helping our customers advance their climate goals. An important success factor for reducing emissions while driving site level ownership and engagement is the Bold Energy Plan. We continued to reduce emissions through this program that leverages a global, cross business team of Site Energy Champions to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions in our facilities.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
1759731

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
7.75

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
60

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
57

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
94.2583732057416

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, Abs 1 directly, and Abs 2 indirectly.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In line with the RE100 commitment, this target applies to DuPont's operations globally. Operations as defined in the RE100 guidance includes all Scope 1 emissions associated with the generation of electricity by the company, for the company's consumption (excludes use of fossil fuels for transport, the production of heat, or other uses not involving electricity production), all Scope 2 emissions associated with purchased electricity, and all companies operating with the brand or company group, including operations that are >=50% owned.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our strategy is to support projects increasing renewable electricity generation capacity through long-term virtual power purchase agreements (VPPA) and power purchase agreements (PPA). Near-term renewable energy needs are bridged with the purchase of renewable energy credits. Our first long-term VPPA will deliver the equivalent of 135 megawatts of new wind power capacity to the North American electrical grid, which is 528,000 MWH of renewable electricity annually. The facility in Texas came on-line ahead of schedule in December 2022.Our businesses are making renewable electricity claims to support our customers and value chains. We also purchase RECs to offset our emissions from electricity. These purchases allow us to provide low-emissions products to our customers as our VPPA/PPAs come on-line. In 2022, electricity used in our global operations to produce Nomex®, Kevlar®, and Tyvek® was from renewable sources through the purchase of RECs. The Performance Building Solutions & Corian® Design business uses the equivalent of 100% electricity to make our products in our North American operations from renewable energy sources. As of September 1, 2021, 95% of Interconnect Solutions global operations are powered with renewable electricity. We are installing renewable power generation directly at sites. Our manufacturing facility at Neu-Isenburg, Germany, installed solar power capacity totaling 125 kW. During daylight hours, the installation generates enough electricity to directly power the production equipment, and the installation reduces energy costs. In India, the DuPont Service Center celebrated the introduction of 8 vehicles as part of our electric fleet in transport services. In Spain, a leading electrification country, we installed 32 electric chargers across 2 Spanish sites for use by our employees, contractors, and customers as well as site vehicles. At our Asturias site we implemented new policies to phase out emergency vehicles from diesel fuel to electric, replacing two of four emergency vehicles. Solar panels are used on the emergency vehicles for charging measurement equipment, flashlights, and communications. 37 DuPont sites operate using 100% renewable electricity (including RECs). All of these actions are achieving strong progress toward meeting our goals. In 2022, 57% of our electricity was procured from renewable sources or through the purchase of RECs. We are ahead of plan to meet our target of 60% by 2030.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Low 2

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
1759731

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
7.75

Target year
2040

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
80

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
57

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
68.1660899653979

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, Abs 1 directly, and Abs 2 indirectly.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In line with the RE100 commitment, this target applies to DuPont's operations globally. Operations as defined in the RE100 guidance includes all Scope 1 emissions associated with the generation of electricity by the company, for the company's consumption (excludes use of fossil fuels for transport, the production of heat, or other uses not involving electricity production), all Scope 2 emissions associated with purchased electricity, and all companies operating with the brand or company group, including operations that are >=50% owned.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our strategy is to support projects increasing renewable electricity generation capacity through long-term virtual power purchase agreements (VPPA) and power purchase agreements (PPA). Near-term renewable energy needs are bridged with the purchase of renewable energy credits. Our first long-term VPPA will deliver the equivalent of 135 megawatts of new wind power capacity to the North American electrical grid, which is 528,000 MWH of renewable electricity annually. The facility in Texas came on-line ahead of schedule in December 2022.Our businesses are making renewable electricity claims to support our customers and value chains. We also purchase RECs to offset our emissions from electricity. These purchases allow us to provide low-emissions products to our customers as our VPPA/PPAs come on-line. In 2022, electricity used in our global operations to produce Nomex®, Kevlar®, and Tyvek® was from renewable sources through the purchase of RECs. The Performance Building Solutions & Corian® Design business uses the equivalent of 100% electricity to make our products in our North American operations from renewable energy sources. As of September 1, 2021, 95% of Interconnect Solutions global operations are powered with renewable electricity. We are installing renewable power generation directly at sites. Our manufacturing facility at Neu-Isenburg, Germany, installed solar power capacity totaling 125 kW. During daylight hours, the installation generates enough electricity to directly power the production equipment, and the installation reduces energy costs. In India, the DuPont Service Center celebrated the introduction of 8 vehicles as part of our electric fleet in transport services. In Spain, a leading electrification country, we installed 32 electric chargers across 2 Spanish sites for use by our employees, contractors, and customers as well as site vehicles. At our Asturias site we implemented new policies to phase out emergency vehicles from diesel fuel to electric, replacing two of four emergency vehicles. Solar panels are used on the emergency vehicles for charging measurement equipment, flashlights, and communications. 37 DuPont sites operate using 100% renewable electricity (including RECs). All of these actions are achieving strong progress toward meeting our goals. In 2022, 57% of our electricity was procured from renewable sources or through the purchase of RECs. We are ahead of plan to meet our target of 60% by 2030.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Low 3

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
1759731

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
7.75

Target year
2050

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
57

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
53.3875338753388

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, Abs 1 directly, and Abs 2 indirectly.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In line with the RE100 commitment, this target applies to DuPont's operations globally. Operations as defined in the RE100 guidance includes all Scope 1 emissions associated with the generation of electricity by the company, for the company's consumption (excludes use of fossil fuels for transport, the production of heat, or other uses not involving electricity production), all Scope 2 emissions associated with purchased electricity, and all companies operating with the brand or company group, including operations that are >=50% owned.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our strategy is to support projects increasing renewable electricity generation capacity through long-term virtual power purchase agreements (VPPA) and power purchase agreements (PPA). Near-term renewable energy needs are bridged with the purchase of renewable energy credits. Our first long-term VPPA will deliver the equivalent of 135 megawatts of new wind power capacity to the North American electrical grid, which is 528,000 MWH of renewable electricity annually. The facility in Texas came on-line ahead of schedule in December 2022.Our businesses are making renewable electricity claims to support our customers and value chains. We also purchase RECs to

offset our emissions from electricity. These purchases allow us to provide low-emissions products to our customers as our VPPA/PPAs come on-line. In 2022, electricity used in our global operations to produce Nomex®, Kevlar®, and Tyvek® was from renewable sources through the purchase of RECs. The Performance Building Solutions & Corian® Design business uses the equivalent of 100% electricity to make our products in our North American operations from renewable energy sources. As of September 1, 2021, 95% of Interconnect Solutions global operations are powered with renewable electricity. We are installing renewable power generation directly at sites. Our manufacturing facility at Neu-Isenburg, Germany, installed solar power capacity totaling 125 kW. During daylight hours, the installation generates enough electricity to directly power the production equipment, and the installation reduces energy costs. In India, the DuPont Service Center celebrated the introduction of 8 vehicles as part of our electric fleet in transport services. In Spain, a leading electrification country, we installed 32 electric chargers across 2 Spanish sites for use by our employees, contractors, and customers as well as site vehicles. At our Asturias site we implemented new policies to phase out emergency vehicles from diesel fuel to electric, replacing two of four emergency vehicles. Solar panels are used on the emergency vehicles for charging measurement equipment, flashlights, and communications. 37 DuPont sites operate using 100% renewable electricity (including RECs). All of these actions are achieving strong progress toward meeting our goals. In 2022, 57% of our electricity was procured from renewable sources or through the purchase of RECs. We are ahead of plan to meet our target of 60% by 2030.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs4

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target excludes Scope 3 emissions. To achieve our new Acting on Climate goals of a 50% GHG reduction over ten years and carbon neutrality by 2050, we're implementing an integrated strategy to address all sources of GHG emissions, including efforts to create low-carbon industrial processes, source low-carbon and renewable energy, and reduce our overall energy use.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

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	36	12317
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	73	13777
Not to be implemented	0	0

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	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2020

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1310309

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
98460

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 26 HVAC energy efficiency initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
82

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
34353

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2570000

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 9 lighting energy efficiency initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
25

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5224

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 1 building energy management efficiency initiative.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
15

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2984

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 3 motors and drives energy initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
272

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
161297

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
477400

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 9 process optimization initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

330

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
103536

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
405900

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 4 compressed air initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
53

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
112017

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
29000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 2 motor and drives energy efficiency initiatives in production processes.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
452

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
89062

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
910000

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 3 waste heat recovery initiatives to to drive energy efficiency in our production processes.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Lighting)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
38

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
9166

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
This item reflects 2 lighting initiatives to increase energy efficiency associated with our production process.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Maintenance)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
106

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
19280

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 1 maintenance energy efficiency initiative in our production processes.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Insulation)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
52

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
24668

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
40000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 4 insulation initiatives for energy efficiency improvement in our production processes.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Site consolidation/closure

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
9956

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2118645

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
This item represents 2 applications of policy change to consolidate labs and office space to allow for buildings to be sold/leased to others.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Automation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
28

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
18525

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
91430

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment

This item represents 3 automation initiatives for energy efficiency in our production process.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
348

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
51237

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10770000

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
This item represents a portfolio of 3 machine/equipment replacements to drive energy efficiency initiatives in production processes.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	DuPont policy is to comply with all applicable laws and regulations of jurisdictions in which it operates. The company also actively monitors the legislative and regulatory processes to help inform its investment decisions. For example, legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. There are existing efforts to address GHG emissions at the national and regional levels. Several of the company's facilities in the European Union (EU) are regulated under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. China has begun pilot programs for carbon taxes and trading of GHG emissions in selected areas. In the EU, U.S. and Japan, policy efforts to reduce the GHG emissions associated with gases used in refrigeration and air conditioning create market opportunities for lower GHG solutions.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Through our Bold Energy Plan (See C2.4a and 4.3b for detail), site energy champions are tasked with implementing projects that will improve facility energy efficiency and reduce GHGs, helping DuPont achieve our energy reduction and GHG reduction targets. The specific projects vary but energy reduction projects are a large part of each site energy manager's critical operating tasks, and progress toward energy efficiency targets is part of how the energy managers' performance is evaluated.76 Bold Energy Plan projects in 2022 resulted in saving 98,000 megawatt hours (MWH) in energy and reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by about 13,740 MT CO2 e. We have reported spending and planned spending on capital aligned with our climate action plan. Environmental capital expenditures listed in the 10-K on page 52 - "Capital expenditures for environmental projects, either required by law or necessary to meet the Company's internal environmental goals, were $31 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This amount includes $17 million of expenditures used towards the Company's climate change initiatives. The Company currently estimates expenditures for environmental-related capital projects to be approximately $23 million in 2023, with $9 million estimated for climate change initiatives.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Through our Bold Energy Plan (See C2.4a and 4.3b for detail), site energy champions are tasked with implementing projects that will improve facility energy efficiency and reduce GHGs, helping DuPont achieve our energy reduction and GHG reduction targets. The specific projects vary but energy reduction projects are a large part of each site energy manager's critical operating tasks, and progress toward energy efficiency targets is part of how the energy managers' performance is evaluated.76 Bold Energy Plan projects in 2022 resulted in saving 98,000 megawatt hours (MWH) in energy and reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by about 13,740 MT CO2 e. We have reported spending and planned spending on capital aligned with our climate action plan. Environmental capital expenditures listed in the 10-K on page 52 - "Capital expenditures for environmental projects, either required by law or necessary to meet the Company's internal environmental goals, were $31 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This amount includes $17 million of expenditures used towards the Company's climate change initiatives. The Company currently estimates expenditures for environmental-related capital projects to be approximately $23 million in 2023, with $9 million estimated for climate change initiatives.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	For the second year, metrics associated with three of our sustainability goals (Delivering solutions for global challenges, Acting on climate, and Accelerating diversity) were included as an element of our Short-Term Incentive Program (STIP). Inclusion in the STIP establishes a financial incentive to employees across the company to embed sustainability in the way we work and deliver on our sustainability priorities. This underscores our commitment to sustainability and encourages employee participation and progress toward advancing our 2030 goals which include emission reductions activities (See Acting on Climate Goal). The Sustainability Modifier can be used to enhance or curtail employee incentive payouts up to +/- 10% with the approval of the People and Compensation Committee of the Board.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	In 2022, we continued to advance methodologies, internal frameworks, and science-based competencies needed to quantify the impacts of sustainable innovation. These include life cycle assessment (LCA) and the development of a framework to integrate sustainability with innovation. LCA is one of the critical science-based competencies that will enable DuPont to quantify the environmental impact of our innovations and meet customer expectations for product footprint data. In 2022, we continued to advance our ability to conduct and communicate the results of product LCA studies and to employ the results to improve the sustainability of our businesses. In 2022 was the development and piloting of a DuPont portfolio sustainability assessment (PSA) methodology. A DuPont PSA methodology will provide a sustainability lens for our innovation portfolio, support embedded sustainable innovation growth strategies at the line-of-business (LOB) level, and for our eight innovation platforms, drive deeper understanding of the competitive landscape, growth, and stronger relationships across our global value chains. The DuPont PSA methodology is intended to be applicable to Innovation (R&D) projects and portfolios, existing commercial products and services, and aligned business sustainability strategies. DuPont's PSA methodology provides a framework to assess innovation opportunities and quantify impacts across the product life cycle in four sustainability impact categories, aligned with our 2030 Sustainability Goals and most material topics. DuPont's draft PSA methodology enables businesses to categorize innovation projects and products into five scoring categories, aligned with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) methodology. Both the scoring categories and solutions set will be more fully defined and contextualized in further iterations of the PSA methodology and in future reports. In 2022, we piloted our draft PSA methodology for the top ten innovation projects in each of our lines of business. The results, which will need further validation because many of the projects are in early stages of development, indicate that over 80% are advantaged or highly differentiated in at least one sustainability impact category. Roughly 50% consist of climate-focused innovation and 25% safe and sustainable by design solutions.

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 (LEED Materials and Resource Credit, Environmental Product Declaration, Option 2 criteria: Impact reduction in 3+ Categories, GWP Reduction 20+% and Impact Reduction 5+% in 2+ Additional Categories)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation	Building orientation: Thermal performance

Description of product(s) or service(s)
To enhance our efforts to develop low-embodied carbon products, we continuously evaluate the sustainability profiles of our innovation projects and apply LCA methodology to guide project decisions.
Our Styrofoam(TM) Brand insulation products have played a role in improving energy efficiency in buildings for over 75 years. Styrofoam(TM) Brand XPS Insulation products are approximately 98% gas and 2% solid by volume, with the gas formula traditionally including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Some HFCs have high global warming potentials (GWPs) and con contribute to climate change. DuPont innovation has enabled a viable low-GWP solution to reduce the embodied carbon of our Styrofoam(TM) Brand XPS Foam Insulation products while still delivering the same thermal performance, moisture resistance, durability, and ease of use expected by our customers. Converting to the low GWP Styrofoam(TM)Brand XPS Insulation results in a substantial 94% reduction in carbon footprint for this product line. In support of this innovation, we launched the beyondblue.dupont.com website, which highlights our GWP phase-down program and shares product transparency documentation for these products.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Life Cycle Assessment methodology, Type III environmental declarations per ISO 14025)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used
1m2 of insulation with a thickness that gives an average thermal resistance RSI = 1 m2K/W for a period of 75 years.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
1m2 of insulation with a thickness that gives an average thermal resistance RSI = 1 m2K/W for a period of 75 years.

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
0.09367

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
DuPont prepared LCA's and EPD for a current product (ST-100 Extruded Polystyrene Foam Insulation) and a baseline product (Styrofoam Brand XPS) and submitted the comparison of the optimization assessment to a third-party verification engagement. The reviewer was a certified LCA practitioner and concluded that the comparison met requirements for LEED Materials and Resource Credit, Environmental Product Declaration, Option 2 criteria: GWP Reduction 20+% and Impact Reduction 5+% in 2+ Additional Categories. The verification assessment included presentation of criteria for comparability aligned with the requirements in ISO 14025, Type III environmental declarations. Among the factors and assumptions that scored "highly comparable" between the two studies were; the functional unit, goal and scope of the study, scope of life cycle stages covered, compliance with ISO 14025 Series, ISO 21930 Compliance, and EN 15804 Compliance, data quality, vintage of primary data, allocation based on production volume at plants, definition of cut off rule, software used to model the LCA, source of secondary datasets, and LCIA impact assessment methodology.
The reduction in LCA impact categories between Styrofoam™ Brand XPS (“blue”) products and Low-GWP Styrofoam™ Brand XPS ST-100 is the result of product innovation focused specifically on achieving reduced embodied carbon through use of a lower GWP blowing agent package. Historical blowing agents used in the industry have had relatively large (>1000 kg CO2eq/kg) GWPs. DuPont innovation has enabled a viable low-GWP solution that delivers the same thermal performance, moisture resistance, durability and ease of use expected by our customers, but with a substantial 94% reduction in carbon footprint as measured by the A1-C4 results of the EPD. In addition, the Styrofoam™ Brand XPS ST-100 delivers lower LCA impact category results in Acidification Potential, Eutrophication Potential, Resources, and Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential. As a result, Styrofoam™ Brand XPS ST-100 provides customers with the LEED v4.1 credit at 200% cost or equivalent to two products.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

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?
Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Mobility & Materials (M&M)
Biomaterials

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
On February 18, 2022, the Company announced that it had entered an agreement on February 17, 2022, (the "Transaction Agreement") with Celanese Corporation ("Celanese") for divestiture of the majority of DuPont's historic Mobility & Materials ("M&M") segment, (the "M&M Divestiture"). On November 1, 2022, DuPont and Celanese completed the M&M Divestiture.

The Company also announced on February 18, 2022, that its Board of Directors has approved the divestiture of the Delrin® acetal homopolymer (H-POM) business (the "Delrin® Divestiture"), subject to entry into a definitive agreement and satisfaction of closing conditions. The Delrin® Divestiture together with the M&M Divestiture, referred to as the "M&M Divestitures". The Auto Adhesives & Fluids, MultibaseTM and Tedlar® product lines within the historic M&M segment are referred to as the "Retained Businesses". This is expected to be completed in 2023.

In May 2022, the Company completed the sale of its Biomaterials business unit, which included the Company's equity method investment in DuPont Tate & Lyle Bio Products, to the Huafon Group.

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	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	The rules for adjustments due to structural changes are described in DuPont's Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Plan. Re-baselining/adjustments to the inventory for all the acquisitions and divestitures are done per the GHG Protocol guidance.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2071644

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1206284

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1229008

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4064065

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
81396

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
450442

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
494854

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
49445

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1299

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
18949

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1615

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
28986

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
540714

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15401

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6271151

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category is not relevant, we do not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category is not relevant, we do not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
27275

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
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1433816

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1742029

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
The value is restated from previously reported to account for divestitures and acquisitions.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1935183

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
The value is restated from previously reported to account for divestitures and acquisitions.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2071644

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment
The value is restated from previously reported to account for divestitures and acquisitions.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
1001248

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
699636

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
1063105

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
997357

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
The value is restated from previously reported to account for divestitures and acquisitions.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
1046083

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1050136

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
The value is restated from previously reported to account for divestitures and acquisitions.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
1206284

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1229008

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment
The value is restated from previously reported to account for divestitures and acquisitions.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4980908

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Cradle to gate emissions calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We utilized a combination of average data (35%) and spend based method (65%) for this category. LCA-based calculation datasets were applied to the top 40 largest raw materials purchases and substituted into the spend based calculations for better accuracy. LCA factors were obtained from the EcoInvent database and multiplied with the purchased material volumes obtained from the company's procurement system to get the specific emissions per material. For the rest, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
67557

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Cradle to gate emissions calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. A spend-based approach was used to calculate Scope 3 Capital goods emissions. For this category, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
491330

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
LCA-based calculation datasets were used to obtain upstream emissions factors for the pertinent source types (e.g. steam from natural gas). These LCA factors were obtained from commercially available databases (e.g., Ecoinvent). As geographically specific as available, region-specific emissions factors were used (e.g. Region, Country, Sub-region, etc.). Standard unit conversion factors were used to convert the emissions data into the equivalent units matching the emissions factors. Energy density conversion factors were obtained from commercially available databases (e.g., Ecoinvent, GREET, etc.) and used where required.

Scope 3 Emission for Natural Gas (kg CO2e) = [Scope 1 Natural Gas Quantity (MMBTU) / Natural Gas Energy Density (MMBTU/cubic meter)] x Emissions Factor (kg CO2e/cubic meter)

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
677364

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. A spend-based approach was used to calculate Scope 3 upstream scope 1&2 T&D emissions. For this category, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
61411

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. A spend-based approach was used to calculate Scope 3 Capital goods emissions. For this category, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9801

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We obtained detailed air, rail, car rental and hotel information from our travel services suppliers covering distances travelled by country. Defra and EPA factors were applied to these to calculate total scope 3 emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
21411

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We used our HR headcount data by country and country specific average commute distances and methods of transport used to commute to calculate scope 1&2 GHG impacts. We factored in weekends, shiftwork and vacation into the number of days worked to calculate the company scope 3 emissions from this category.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1058

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. A spend-based approach was used to calculate Scope 3 Upstream leased assets emissions. For this category, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
23067

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. A spend-based approach was used to calculate Scope 3 Downstream Transportation & Distribution emissions. For this category, activity data was obtained for total mass of products sold by the businesses in 2022, and the fraction of those sales where transport was paid by the customer. Average distance traveled was estimated by sales data for the region. Emission factors for transport modes were taken from the EPA's "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories", Table 1 Stationary Combustion Emission Factors. Transportation emissions (mass CO2/CH4/N2O) = Weighted distance (ton-mile) x Emission factor (mass CO2/CH4/N2O per ton-mile)

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
605541

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. An approach specific to customer processing of intermediate products was used to calculate the emissions. For this category, products sold with either a 1) standardized and known processing step (e.g., injection molding); or 2) known, required chemical reaction that must take place for the product to provide its intended function. For example, when the DuPont product includes a solvent carrier that the customer will evaporate to isolate the active functional ingredient. Estimated scope 1 and 2 emissions from the customers processing were included. Customer Scope 3, minor electricity consuming steps without reliable figures available, and de minimis electricity consumption were excluded from the estimates.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
11228

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We do not sell and fuels or feedstocks and have accounted for any GHG releases during some products use in the end-of-life category as that is where nearly all of those emissions will occur. We do have a very few products that do consume electricity and those are included here. The calculation is based on volume of sales and a factor we calculated with the help of an external consultant to represent the emissions per KG of sales for each energy using product.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4899205

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. For most of our products the basis for the estimation is total mass of product sold, with assumptions about the end-of-life fate of product groups. References for end-of-life fate data were taken from the US EPA plastics material specific datasets. Waste emissions (mass CO2/CH4/N2)) = Material treatment (lbs.) x Emission factor (mass CO2/CH4/N2O per material treatment). Emission factors derived from the EPA WARM tool (2020) were used to estimate the waste emissions. We have emissions from the use of blowing agents and have extensive calculations to estimate how much blowing agent is in the product and we assume all is emitted at end of life multiplied by the appropriate GWP factor to give total GHG emissions.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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
We do not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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
We do not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
25059

Emissions calculation methodology
Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. An investment-specific method was used to calculate Scope 3 Use of sold products emissions. Emissions for this category were estimated for entities with 50% or less ownership by DuPont. Sales for each entity were multiplied by factors from the US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors dataset.

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 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
5301916

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
76661

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
487926

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
627019

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
46476

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
3271

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
20320

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
1280

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
18604

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
588702

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
15460

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
5925924

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
25059

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

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

Comment
We did not have any downstream leased assets or franchises in 2021.

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
4064065

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
81396

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
450442

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
494854

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
49445

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
1229

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
18949

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
1615

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
28986

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
540714

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
15401

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
6271151

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
27275

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

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

Comment
We did not have any downstream leased assets or franchises in 2020.

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	1435	Some DuPont sites use biogas and biodiesel.

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
0.0001639

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
2133451

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
13017000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
24.82

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
See examples listed in question C4.3b.

Intensity figure
2

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
2133451

Metric denominator
metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total
1065747

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
19.68

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
See examples listed in question C4.3b.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	530337.24	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	243.71	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	518.69	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	902715.98	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	212015
China	4990
France	10233
Germany	1479
Japan	5050
Luxembourg	52013
Netherlands	28647
Republic of Korea	8736
Spain	40954
Taiwan, China	1577
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0
United States of America	1061512
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	5701
Saudi Arabia	909

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)
Electronics and Industrial	98765
Water and Protection	1129570
Other	150146
Operations & Engineering	55335

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	1433816	<Not Applicable>	
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/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	1300	1270
China	60248	33256
France	12455	12358
Germany	9860	11118
Japan	21459	17900
Luxembourg	9417	0
Netherlands	61365	36707
Republic of Korea	22120	22120
Spain	8030	0
Taiwan, China	20450	20450
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24139	15875
United States of America	727745	509790
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	14276	10408
Saudi Arabia	8384	8384

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)
Electronics and Industrial	219389	90889
Water and Protection	488676	338005
Other	232243	209844
Operations & Engineering	60940	60898

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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	1001248	699636	
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
Specialty chemicals	92	We use a variety of raw materials across our line of businesses. Cradle to gate emissions calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We utilized a combination of average data (35%) and spend based method (65%) for this category. LCA-based calculation datasets were applied to the top 40 largest raw materials purchases and substituted into the spend based calculations for better accuracy. LCA factors were obtained from the Ecoinvent database and multiplied with the purchased material volumes obtained from the company's procurement system to get the specific emissions per material. For the rest, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)
Polymers	7.4	We use a variety of raw materials across our line of businesses. Cradle to gate emissions calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We utilized a combination of average data (35%) and spend based method (65%) for this category. LCA-based calculation datasets were applied to the top 40 largest raw materials purchases and substituted into the spend based calculations for better accuracy. LCA factors were obtained from the Ecoinvent database and multiplied with the purchased material volumes obtained from the company's procurement system to get the specific emissions per material. For the rest, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)
Methanol	0.6	We use a variety of raw materials across our line of businesses. Cradle to gate emissions calculations were performed in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We utilized a combination of average data (35%) and spend based method (65%) for this category. LCA-based calculation datasets were applied to the top 40 largest raw materials purchases and substituted into the spend based calculations for better accuracy. LCA factors were obtained from the Ecoinvent database and multiplied with the purchased material volumes obtained from the company's procurement system to get the specific emissions per material. For the rest, activity data was obtained from a procurement spend report for the corporation, sorted for spend type. Activity data was multiplied by emission factors developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency using EEIO models for the purpose of estimating Scope 3 emissions. Spend-based emissions (mass CO2e) = Spend ($) x Emission factor (kg CO2 per $)

C-CH7.8a

(C-CH7.8a) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	
Methane (CH4)	0	
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	297721	Decreased	10.87	The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2) for 2022 are 2,133,451 metric tons of CO2e, while the gross global emissions for 2021 year were 2,739,387metric tons of CO2e. This indicates the total change in emissions of 605,936 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 22.11% decrease. The change in gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions is attributed to: decrease in 297,721 MT CO2e of Scope 2 market-based emissions from 2021 to 2022 due to an increase in sourcing of renewable electricity and credits (RECs). Therefore, the percentage change in emissions is (297,721/2,739,387) * 100 = 10.87%. This represents a 10.87% decrease in emissions.
Other emissions reduction activities	308213	Decreased	11.25	The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2) for 2022 are 2,133,451 metric tons of CO2e, while the gross global emissions for 2021 year were 2,739,387metric tons of CO2e. This indicates the total change in emissions of 605,936 metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 22.11% decrease. The change in gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions is also attributed to: decrease in 308,213 MT CO2e of Scope 1 emissions from 2021 to 2022 due to significant progress made in converting our building envelope insulation and air-sealing products to low-GWP blowing agent solutions and improving energy efficiency in processes Bold Energy Plan projects in our facilities. Therefore, the percentage in emissions is (308,213/2,739,387) * 100 = 11.25%. This represents a 11.25% decrease in emissions.
Divestment	0	No change	0	DuPont re-baselines to account for any changes due to divestitures and acquisitions
Acquisitions	0	Please select	0	DuPont re-baselines to account for any changes due to divestitures and acquisitions
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers in 2022
Change in output	0	No change	0	No material change in output
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology in 2022
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary in 2022
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions in 2022
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable

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 10% but less than or equal to 15%

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)	HHV (higher heating value)	8088	2246314	2254403
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	94629	1670061	1764690
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	1	1
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	1634472	1634472
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	25	25
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	192	<Not Applicable>	192
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	102909	5550873	5653783

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
HHV (higher heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
8088

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
2246314

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
2254403

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
94629

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
1670061

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
1764690

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)
1

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
1

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)
1634472

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
1634472

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)
25

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
25

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
192

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
192

Total energy consumption

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
102909

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
5550873

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
5653782

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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
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	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8067

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
21

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
100629

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2145685

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

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
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2254403

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
20858

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
230510

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

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	192	192	192	192
Heat	20858	0	0	0
Steam	230510	0	0	0
Cooling	5646	0	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)
192

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
192

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
192

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
0

Heat

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
20858

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)
230510

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

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
5646

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

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
23422.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
6256.29

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
29678.76

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
80877.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
164.84

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
37682.48

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
118724.61

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
37267.83

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
37682.48

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
74950.31

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
19912.94

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
10531.34

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
30444.28

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
41976.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2820.03

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
44796.75

Country/area
Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
84079.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
84079.46

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
79325

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
197292.66

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
276617.66

Country/area
Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11198.22

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
7261.61

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
18459.83

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
46129.64

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46129.64

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
50761.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
50761.86

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36343.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36343.53

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
41220

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
48205.52

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
89425.52

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1176650.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1619046

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2795696.88

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
39509

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3064

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2023

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4871

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2023

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7248

Tracking instrument used
NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2023

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Luxembourg

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
84079

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Luxembourg

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1973

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4036

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
362

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2023

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
79325

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Renewable mix from electricity supplier (wind, solar, hydro))

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
41220

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
30951

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
167981

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
80031

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
230136

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
39824

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2023

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
77931

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
85

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2023

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
806

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Brazil

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1268

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Renewable mix from electricity supplier (wind, solar, hydro))

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2834

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1960

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2099

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2954

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2002

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1212

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Renewable mix from electricity supplier (wind, solar, hydro))

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
50762

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method
None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We do not purchase low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
27

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
27

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation
China

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.21

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
164.84

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
164.84

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Please select

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

At DuPont, we see renewable electricity as an opportunity to create value for our customers and an important element for meeting our reduction goals. Direct contracts for VPPAs that finance new renewable power installation do directly expand the renewable capacity of the grid. Our strategy is to support projects increasing renewable electricity generation capacity through long-term virtual power purchase agreements (VPPA) and power purchase agreements (PPA). We align the capacity with sites to support business and customer needs. Near-term renewable energy needs are bridged with the purchase of renewable energy credits. Our first long-term VPPA will deliver the equivalent of 135 megawatts of new wind power capacity to the North American electrical grid, which is 528,000 MWH of renewable electricity annually. The facility in Texas came on-line ahead of schedule in December 2022. VPPAs are significant in size and scale and geographically constrained. To meet market needs identified by our businesses to provide low-carbon products to our customers, we also purchase RECs to bridge until VPPAs become available and new installations come on-line. Purchased RECs may or may not be tied to certifications that would indicate new grid capacity.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	Not applicable.

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Taiwan, China	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	The market for renewable electricity in Taiwan lacks liquidity and prices are expensive where available.
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	The market for renewable electricity in Singapore lacks liquidity and prices are expensive where available.
Japan	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	The market for renewable electricity in Japan lacks liquidity and prices are expensive where available.

C-CH8.3

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

No

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product

Other, please specify (Advanced materials)

Production (metric tons)

1065747

Capacity (metric tons)

1065747

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

1.35

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.65

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.75

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

0

Comment

For the purpose of this question, we consider all of our production to be "advanced materials".
We consider any further breakdown of production by product to be proprietary. Additional detail about the range of DuPont products can be found on pages 7 -8 of the 2023 DuPont Sustainability Report.

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	Our response to the climate-related market risk focuses on investment in innovation and close collaboration with our global customers. In 2022 we increased our innovation investment, which is approximately 4% of net sales, to deliver speed and impact across our eight innovation platforms to benefit our customers, society, and our businesses based on expanded engagement with our strategic customers. Along with investment, we work directly with our customers to understand and meet their needs for lower-carbon products across markets and businesses. For example, in the growing organic light-emitting diode (OLED) market, DuPont has established a leadership role in developing red, green, and blue emissive materials and providing market-leading solutions with high efficiency, lower driving voltage, and longer lifetime for next-generation OLED displays. For customers in the automotive industry, solutions from investment in our advanced mobility innovation platform deliver a broad range of technology-based products and solutions, offering a customized materials portfolio with clear advantages for hybrid/electric and autonomous vehicle manufacturers. These include solutions for battery and thermal management, e-motors, and powertrains as well as charging connectivity and infrastructure.

C-CH9.6a

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area
Unable to disaggregate by technology area

Stage of development in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
As a premier multi-industrial company, we invest differentially in innovation across our global businesses aligned with their strategies, growth drivers, and opportunities. Our innovation investment was $536 million in 2022, which is approximately 4% of net sales. This investment primarily targets high growth opportunities in our eight innovation platforms. Seven of our eight innovation platforms have sustainability drivers related to carbon emission reductions: high performance computing, user interface, high frequency connectivity, advanced mobility, clean water, sustainable & productive construction, and personal protection. Refer to pages 16 - 27 of our 2023 Sustainability Report for additional discussion of our approach to innovation and our innovation platforms. Innovating solutions to enable decarbonization is one of the four elements of our climate strategy described in detail on pages 50 - 55 of our 2023 Sustainability Report.

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
Dupont 2023 Sustainability Report Assurance Letter_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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
Dupont 2023 Sustainability Report Assurance Letter_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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

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
Dupont 2023 Sustainability Report Assurance Letter_Final.pdf

Page/section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3 and ISO 14065	As described in the assurance statement, WSP conducted an independent third-party review of the 2022 calendar year greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, energy use, renewable energy use, water use, the EH&S annual performance metrics, and the diversity, equity & inclusion metrics of DuPont with the intention of providing limited assurance of its accuracy and completeness. For non-renewable energy, the scope of the review included total energy consumption, total chilled water and heat transfer fluid consumption, total non-renewable steam consumption and total fuel consumption. For the renewable energy, the scope of the review included purchased renewable energy, on-site renewable electricity generation, renewable biofuels, and purchased steam generated from renewable sources.

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.
EU ETS
Québec CaT - ETS
UK ETS

C11.1b

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

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
6

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
73435

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
90451

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Québec CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
15

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
436402

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
212151

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
We're allocated free allowances that exceed our compliance requirement due to our continual decreasing of emissions at the site. We sell the surplus allowances through the CITSS (joint Quebec and California linked market for carbon credits) system. We have also been able to swap a minimal number of carbon credit allowances with carbon credits offsets, therefore supporting an offset market such as forest or waste management, and which has a financial incentive to do so. The value reported for allowances allocated is an estimate, as the Quebec government will provide final 2022 allocation numbers in August/September of 2023.

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
2

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
32509

Allowances purchased
18955

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
15463

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

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

In the European Union, DuPont is an active participant in the carbon market and endeavors to minimize its exposure by buying or selling carbon credits to balance its expected emissions. To review trading activities and ensure corporate alignment, DuPont established an internal team comprised of a regional environmental leader, a regional Sourcing representative, applicable site representatives and corporate-level representation from the DuPont Environmental, Health, and Safety Center of Excellence. The team reviews site level greenhouse gas emissions allowances and trading activities for ETS compliance and alignment with the DuPont Environment, Health & Safety Commitment.

First, as part of standard operations, DuPont maintains regional and business-level EHS leaders with expertise in environmental compliance.

DuPont also engages with regulatory and legislative leaders and membership organizations that track and advocate for policy positions. This activity helps the Company stay abreast of emerging legislation. We actively engage in efforts to develop constructive public policies to reduce GHG emissions and encourage lower carbon forms of energy. Although legislative efforts to control or limit GHG emissions could affect the company's energy source and supply choices as well as increase the cost of energy and raw materials derived from fossil fuels, such efforts are also anticipated to provide the business community with greater certainty for the regulatory future, help guide investment decisions, and drive growth in demand for low carbon and energy-efficient products, technologies, and services.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
When evaluating and engaging our suppliers, we engage 100% of our suppliers through our DuPont Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code). It is important to engage all of our suppliers to encourage them to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency and reduce waste, and all DuPont suppliers are expected to uphold the Supplier Code. The Supplier Code includes the principles of the UNGC and the International Labor Organization (ILO) and details supplier expectations on matters of the environment, labor, human rights, and impacts on society. Within our Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect our suppliers to use natural resources such as energy, water, and raw materials in an economical way. Suppliers should consider the use of renewable resources in their supply chains when possible and enact procedures to establish and track progress toward sustainability goals. We encourage our suppliers to a) reduce greenhouse gas emissions; b) responsibly manage water use - quantity and quality; c) improve energy and resource efficiency; and d) reduce waste. Learn more about our position on Climate Change.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
For suppliers, success is indicated as adherence to the DuPont Supplier Code of Conduct. As a result of this evaluation, we determine a risk profile for each new supplier. Based on that risk procedure, we determine if any follow-up evaluations or audits are needed. Any suppliers found to be out of compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct can be de-selected for continued business. The code of conduct ensures our suppliers work towards and adopt DuPont's approach on climate transition.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number
5

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
In 2022 we continued to advance learning through expanded customer and value chain engagements. We expanded our customer engagement by 4X on sustainability priorities to more than 120 strategic customers, representing multiple end markets, including automotive, semiconductors, water, protection, consumer electronics, industrial, and more. Using the results of the 2022 customer engagement work, we developed an interactive internal dashboard to facilitate analysis and insight generation. These customer insights establish a direct link between our innovation platforms and the sustainability priorities of our customers. The customer insights provide clarity for DuPont businesses and functions, increase the commercialization success of sustainable products, and enable our customers' success in achieving their sustainability objectives. The results of our work in 2022 confirm and strengthen the conclusions of prior customer engagement on sustainability and add important insight for each of our businesses and market segments. Climate change is the number one sustainability topic for DuPont's customers and value chains, cited as a priority by more than 75% of those surveyed. The 2022 Customer engagement validated DuPont's sustainability strategy was driving force for joining and receiving validation from SBTi. 50%+ of strategic DuPont customers are part of SBTi. The rationale for selecting this group of customers for our engagement was to support DuPont's strategic customers who have set Scope 3 targets requiring their suppliers set science-based targets. This engagement justifies DuPont's validation by SBTi in order meet customer expectations and assisting customers to achieve their climate goals. Those 120 represent less than 5% of DuPont's overall customers and that is the basis for the reported value of 5%.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Overall, the results confirmed that our 2030 Sustainability Goals are as important to our customers as they are to our DuPont operations, communities, and employees. A key indicator and measure of success for our customer engagement was a 280% increase in customers engaged since 2021. With an increase in engagement rate, we were able to determine that Climate was consistently ranked as the top priority for our customers, regardless of industry or region. The impact of the engagement provided the data for DuPont to realize renewable electricity as an opportunity to create value for our customers and an important element for meeting our reduction goals. Our first long-term VPPA will deliver the equivalent of 135 megawatts of new wind power capacity to the North American electrical grid, which is 528,000 MWH of renewable electricity annually. The facility in Texas came on-line ahead of schedule in December 2022. We also purchase renewable energy credits (RECs) to offset our emissions from electricity. These purchases allow us to provide low-emissions products to our customers as our VPPA/PPAs come on-line. In 2022, electricity used in our global operations to produce Nomex®, Kevlar®, and Tyvek® was from renewable sources through the purchase of RECs. The Performance Building Solutions & Corian® Design business use the equivalent of 100% electricity to make our products in our North American operations from renewable energy sources. Also, as of September 1, 2021, 95% of Interconnect Solutions global operations are powered by 95% renewable electricity. All of these actions are achieving strong progress toward meeting our goals. In 2022, 57% of our electricity was procured from renewable sources or through the purchase of RECs. We are ahead of plan to meet our target of 60% by 2030.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement
Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement
Requirements are detailed in the DuPont Supplier Code of Conduct at: https://www.dupont.com/content/dam/dupont/amer/us/en/corporate/supplier-center/documents/SupplierCodeofConduct_English_2022March.pdf
Climate Protection: As a scientific leader, we have an important role to play in global conservation. We expect our suppliers to use natural resources such as energy, water, and raw materials in an economical way. Suppliers should consider the use of renewable resources in their supply chains when possible and enact procedures to establish and track progress toward sustainability goals. We encourage our suppliers to a) reduce greenhouse gas emissions; b) responsibly manage water use - quantity and quality; c) improve energy and resource efficiency; and d) reduce waste. Learn more about our position on Climate Change.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
No mechanism for monitoring compliance

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (We reserve the right to verify compliance with this Code through internal and external assessment mechanisms. If non-compliance is discovered, the supplier must take corrective action.)

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
DuPont Climate Change Statement.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We assure consistency between our engagement activities with policy makers and trade associations and our climate change strategy through scheduled weekly meetings between members of our Government Affairs, Public Affairs, and Sustainability teams. These meetings enable awareness of engagement activities and understanding of climate change strategy. An example of a topic on the agenda of these meetings is discussion of proposed mandatory climate disclosures by the SEC.

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>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Our engagements have included encouraging the inclusion of carbon pricing as an element of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon taxes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers
DuPont publicly supports a price on carbon, and regularly engages with US policymakers via its membership in the CEO Climate Dialogue.

We agree with the principle that an economy-wide price on carbon is the best way to use the power of the market to achieve carbon reduction goals, in a simple, coherent and efficient manner. Markets will also spur innovation and create and preserve quality jobs in a growing low-carbon economy.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The four elements of our climate transition plan include: reduce the GHG emissions in our operations, reduce emissions in our value chains, innovate solutions to enable decarbonization, and assess and manage our climate risk. The most direct impact of carbon tax legislation is on the first of these, the emissions in our own operations. We monitor the cost of carbon legislation on our operations currently subject to it in the EU, Canada, and the UK as well as monitor developments that could impact the direct costs of emissions at other locations. Carbon taxes are not central to our transition plan, but do have a secondary impact as they could encourage emissions reductions throughout our value chain.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
The US Securities and Exchange Commission proposed rules that would require companies to include certain climate-related disclosures in their registration statements and periodic reports.
DuPont supports transparent monitoring, reporting and verification systems.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Mandatory Climate-related Reporting)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
DuPont supports transparent monitoring, reporting and verification systems.
DuPont worked with its trade associations to provide comments on SEC's proposal for reporting ESG measures.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Exceptions noted in comments submitted by trade associations we engage with include:
-objection to including mandatory Scope 3 emissions reporting requirements due to lack of consistent methodology, lack of available data, and cost of effort to calculate
-objection to the timeframes proposed for implementation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
We have reported progress on our climate transition plan annually through our voluntary annual sustainability report, including reporting according to the recommendations of the TCFD. Mandatory reporting, especially if consistent with the TCFD will benefit our climate transition plan by providing a consistent set of disclosures for use across our value chains. The element of our climate transition plan most impacted by this potential legislation is to assess and manage our climate risk. The proposed SEC rules and others under development provide consistent metrics to assess and manage our risk.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
We signed the Corporate Renewable Energy Buyers Principles and advocate for clean energy tax incentives including those in the 2022 Budget Reconciliation bill.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables
Energy efficiency requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
DuPont has supported clean energy tax incentives that have been proposed as part of the 2022 Reconciliation bill through meetings with members of Congress.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Tax incentives for the implementation of low carbon products and services have the potential to impact mainly two of the four elements of our climate strategy:
-Reduce the GHG emissions in our operations. Tax incentives could support efforts to implement low-carbon industrial processes
-Innovate solutions to enable decarbonization. Tax incentives could support innovation of lower embodied carbon products and help customers meet their climate goals.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
American Chemistry Council

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
ACC (American Chemistry Council) has a public position on climate that generally aligns with DuPont's (see: https://www.americanchemistry.com/ACC-Climate-Policy-Principles.pdf and https://www.americanchemistry.com/Climate-Policy-Positions.pdf). ACC has supported various legislative proposals to improve energy efficiency and/or promote the increased use of materials that enable renewable energy, energy efficiency, light weighting, etc. ACC has historically opposed regulatory approaches that it believes will impose significant costs on the industry and/or discourage innovation in the industry. DuPont has its own position on climate change, was a founding member of the US Climate Action Partnership and continues to support climate-related initiatives.
ACC has members throughout the chemical value chain who have various positions on climate policy, DuPont has encouraged ACC's support of legislation that promotes improved energy efficiency and increased renewable energy, as well as overall economy-wide climate legislation.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
742000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

To join with other similar companies to amplify our voice/position.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Cefic supports the Green Deal and Europe's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050 which is well aligned with DuPont goal to become carbon neutral by 2050. DuPont actively contributed to the development of Cefic's Mid Century Strategy (https://cefic.org/thought-leadership/mid-century-vision/). The Mid-Century Strategy Vision outlines the vision of the Chemical Industry in 2050 and offers an invitation to discuss and debate the urgent decisions industry and policy makers are facing on the path to a more sustainable, carbon neutral and circular future.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
247000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To join with other similar companies to amplify our voice/position.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2023 Sustainability Report Executive Summary PDF Final.pdf

Page/Section reference
All. The saved document is an executive summary of the full report, which can be downloaded at: https://www.dupont.com/about/sustainability/sustainability-report-2023.html.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
The saved document is an executive summary of the full report, which can be downloaded at: https://www.dupont.com/about/sustainability/sustainability-report-2023.html. The disclosures in our 2023 Sustainability Report include narrative describing actions, targets and progress supporting our 2030 Acting on Climate Sustainability Goal. Our report is presented in accordance with the GRI Standards Core Option, and includes disclosures covering governance, risk and opportunities, and emissions performance and targets. We have also included climate disclosures aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD covering Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics & Targets.

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
DuPont 2022 10-K (2).pdf

Page/Section reference
Risk factors discussion beginning on page 16.

Content elements
Risks & opportunities

Comment
Climate-related elements of our corporate risk factors are described in this section.

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	RE100 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Other, please specify (Science Based Targets initiative)	TCFD - DuPont aligns our disclosure on our climate transition plan with the recommendations of the TCFD. RE100 - DuPont joined the RE100 initiative in 2021, committing to source 100% renewable electricity in our operations by 2050, with an interim target to source 60% of power to our operations from renewable sources by 2030. Science Based Targets initiative - DuPont submitted science based Scope 1, 2, and 3 climate targets to SBTi in 2022. Our validated targets are to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year by 2030 and reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year. UN Global Compact - DuPont is a member of the UNGC and reports annually our Communication on Progess toward supporting the Ten Principles through our Sustainability Report WBCSD - DuPont is active in a number of pathways and projects that directly support our climate, circular economy, and transparency initiatives. These include SOS 1.5, where the project learnings and frameworks help us to identify opportunities to decarbonize our operations and value chains and improve carbon transparency. DuPont also participates in the Chemicals Group and Reporting Matters projects, while following WBCSD's work streams on nature, equity, the built environment, and circular transition indicators (CTI).

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<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	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Technology and Sustainability Officer	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.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	13017000000

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
Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2300

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
21200000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1100

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
21200000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10300

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
21200000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
HP Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
900

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
70000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
HP Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2000

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
70000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
HP Inc

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
22100

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
70000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member

Intel Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1200

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
85000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Intel Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2200

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
85000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Intel Corporation

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
25900

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
85000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
900

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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

11000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
800

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
11000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6300

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest

contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
11000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
37800

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
77500000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
700

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
77500000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
32100

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
77500000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Michelin

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2600

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
34100000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Michelin

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2500

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
34100000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Michelin

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
19600

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
34100000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Micron Technology, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1000

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
78000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member

Micron Technology, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1400

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
78000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Micron Technology, Inc.

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
21900

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
78000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
400

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
17000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
100

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
17000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2000

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
17000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Renault Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1400

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions

Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
12800000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Renault Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
700

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
12800000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Renault Group

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6200

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
12800000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Samsung Display Co.,Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
900

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
70500000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Samsung Display Co.,Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1500

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
70500000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Samsung Display Co.,Ltd

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
22300

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
70500000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member

Samsung Electronics

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5700

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
432000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Samsung Electronics

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8000

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
432000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Samsung Electronics

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
121500

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
432000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4100

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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

298600000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6200

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
298600000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
84800

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest

contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
298600000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Corning Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1000

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Direct GHG emissions from production processes, combustion emissions from production of steam. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 1 emissions for the entire corporation of 31% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
13000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Corning Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1000

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Production and delivery of electricity to operate our processes. Reducing these emissions are one of the four elements of our climate strategy. We have achieved reduction of Scope 2 emissions for the entire corporation of 43% from our 2019 baseline year. In 2023 we announced a new target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% from 2019 base year.

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
13000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

Requesting member
Corning Incorporated

Scope of emissions
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

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7500

Uncertainty (±%)
50

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 GHG emission categories 1 - 8 (upstream categories) are included. The emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services are the largest contributors. We have established a Scope 3 target validated by SBTi to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and end of life of sold products by 25% by 2030 from 2020 base year.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
13000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The GHG emissions are allocated to the customer according to fraction of sales per internal business unit. Our Scope 1, 2, and 3 accounting methodologies are aligned with the GHG Protocol Accounting standards. Our corporate GHG emissions and details about the application of the methodology are presenting in our 2023 Sustainability Report. The data reported here is based on allocations at the internal business unit level.

SC1.2

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

Reference the 2023 DuPont Sustainability Report for the Scope 1, 2, and 3 values used as the basis for the reported allocated data. DuPont_2023SustainabilityReport.pdf pages 146 - 148.

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	DuPont produces many products from one facility, often times concurrently and for multiple customers. This makes delineating product impacts by customer immensely difficult. Customers engage with account managers to agree on a methodology for this work, and to emphasize the importance of this work. Customers and suppliers would then likely need to keep the results of the assessment private, as much of the information is proprietary.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	DuPont produces many products from one facility, often times concurrently and for multiple customers. This makes delineating product impacts by customer immensely difficult. Customers engage with account managers to agree on a methodology for this work, and to emphasize the importance of this work. Customers and suppliers would then likely need to keep the results of the assessment private, as much of the information is proprietary.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	DuPont has presence in over 50 countries. The reporting burden is very high if we strive to accurately allocating emissions for, as an example, a customer that purchases products from multiple facilities that also produce those products for other customers.
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	Allocating emissions and other impacts to specific products violates our information release policies and could potentially trip confidentiality agreements.

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.

We will work directly with customers to help them understand the emissions associated with their products.

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?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms