

Module: Introduction**Page: Introduction**

CC0.1**Introduction**

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

DuPont has been bringing world-class science and engineering to the global marketplace in the form of innovative products, materials, and services since 1802. Over its long history, DuPont has transformed our product and service offerings to meet the changing needs of society, basing business strategy on detailed analysis of risk and opportunity. DuPont is a science company. We work collaboratively to find sustainable innovative market driven solutions to solve some of the world's biggest and ever increasing challenges, making life better safer and healthier for people everywhere.

The company has a longstanding commitment to safety and sustainability. We were one of the first companies to begin reporting corporate environmental goals in 1992 and today we continue to report strong progress on our footprint reduction targets. In 2006, we broadened our vision of sustainability to include goals around bringing products to market that help our customers and others in our value chains be more sustainable.

DuPont views climate change as an important global issue that will present numerous risks and opportunities to business and society at large. The company's longstanding commitment to safety and sustainability provides an additional incentive to analyze and manage risks and opportunities associated with climate change mitigation and adaptation.

More information about DuPont can be found at www.dupont.com. An overview of our efforts around sustainable growth can be found at www.sustainability.dupont.com

CC0.2**Reporting Year**

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. This selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
United States of America
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark

Select country
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Hong Kong
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Singapore
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom
Zimbabwe
Rest of world

CC0.4**Currency selection**

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD(\$)

CC0.6**Modules**

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors, companies in the oil and gas industry, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sectors should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sectors (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Individual/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

(i) Environmental Policy Committee of the Board of Directors

(i) Environmental Policy Committee of the Board of Directors

(ii) The Environmental Policy Committee is a sub-set of DuPont's Board of Directors. The DuPont Board of Directors is responsible for broad corporate policy and overall performance. Board members oversee the management and stewardship of the company to enhance DuPont's long-term value and vitality. The Board maintains five committees: 1) Environmental Policy; 2) Audit; 3) Compensation; 4) Corporate Governance; and 5) Science and Technology. The Environmental Policy Committee is chaired by Bertrand Collomb, former Chairman and CEO of Lafarge and former Chairman of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. This Committee is responsible for reviewing the company's environmental policies and practices including our response to the issue of global climate change. The Committee meets at least two times per year and has additional conference calls as necessary.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Each year since 1990 DuPont has held an award program to recognize the most significant employee accomplishments. The Sustainable Growth Excellence Awards seek to honor those teams and individuals who have made significant contributions toward DuPont implementing our mission, vision and the Sustainability Goals. Any DuPont employee or team can be nominated for an award, and many of the nominations relate to energy efficiency and/or greenhouse gas reductions in DuPont operations or products. Each winning individual or team is celebrated at an annual ceremony and is awarded \$5000 to donate to the organization or charity of their choice. More information on the program is available on the website at:

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator
		http://www2.dupont.com/inclusive-innovations/en-us/gss/sustainability/employee-engagement.html and http://www2.dupont.com/inclusive-innovations/en-us/gss/sustainability/innovation/stories-innovation.html .
Energy managers	Recognition (non-monetary)	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.
Facility managers	Monetary reward	Plant Site Managers have responsibility for all aspects of site operations and set priorities for the workforce. His or her performance is judged by annual metrics (e.g. safety, environment, fixed costs, etc). Energy is a new metric that was added to the Site Manager report card, providing additional incentive and individual accountability for our success in meeting annual energy savings targets. At most of DuPont's sites around the world, an individual facility manager's annual variable compensation is based in part on his or her site's performance toward an energy reduction target.

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	Other committee	Global – all countries where DuPont has an operational footprint.	1 to 3 years	Leaders sit on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team where key topics related to global environmental risk management – including climate change mitigation and adaptation – are discussed. The discussions cover a range of timeframes, including more near-term risk management procedures (1-3 years) as well as risk management for climate change trends that would have an impact 6 or more years in the future.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

DuPont has internal climate change teams focused on identifying and addressing the short- and long-term business related risks and opportunities associated with climate change and climate change policy at the company- and asset-level.

At the company level, the Climate & Energy Issue Group includes broad representation from functions and those businesses facing significant risks or opportunities related to climate change. This team meets quarterly and is responsible for engaging key businesses, regions, and functions to provide an organization-wide perspective on the risks and opportunities related to climate change. For key decisions related to the management of climate risks and opportunities, the Climate & Energy Issue Group provides recommendations to the Climate & Energy Steering Team which is made up of senior leaders from businesses and key functions, and is co-chaired by DuPont's Chief Sustainability Officer/VP for Safety, Health, and Environment and the Senior VP for Integrated Operations & Engineering. Several business Presidents also sit on the Climate & Energy Steering Team. The Steering Team provides overall leadership and guidance to:

- Build deeper awareness of climate and energy risks and opportunities.
- Ensure coordinated, consistent actions and messages across the company with respect to advocacy, communications, and planning around climate and energy issues.
- Incentivize business leaders to provide additional consideration of product opportunities that relate to climate change mitigation or adaptation.

This team structure has been in place for the past 7 years and continues to evolve as the policy and market context changes.

At the asset/facility level, our Site Energy Champions work to help mitigate risks associated with climate change by setting site-level energy reduction targets and implementing energy reduction projects that drive progress toward corporate energy and greenhouse gas reduction targets.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

As part of the corporate Sustainable Growth Review process we use a materiality analysis framework as a way to rank and prioritize sustainability trends for each business. Criteria that are used in our Sustainable Growth Review process to rank and prioritize the sustainability trends in relation to each other include: impact to business success (profitability, product acceptance, market demand, right to operate, ability to implement business strategy) and importance to stakeholders (employees, customers, community, shareholders, NGOs, government). Those climate and energy issues that are identified as of highest importance to business success and shareholders are communicated to our Climate & Energy Steering Team and Climate & Energy Issue Group to ensure that appropriate efforts are in place to address and monitor these important issues. In general, it is our practice to identify risks, both current and prospective, and proactively manage through operational processes and line management. In addition to the processes focused on identifying sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities, individual functions and businesses within DuPont engage in processes to identify broader operational risks and opportunities (some of which may be related to climate change).

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment
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CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

The need to reduce carbon emissions, energy use, and capitalize on opportunities presented by climate change is integrated into DuPont corporate strategy in many ways including: a) annual sustainable growth reviews with each business, b) corporate sustainability goals, c) through our Bold Energy Plan, and d) in our robust innovation and R&D process.

Sustainable Growth Reviews: DuPont conducts annual Sustainable Growth Reviews with each of the businesses, which result in dialogue with the leadership of each business and recommendations on short- and long-term strategy presented to members of the Office of the Chief Executive for consideration. The primary risks to DuPont presented by climate change discussed as part of the Sustainable Growth Review process include uncertainty in new regulations, uncertainty in market signals and consumer demand, and significant uncertainties associated with potential physical risks of climate change (including changes as described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in precipitation patterns, changes in frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity). The opportunities DuPont has identified and discussed at our Sustainable Growth Reviews include greater market demand for energy efficient and low-global warming potential products, increased demand for products that help with various aspects of climate change adaptation (including the effects of more extreme weather events), and increasing humanitarian demands related to food security. The outcomes of the Sustainable Growth Reviews are summarized and shared with DuPont's senior leadership and the key themes are input to and help inform overall corporate strategy.

Corporate Sustainability Goals: In 1989, when we announced our first set of corporate goals, our focus was on reducing the environmental footprint of our manufacturing operations. Subsequent sets of corporate sustainability goals have continued our drive toward a smaller footprint, and also commit us to apply our science and innovation to deliver sustainable solutions to global markets, reflecting one of the most significant outcomes of an integrated consideration of climate change into our corporate strategy. Part of our short-term strategy is to set robust, actionable sustainability goals that will help drive progress toward addressing climate change. In 2012 DuPont began reporting progress against a new energy efficiency goal, to reduce non-renewable energy use by 10% per price adjusted dollar revenue by 2020. In 2006 we began reporting against number of publicly announced 2015 footprint and market-facing goals, many of which relate directly to climate change (e.g. 15% absolute GHG reduction target; goal to reach \$2 billion in annual revenue from products that help customers reduce GHG emissions). Having met many of our 2015 sustainability goals early, we are in the process of establishing a new set of goals for 2020.

Bold Energy Plan: DuPont's corporate energy efficiency strategy is managed through our Bold Energy Plan. We have an online database that tracks plant performance toward annual energy targets. The database currently tracks over 2,300 completed, in progress, and proposed projects, some of which require capital investment. Since the inception of the Bold Energy Plan in 2008, DuPont has realized significant energy savings outcomes, with a year-over-year energy cost savings of \$270 million. The company also looks for opportunities to make its overall portfolio less energy- and emissions-intensive, and weighs energy use when investments or divestitures are considered.

R&D Innovation Process: The company's research and development objectives are to leverage its unique integrated science capabilities to drive revenue and profit growth. DuPont's R&D organization is fully focused on the company's strategic priorities: extending its leadership across the high-value, science-driven segments of the agriculture and food value chains, strengthening its lead as provider of differentiated, high-value advanced industrial materials, and building transformational new bio-based industrial businesses. The company believes that its unique breadth of science, proven R&D engine, broad global reach and deep market penetration are distinctive, competitive advantages that position it to address demands for more and healthier food, decreasing our dependence on fossil fuel, and protecting people and the environment. Each business in the company funds research and development activities that support its business mission, and a central research and development organization supports cross-business and cross-functional growth opportunities. The R&D portfolio is managed by senior research and development personnel to ensure consistency with the business and corporate strategy and to capitalize on the application of emerging science. Some examples of outcomes of this integration of climate change considerations into our R&D and innovation process include: 1) a new DuPont PREFERENZ™ S100 enzyme helps end users clean their laundry as well at 16° C as other products do at 32° C. A life-cycle assessment showed a range of benefits of switching from a "warm" to a "cold" wash, including improvements in energy use and GHG emissions, resource use, ecosystem quality, and human health; 2) we are developing next-generation refrigerants which have a low global warming potential (up to 99.9% lower than the refrigerants the new products were designed to replace); and 3) We are investing in low-carbon advanced biofuels and in December 2012, DuPont broke ground on our cellulosic ethanol facility in Nevada, Iowa. Expected to come online in 2014, the more than \$200 million facility will be among the first and largest

commercial-scale cellulosic bio refineries in the world.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations
- Other

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	Engaged with Senators Shaheen and Portman and supported passage of The Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act (S2074 and companion legislation in the House HR2126).	
Energy efficiency	Support	Supportive of extension of renewable energy and energy efficiency tax credits.	
Clean energy generation	Support	Continued support for Senators Coons and Moran with their introduction of their Master Limited Partnerships Parity Act (S795) which extends the current MLP structure beyond traditional energy sources (oil, coal and natural gas) to include renewable energy sources, providing an expansion of financing options available to renewable energy projects.	

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	Actively support multiple state renewable portfolio standard laws and energy efficiency programs.	Broadly supportive of efforts that seek to increase clean energy generation and energy efficiency.
Clean energy generation	Support	Support continued implementation of federal Renewable Fuel Standard that requires increased use of low-carbon renewable fuels in the US fuel mix.	
Other: CAFE	Support	Support improving Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) rules for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles.	

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
American Chemistry Council	Mixed	ACC (American Chemistry Council) does not have a position on comprehensive climate change legislation. ACC has supported various legislative proposals to improve energy efficiency and/or promote the increased use of materials that enable renewable energy, energy efficiency, lightweighting, etc. ACC generally opposes regulatory approaches that it believes will impose significant costs on the industry and/or discourage innovation in the industry. DuPont has a position on climate change and was a founding member of the US Climate Action Partnership, a group of businesses and NGOs that came together to call	ACC has many members who oppose climate controls and we have worked to keep ACC neutral on comprehensive climate legislation and on RFS, and have encouraged ACC's support of legislation that promotes improved energy efficiency and increased renewable energy.

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		on Congress to pass comprehensive climate change legislation.	

CC2.3d

Do you publically disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

No

CC2.3e

Do you fund any research organizations to produce or disseminate public work on climate change?

Yes

CC2.3f

Please describe the work and how it aligns with your own strategy on climate change

The Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University is an industry partnership that supports innovative research on sustainable energy technologies with low greenhouse gas emissions. DuPont joined GCEP as a corporate sponsor in September 2011, seeing a strong alignment between the GCEP mission and DuPont's core R&D strengths and corporate focus on energy and reducing global dependence on fossil fuels. Below is information from the GCEP website detailing the mission, output, objectives, and independence of the research project.

The project's research independence is fully protected, ensuring independence from GCEP.

The sponsors have their own substantial, related research programs. They have chosen to support research in a university because it brings a healthy independence of views that they value and support. Academic freedom is an essential component of that, as both Stanford and the GCEP sponsors agree.

GCEP is managed by Stanford and governed by the university's rules for research openness. Stanford has an ironclad policy that requires the results of research be made public and publication is not subject to prior approval or review of any sponsor. Comprehensive scientific reports describing GCEP research to date are

currently available on the Project's website. Please see Technical Reports (http://gcep.stanford.edu/research/technical_report.html).

A project selection process has been carefully designed to ensure GCEP's independence in recommending research for funding. Research proposals from faculty groups are subjected to an extensive international peer review process, which is the time tested and generally accepted way that research proposals are typically selected. For more information, please see Project Selection Process (<http://gcep.stanford.edu/about/projectselectionprocess.html>).

About the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP)

The Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University seeks new solutions to one of the grand challenges of this century: supplying energy to meet the changing needs of a growing world population in a way that protects the environment. Our mission is to conduct fundamental research on technologies that will permit the development of global energy systems with significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions.

The GCEP sponsors include private companies with experience and expertise in key energy sectors. In December 2002, four sponsors – ExxonMobil, GE, Schlumberger, and Toyota – helped launch GCEP at Stanford University with plans to invest \$225 million over a decade or more. These four global companies have collectively committed over \$150 million towards GCEP so far. In September 2011, DuPont joined the Project as its newest corporate sponsor.

GCEP develops and manages a portfolio of innovative energy research programs that could lead to technologies that are efficient, environmentally benign, and cost-effective when deployed on a large scale. We currently have a number of exciting research projects taking place across disciplines throughout the Stanford campus and are collaborating with leading institutions around the world.

Objectives:

We believe that no single technology is likely to meet the energy challenges of the future on its own. It is essential that GCEP explore a range of technologies across a spectrum of globally significant energy resources and uses.

As a result, our primary objective is to build a diverse portfolio of research on technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, if successful in the marketplace.

Among GCEP's specific goals:

1. Identify promising research opportunities for low-emissions, high-efficiency energy technologies.
2. Identify barriers to the large-scale application of these new technologies.
3. Conduct fundamental research into technologies that will help to overcome these barriers and provide the basis for large-scale applications.
4. Share research results with a wide audience, including the science and engineering community, media, business, governments, and potential end-users.

CC2.3g

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

DuPont has been supportive of the hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) focused elements of President Obama's Climate Action Plan and of the US EPA's efforts under that plan to use their existing authorities to remove certain high-GWP HFCs from use in the US. We have also supported the US federal government's efforts to include preferences for low-GWP technologies in its federal purchasing requirements. At the international policy level, DuPont is active in calling for and supporting an amendment to the Montreal Protocol that would expand the scope of the Protocol to cap and reduce the total global warming potential (GWP) of HFCs. We have had direct engagement, as well as through industry associations, with the governments of Brazil, India, and China – among others - to encourage their support of an

amendment. DuPont has been actively engaged to ensure effective implementation of the EU Mobile Air Conditioning Directive that requires the use of low-GWP auto air conditioning refrigerants. We were also very involved with and supportive of the updates to the European f-gas directive to move European countries to lower GWP refrigeration and air conditioning technologies. We have also supported a similar program in Japan.

CC2.3h

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

We have two internal teams which provide corporate wide perspectives on climate and energy issues and ensure a common approach to climate and that our external and internal engagements related to climate change are consistent.

The Climate & Energy Issue Group includes broad representation from functions and those businesses facing significant risks or opportunities related to climate change. This team meets quarterly and is responsible for engaging key businesses, regions, and functions to provide an organization-wide perspective on the risks and opportunities related to climate change. The Climate & Energy Steering Team is made up of senior leaders from businesses and key functions, and is co-chaired by DuPont's Chief Sustainability Officer / Vice President for Safety, Health, and Environment and the Senior Vice President for Integrated Operations & Engineering. Several business Presidents also sit on the Climate & Energy Steering Team. The Steering Team meets on an as needed basis and provides overall leadership and guidance to:

- Build deeper awareness of climate and energy risks and opportunities.
- Ensure coordinated, consistent actions and messages across the company with respect to advocacy, communications, and planning around climate and energy issues.
- Incentivize business leaders to provide additional consideration of product opportunities that relate to climate change mitigation or adaptation.

These teams are structured to engage key businesses, regions, and functions to provide an organization-wide perspective on the issue of climate change.

Coordination among the teams allows for prioritization of issues and enables more efficient use of employee time and resources. This team structure has been in place for the past seven years and continues to evolve as the policy and market context changes.

In addition to the Climate & Energy Steering Team and Climate & Energy Issue Group, our Government Affairs function conducts regular meetings to bring together those people engaged in direct advocacy and indirect activities that influence policy to identify and manage any internal or external policy conflicts.

CC2.3i

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2	100%	15%	2004	18920000	2015	Since the early 1990s when DuPont began taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the company has achieved major global reductions in emissions. In 1994 DuPont established our first greenhouse gas emissions goal and committed to reduce 40% from our 1990 base. After meeting that goal, in 1999 DuPont established a new goal to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 65% from a 1990 base. By the end of 2003 we had reduced our greenhouse gas emissions by 72%. Our current goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015 from an updated base year of 2004. Under our emissions reduction goal base and target year emissions net out emissions from energy that is generated for and supplied to others (e.g., site tenants whose operations are not under our control), and emissions calculated from grid factors where contractual renewable electricity is used. Our NET baseline for 2004 is 18,610,000 metric tons CO2e.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment
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CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
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CC3.1d

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
Abs1	80%	100%	At the end of 2013, our CEO and CSO announced that we had met our 2015 GHG target for 2015 and that we will set a new goal as the company restructures. Both the restructuring and the new goal are under development.

CC3.1e

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of how the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party

i) Many DuPont products and materials enable GHG emissions to be avoided or reduced by our customers or the final consumer. DuPont products and technologies are diverse and enable avoided GHG emissions for our customers in a number of different sectors and applications. The following are examples of products that enable avoided GHG emissions in our value chain:

Vehicle Fuel Efficiency: High performance DuPont engineering resins make possible replacement of metal parts and components, contributing to weight reduction, fuel savings and CO₂ emission reductions. In a life cycle analysis of the use of virgin glass reinforced nylon in place of secondary aluminum for an engine component of the Ford F250 truck, it was found that lighter weight in vehicle use far offset energy consumption in manufacturing. During a 10 year lifetime of 100,000 trucks included in the analysis, a 77 billion BTU net energy savings was achieved and 11 million pounds of CO₂ emissions were eliminated.

Photovoltaics: DuPont delivers integrated material solutions that drive new levels of performance, reliability, and return on investments in solar energy systems. DuPont is the leading supplier of specialty materials to the solar industry with the broadest portfolio of products that includes Solamet® photovoltaic metallization pastes that boost the power output of solar panels, and Tedlar® polyvinyl fluoride films that are proven to protect them for their 25 year lifetime – or longer. More than half of the world's 400 million solar panels have DuPont materials in them. DuPont is also a solar power user and system owner. We have 13 solar installations on DuPont facilities worldwide, generating more than 8 megawatts of electricity.

Biofuels: We are developing a portfolio of biofuels solutions to help meet global transportation energy needs. Biobutanol and cellulosic ethanol are two advanced biofuels technologies that will diversify the transportation energy sector and reduce reliance on petroleum and its associated emissions.

Wind Energy: DuPont protects wind turbines by encapsulating the key components of the generator that protect them from the extreme heat inherent in the generation of electricity. Products range from DuPont™ Kevlar® mechanical paper, which reduces weight and improves the structural rigidity of wind turbines to DuPont Electrical Insulation Systems.

Refrigerants: We are commercializing a range of low GWP refrigerants for multiple end use markets, including motor vehicle and building air conditioning, commercial refrigeration, waste heat recovery and the production of insulating foams. These new products have GWPs as much as 99.9% lower than the current products they replace, and reduce the carbon footprint of any leakage of refrigerant from the equipment in which they are used. In many cases these products bring superior energy efficiency qualities that serve to further reduce their carbon footprint by reducing the energy consumed by the equipment in which they are used, and in waste heat recovery applications they can substantially improve the efficiency of industrial energy use.

Agricultural Decision Support Tools: DuPont Pioneer recently launched Encirca, a new decision support tool for farmers. Encirca provides the farmer with a platform for recording and organizing land and crop observations, delivers personalized information acre by acre that allows the farmer to make more informed decisions

about nitrogen management, irrigation management, and other decisions and factors that impact the yield, profit, and sustainability of the farm. For example, Encirca can help farmers manage nitrogen application rate and timing in such a way that may decrease the overall amount of nitrogen needed, an opportunity for farmers to reduce their input cost per bushel of corn produced, while reducing the environmental impact of nitrogen fertilizer production, application and use.

ii) Emissions avoided over time:

One of DuPont's 2015 corporate sustainability goals was to achieve annual revenues of at least \$2 billion from products that create energy efficiency and/or greenhouse gas emissions reductions for our customers. This goal was launched in 2006, and as of the end of 2012, we reached \$2.0 billion in annual revenue from the products that contribute to this goal. Our products enabled over 29 million metric tons of GHG emissions to be avoided by our customers and the end-use consumers.

iii) Methodology:

The IPCC 4th edition 100 year GHG data is used for global warming potential calculations for product LCAs. The specific methodology and assumptions made when calculating the emissions avoided vary from product to product, and is often connected to a more detailed product-level LCA. An internal team from sustainability and engineering (with expertise in life cycle analysis) identifies those products with use-phase GHG benefits, and calculates emissions avoided, often by using data from a product level LCA.

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	38	
To be implemented*	30	
Implementation commenced*	33	20000
Implemented*	249	135900
Not to be implemented	0	0

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative, years	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Wide range of energy efficiency projects implemented at DuPont facilities (e.g., process optimization, fuel switch) to reduce energy use and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The figures reported represent aggregate 2013 savings for the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. The savings were achieved from the implementation of nearly 250 individual improvement projects, 50 of which required capital investment. This listing is for savings from projects completed in 2013 only. The NPV of the portfolio was \$20 million. The Bold Energy Plan was launched in January 2008 and is expected to continue indefinitely as DuPont's method of driving continuous improvement in energy efficiency at its global facilities.	135900	29579000	10688000	1-3 years	Indefinite; this is an annual program that continues to deliver value.	Paypack period varies by project; range is 12% IRR to 6000% IRR.

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	
Internal price of carbon	An internal carbon price is one of several methods that we use to guide investment in emission reduction and other capital investment activities within DuPont. The way that we use this tool is to embed a high/medium/low carbon price scenario into our process for evaluating the economics of all capital investments over \$7 million (USD) and others with potentially significant GHG emissions impacts. The intended use of the internal carbon price related to significant new investments is to encourage consideration of existing or future scenarios where there may be a price on carbon (e.g. in a scenario with a high price on carbon a more expensive but less energy intensive technology or process improvement would have a more favorable return on investment compared to a scenario with a low or no price on carbon). The illustrative use of an internal carbon price to alternatively assess comparative economic impact of different investment scenarios is one factor that helps inform capital decision making.
Marginal abatement cost curve	
Partnering with governments on technology development	

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

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	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In voluntary communications (complete)	See page 10: GHG Performance Summary; Whole document relates to climate change, energy and GHG performance.	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DuPont Sustainability Report 120213.pdf
In voluntary communications (complete)	14	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2013 DuPont AR-2.pdf
In mainstream financial reports (complete)	See page 36 ("Climate Change" section of "Environmental Matters" MD&A); page 8 (item 1A risk factors); page 7 (2nd paragraph of R&D section)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DD-12.31.2013-10K FILED - 2.5.14.pdf
In voluntary communications (complete)	Whole document	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Capture_Climate Change Position Statement.JPG
In voluntary communications (complete)	DuPont Global Collaboratory website - energy megatrend focused on reducing dependence on fossil fuels, increasing use of renewable energy, and reducing GHG emissions.	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Capture_Energy Global Challenge Site.JPG
In voluntary communications (complete)	DuPont Global Collaboratory YouTube video - Inclusive Innovation includes focus on energy megatrend and reducing dependence on fossil fuels	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Capture_Solving Energy YouTube Video.JPG

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Risks driven by changes in regulation
- Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your risks driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	As DuPont makes long term capital and R&D investment decisions, the uncertainty surrounding new regulations adds complexity to those business decisions. DuPont's global R&D investments are informed by what technologies we believe will be in demand in the future, and many of these	Other: Uncertainty / risks associated with long-term investments	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	As DuPont makes long term capital and R&D investment decisions, future regulatory uncertainty adds complexity to business investment and planning decisions. For instance, DuPont's global R&D spend - \$2.2 billion in 2013 - is informed by what technologies we believe will be in	The diversification of DuPont's businesses and product portfolio is a key strength in managing the risk associated with regulatory uncertainty. Even if one new regulation had a profound impact on one business or product, the likelihood of this having a high magnitude of impact to the highly diversified corporation would	Costs associated with advocacy and government affairs are extremely small compared to the company's investments in building a diverse, market-driven science company. For example, in 2011 DuPont acquired Danisco, an enzyme and specialty food ingredients company, in a transaction totaling about \$7

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>investment decisions are impacted by policy or lack thereof. Future product demand will be driven by customer preference as well as by policies that incentivize greater use of alternative fuels and low-carbon technologies. A large portion of DuPont's global greenhouse gas emissions are U.S.-based and therefore are not subject to existing regulation of GHG emissions. In the United States there has been more activity on climate change at the state, regional and federal levels in recent years, but significant</p>						<p>demand in the future. Future product demand will be driven by customer preference as well as by policies (or lack thereof) that incentivize greater use of alternative fuels and low-carbon technologies.</p>	<p>be minimized. To manage the risks associated with uncertainty regarding specific new climate or energy regulations, DuPont remains engaged with policymakers around the world, monitoring the evolving policy debate and actively engaging in advocacy activities. For instance, in the U.S. DuPont has been actively engaged - for almost ten years - in dialogue with Congress and relevant agencies such as Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture proactively calling for comprehensive climate change legislation. DuPont was a founding</p>	<p>billion, demonstrating DuPont's commitment to help address global challenges such as feeding a growing population, reducing dependence on fossil fuels, and protecting people and the environment.</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	uncertainty remains about the scope and details of future regulation to address climate change.							member of USCAP, a group of leading companies and NGOs, that worked together to advocate for strong national legislation to require significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The USCAP emission reduction targets included an ambitious long-term target of an 80% reduction in US greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (from a 2005 baseline).	

CC5.1b

Please describe your risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
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Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty of physical risks	DuPont is a global company with operations in more than 90 countries worldwide, with some facilities located in coastal regions. The significant uncertainties associated with potential physical risks of climate change make it challenging to prepare a diverse company and complex supply chains for unknown events with unknown timing. Climate scientists and climate models have identified a wide range of potential physical risks associated with climate change. For instance, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change describes potential risks that include changes in precipitation patterns, changes in frequency of extreme weather events, reduced	Other: Potential impacts vary greatly depending on physical impacts of climate change	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	At this time, given the significant uncertainties surrounding form, location, and timing of future physical impacts of climate change, costs related to physical risks are not reasonably estimable. If one facility or one key supplier were disrupted as a result of severe weather it could have near-term financial implications but due to the number and geographic diversity of DuPont's facilities and suppliers there is a low likelihood that this would have a high magnitude impact on	DuPont is a global company with operations in more than 90 countries worldwide, with some facilities located in coastal regions. DuPont has always taken seriously the risk of potential physical damage to company facilities and its manufacturing processes and has taken a number of proactive measures to manage and minimize risk, such as the development and implementation of comprehensive disaster management plans. The company's emergency preparedness plans include consideration of design and siting of buildings, process safety management,	The additional marginal cost of managing this risk associated with climate change in particular is zero. Costs associated with methods described above taken to reduce and manage the risks associated with the potential physical impacts of climate change are part of broader activities related to our efforts to strategically manage and minimize risk as it relates to our facilities and supply chains.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity. Risks of extreme weather events and/or changing precipitation patterns could pose a risk to our production agriculture business customers. Further since 100% of the product inventory for Pioneer, our seed business, is produced outdoors, weather in general, not just extreme weather events, impacts our business.</p>						DuPont overall.	<p>community preparedness, and site emergency response. DuPont has a long history and corporate culture of emergency preparedness that has enabled the company to protect its people and its assets from a variety of crisis events, including natural disaster-related events. DuPont recognizes that even with the best preparation, the company could still be impacted if a weather event caused a major interruption in business for an important supplier or customer, or had a significant impact on local infrastructure around a DuPont facility. DuPont works closely with many of our major supply chain</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								partners to jointly manage supply and demand issues, taking into consideration a wide range of factors that could interrupt the normal flow of business, including major weather events.	

CC5.1c

Please describe your risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated Financial Implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty in market signals	Uncertainty in market signals (which could include market needs, market demands, and market acceptance for DuPont products that serve the clean energy and	Reduced demand for goods/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low-medium	Uncertainty in market signals impacts many DuPont businesses. For instance, our Industrial Biosciences business is largely focused on developing	The enactment of certain climate and energy policies (e.g. renewable portfolio standards, energy efficiency standards) can create greater market certainty and help lower-carbon and more	DuPont works across the company to manage broad risk associated with uncertainty in market needs, demand, and acceptance. The additional

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated Financial Implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>low-carbon space) adds complexity to business strategy development and investment decisions. For instance, some DuPont products – such as advanced biofuels or materials for fuel cells or photovoltaics - will not deploy at scale unless they can be offered on competitive terms with incumbent fuels or technologies. Policy decisions can play a significant role in influencing market needs, market demands, and market acceptance.</p>						<p>biobased substitutes for materials and feedstocks that have traditionally been fossil fuel based. In 2013 the Industrial Biosciences business spent \$95 million on R&D. A shift in market signals and market demand could delay or alter the expected return on investment for these innovative new products that will provide solutions for a low-carbon economy.</p>	<p>efficient products scale up and be offered on competitive terms with incumbent fuels or technologies. We are active in advocating for policy solutions both through our own engagement and lobbying activities as an individual company and through that of trade associations to which we belong. In the US, DuPont engages with lawmakers and their staff in Congress as well as with relevant offices in the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture, offering input on elements that we believe would contribute to an effective framework for action to address</p>	<p>marginal cost of managing this risk for climate change in particular is zero.</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated Financial Implications	Management method	Cost of management
								<p>climate change mitigation and adaptation. In the case of advanced biofuels, the business is actively managing the risk associated with the uncertainty in regulations by communicating with the public, policy makers, and other interested stakeholders on their progress to commercialize these novel and sustainable technologies, with the objective of advancing a more certain policy future in the transportation fuels market. The business is also applying a life-cycle approach and conducting an LCA on cellulosic ethanol which will enable interested stakeholders to better understand and account for the benefits of</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated Financial Implications	Management method	Cost of management
								advanced biofuels in relation to traditional transportation fuels.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
- Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Product efficiency regulations and standards	Product efficiency standards and regulations could be significant drivers in creating greater	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	New business opportunities and expanded markets could result from policies that put in	DuPont engages directly and through industry associations to advocate for policies that would create more demand for products and processes that improve energy efficiency. In order to shift our thinking from manufacturing efficiency toward a focus on the	The costs associated with advocating for policies that would enable increased energy efficiency are part of broader budgets for the DuPont businesses and

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>market demand / pull for products that are more efficient than the current incumbent technology . There is a link between product efficiency regulations and standards and growth in sales for many of DuPont's businesses that have products that enable greater energy efficiency for our customers or the end consumer.</p>						<p>place standards mandating greater efficiency. In many cases, DuPont is well positioned to provide customers with products that help them reduce their greenhouse gas footprint and/or improve energy efficiency. Many of the products in DuPont's innovation pipeline that will form the basis for the company's top line</p>	<p>positive energy efficiency impacts our products can play in the use-phase DuPont set a corporate goal in 2006 to achieve annual revenue of at least \$2 billion by 2015 from products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We track the revenue and associated greenhouse gas emissions avoided from some of our products that offer energy or climate benefits to our customers or the final consumers in the product use phase, and as of 2013, the annual revenue from those products that we track for this goal reached \$2.0 billion. Product efficiency standards play a role in creating greater customer demand for our materials and products that help enable energy efficiency. Updates on progress toward this goal are posted on our website: www.sustainability.dupont.com.</p>	<p>government/regulatory affairs and it is difficult to determine specific costs associated with relevant advocacy. The amount we spend on advocacy and government affairs is extremely small compared to the resources DuPont invests in building a market-driven science company that is well-positioned to meet the demands of a low-carbon economy.</p>

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							growth in future years offer energy efficiency and/or reduced greenhouse gas emissions benefits.		

CC6.1b

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other physical climate opportunities	Despite global efforts to mitigate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions there is likely to be a need for adaptation, and it is part of how DuPont considers future product opportunities. In	New products/business services	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	In general, one could expect to see increased demand for products that DuPont provides that could help with various aspects of	In addition to efforts to provide products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, DuPont	DuPont works across the company to maximize opportunities associated with new and expanding markets. The additional marginal cost

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>general, one could expect to see increased demand for products that DuPont provides that could help with various aspects of adaptation including the effects of more extreme weather events. Climate scientists and climate models have identified a wide range of potential physical risks associated with climate change. For instance, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change describes potential risks that include changes in precipitation patterns, changes in frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity. Some examples are products like</p>						<p>adaptation including the effects of more extreme weather events, changes in precipitation patterns, reduced freshwater supply, and regional changes in agricultural productivity. The uncertainties regarding the location and timescale of any physical impacts of climate change make it difficult to forecast the region and timeframe for these demands.</p>	<p>continues to monitor opportunities to meet customer demands related to adaptation to possible physical impacts of climate change. We anticipate that there will be many DuPont products that could be part of the climate change adaptation response. Some examples are products like Tyvek® Weatherization systems, StormRoom® with Kevlar®, and SentryGlas®. Additionally, Pioneer seeds that are increasingly resistant to adverse weather conditions; pest resistant; fertilizer efficient</p>	<p>of managing this opportunity associated with climate change in particular is zero.</p>

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>Tyvek® Weatherization systems, StormRoom® with Kevlar®, and SentryGlas®. Additionally, Pioneer seeds that are increasingly resistant to adverse weather conditions; pest resistant; fertilizer efficient and high yielding; allow farmers to continually produce more food and fuel per acre with fewer inputs and can help farmers adapt to agricultural challenges related to climate change.</p>							<p>and high yielding; allow farmers to continually produce more food and fuel per acre with fewer inputs and can help farmers adapt to agricultural challenges related to climate change. DuPont Pioneer is actively working with climate modelers to anticipate what the impacts of climate change will be to production agriculture. These efforts help to inform our R&D and help the business anticipate the key climate-related risks and opportunities for farmers in different regions of the world.</p>	

CC6.1c

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Increasing humanitarian demands	As the global population grows and the climate changes, there will be a growing focus on food security, particularly in the developing world. Agriculture will be one of the sectors most directly faced with the need to respond to the physical impacts of climate	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium	One example of DuPont's actions to respond to increasing humanitarian demands around food security in the context of a growing population and a changing climate is our partnership with the National 4-H Council. We have partnered to work together to strengthen youth development in rural	Agriculture will be one of the sectors most directly faced with the need to respond to the physical impacts of climate change. DuPont is investing significantly in R&D to innovate solutions to address food security and ensure that we are able to meet the food and nutrition demands of a growing population and a changing climate. Innovation around making crops more resistant to drought and other changing weather or precipitation patterns will be a critical element of climate change adaptation. Another method to manage this opportunity is our corporate 2020 food security goals (http://foodsecurity.dupont.com/food-goals/) that are focused on helping end world hunger and ensure food security by 2020: - Innovating to feed the World: We will commit \$10 billion to R&D and 4,000 new products to be introduced by the end of 2020. The work will center on producing more food; enhancing nutrition and food and agricultural sustainability;	DuPont is dedicating a very significant portion of our annual corporate R&D spend to the societal challenge of feeding the world. In 2013 our total R&D spend was \$2.2 billion. A significant portion of that total 2013 R&D spend was aimed at innovating solutions that will address the global humanitarian challenge of

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	change. DuPont has a significant focus on agriculture through our Pioneer® seed business and other businesses focused on food, agriculture and nutrition.						African communities . DuPont's commitment of up to \$2 million in 2011-2013 will allow the global 4-H network to help African youth create sustainable livelihoods and improve household and national food security.	boosting food availability and shelf life; and reducing waste. - Engaging and educating youth: By the end of 2020, we will facilitate 2 million engagements with young people around the world to transmit that knowledge. - Improving rural communities: We will work to improve the livelihoods of at least 3 million farmers and their rural communities through target collaborations and investments that strengthen agricultural systems and make food more available, nutritious and culturally appropriate.	feeding a growing global population.

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Thu 01 Jan 2004 - Fri 31 Dec 2004	15395000	5742000

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Gas	Reference
HFCs	Other: Where not available from IPCC, US EPA values & defaults published 29 Nov 2013
PFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	Other: Where not available from IPCC, US EPA values & defaults published 29 Nov 2013

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
			Please see attachment

Further Information

The following attachment provides the Emission Factor information required for CC7.4

Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2014/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Fuel and Energy to GHG Factor Table \(CDP 2014\).xlsx](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor%20CDP%202014/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2014/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Fuel%20and%20Energy%20to%20GHG%20Factor%20Table%20(CDP%202014).xlsx)

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2013 - 31 Dec 2013)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

13561008

CC8.3

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

4944363

CC8.4

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

No

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of Scope 2 emissions excluded from this source	Explain why the source is excluded
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CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope 1 emissions: Uncertainty range	Scope 1 emissions: Main sources of uncertainty	Scope 1 emissions: Please expand on the uncertainty in your data	Scope 2 emissions: Uncertainty range	Scope 2 emissions: Main sources of uncertainty	Scope 2 emissions: Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling	All sites with manufacturing or production report, as do all moderate-to-large non-manufacturing sites, but smaller non-manufacturing sites are not required to. These gaps are closed by estimation based on headcount of non-manufacturing facilities that report vs those that do not report. This totals about 2% of corporate Scope 1, so the error is a fraction of 2%. Other sources of uncertainty include error inherent in fuel meters, fuel HHV and content measurements, and process mass balances; and accuracy of default emission factors.	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling	All sites with manufacturing or production report, as do all moderate-to-large non-manufacturing sites, but smaller non-manufacturing sites are not required to. These gaps are closed by estimation based on headcount of non-manufacturing facilities that report vs those that do not report. This totals about 10% of corporate Scope 2, so the error is a fraction of 10%. Other sources of uncertainty include error inherent in electricity meters, and steam & heat measurements; and accuracy of default electricity grid factors (e.g., US EPA e-Grid and International Energy Agency (IEA)).

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance underway for the reporting year but not yet complete - last year's statement attached

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/WSP - Limited Assurance Statement of DuPont 2012 GHG Inventory 10.2.13.pdf	Pages 1 & 2	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 2 emissions

Third party verification or assurance underway for the reporting year but not yet complete - last year's statement attached

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/WSP - Limited Assurance Statement of DuPont 2012 GHG Inventory 10.2.13.pdf	Pages 1 & 2	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points other than emissions figures have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

82231

Further Information

Page: **CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2013 - 31 Dec 2013)**

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
United States of America	12029050

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Argentina	5069
Australia	312
Austria	2844
Belgium	53996
Brazil	82174
Canada	10712
Chile	12815
China	132865
Croatia	1156
Czech Republic	155
Denmark	52419
Egypt	1066
Finland	19011
France	32801
Germany	39222
Hong Kong	53
Hungary	9657
India	10450
Indonesia	2905
Italy	3581
Japan	2243
Luxembourg	80145
Malaysia	15749
Mexico	257965
Netherlands	462688
Pakistan	710
Philippines	2710
Poland	221
Romania	5837
Serbia	2110
Singapore	16553
South Africa	1787

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
South Korea	3249
Spain	43374
Sweden	1788
Switzerland	1526
Taiwan	146369
Thailand	2751
Turkey	3148
United Kingdom	3328
Ukraine	1473
Zambia	630
Zimbabwe	1126
Rest of world	1215

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By GHG type

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Building Innovations	31594
Chemicals and Fluoroproducts	7062039
Crop Protection	95195
Electronics & Communications	119646
Industrial Biosciences	119246
Nutrition & Health	640979
Packaging & Industrial Polymers	2813990
Performance Polymers	513419
Pioneer	224182
Protection Technologies	165388
Sustainable Solutions	71
Titanium Technologies	1655718
Admin, Marketing & Other	119541

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	7350096
CH4	7408
N2O	216695
HFCs	5655851
PFCs	330958

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by legal structure

Legal structure	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2013 - 31 Dec 2013)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for CC8.3 (MWh)
United States of America	4066328	8043708	0
Argentina	18403	58377	0
Australia	2669	2771	0
Austria	15759	113201	46042
Belgium	52832	249720	3600
Brazil	15111	124282	0
Canada	12608	92529	0
Chile	6685	13649	0
China	189209	308715	0
Croatia	411	1099	0
Czech Republic	22235	79693	653
Denmark	16191	50002	2135
Egypt	495	977	0
Finland	61910	436887	137134
France	10106	139878	0
Germany	42048	79215	0
Hong Kong	954	1114	0
Hungary	3148	8920	0
India	23943	25084	0
Indonesia	4259	5076	0
Italy	1517	3392	0

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for CC8.3 (MWh)
Japan	18706	38301	0
Luxembourg	31088	72250	0
Malaysia	10987	14392	0
Mexico	102740	344483	0
Netherlands	2360	5489	0
Pakistan	297	651	0
Philippines	1522	2779	0
Poland	172	198	0
Romania	3002	5394	0
Russia	484	1089	0
Serbia	1688	1931	0
Singapore	8430	18326	0
South Africa	1977	2043	0
South Korea	21643	35729	0
Spain	27244	83961	0
Sweden	51	2702	0
Switzerland	393	11834	0
Taiwan	107562	355678	0
Thailand	1555	2681	0
Turkey	1595	3039	0
United Kingdom	32872	101782	0
Ukraine	682	1360	0
Zimbabwe	412	1032	0
Rest of world	78	2008	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Building Innovations	41195
Chemicals and Fluoroproducts	796520
Crop Protection	104259
Electronics & Communications	264711
Industrial Biosciences	264380
Nutrition & Health	544421
Packaging & Industrial Polymers	291869
Performance Polymers	482095
Pioneer	225182
Protection Technologies	803249
Sustainable Solutions	4505
Titanium Technologies	973288
Admin, Marketing & Other	148687

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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CC10.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by legal structure

Legal structure	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

CC11.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	33635985
Electricity	6265098
Heat	12825
Steam	4668493
Cooling	1004

CC11.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Aviation gasoline	30339
Biodiesels	425
Biogas	120267
Bituminous coal	1949940
Diesel/Gas oil	96858
Distillate fuel oil No 2	173265
Distillate fuel oil No 6	473571
Kerosene	380
Landfill gas	336493
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	31720
Motor gasoline	170051
Natural gas	25406916
Petroleum coke	2849651

Fuels	MWh
Propane	5693
Refinery gas	89195
Town gas or city gas	208
Wood or wood waste	3024
Other: Hydrogen	25163
Other: Toluene	127335
Other: Waste Gas or Off-Gas	1718219
Other: Waste Liquids	27134
Other: Miscellaneous	138

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
Other	185964	Non-grid connected low carbon steam generation NOT owned by company. Note: This was steam generated by adjacent non-company facilities using biogenic fuels.
Grid connected low carbon electricity generation owned by company, no instruments created	0	Note that we have set all our renewable electricity purchases at CO2e factors equal to the location-based non-renewable electricity grid factors for purposes of reporting because we have decentralized electricity purchasing which does not afford easy access to instruments that may have been developed. In fact, the total renewable electricity purchased for 2013 was 561414 MWH.

Further Information

Page: **CC12. Emissions Performance**

CC12.1

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

Increased

CC12.1a

Please 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

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	1	Decrease	Energy conservation and fuel switching projects.
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output	5	Increase	Sales volume (i.e., revenues adjusted for price change and currency effects) for 2013 increased 5% over 2012. This is a reliable proxy for production increase.
Change in methodology	12	Increase	Changed the basis for Global Warming Potential factors from IPCC Second Assessment Report ("SAR") to Fourth ("AR4"). With this change, the 2012 reported values were recalculated and it was found that they would have been 12% greater than reported to CDP last year.
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions	4	Increase	In particular a change in operating mode was necessary for process safety management (PSM) purposes in one of our fluorinated gas production units. This led to a decrease in yield and thereby an increase in emissions.
Unidentified			
Other			

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.000518	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	20	Increase	As described above, 12% was due to change in methodology, 5% due to change in output and 4% was due to change in operating conditions. Revenue increased only about half as much as volume due to price decreases and currency effects (i.e., weaker U.S. dollar)..

CC12.3

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
289	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	20	Increase	As described above, 12% was due to change in methodology, 5% due to change in output and 4% was due to change in operating conditions. There was not a substantial change in the number of employees on average for the year 2013 compared with 2012.

CC12.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.00279	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: EBITDA	5	Decrease	As described above, 12% was due to change in methodology, 5% due to change in output and 4% was due to change in operating conditions. On the other hand operating earnings as defined by EBITDA increased at a greater rate than emissions.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

Yes

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
European Union ETS	Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013	336170	8488	445910	Facilities we own and operate

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

In the European Union, DuPont is an active participant in the carbon market and endeavors to minimize its financial 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 called the Emissions Trading Oversight Committee (ETOC), chartered to review corporate greenhouse gas emissions trading activities for alignment with the DuPont Safety, Health & Environment Commitment. This cross functional team reviews strategic trading plans related to compliance with the EU ETS and proposed sales from individual internal business units to determine whether intended sales affect DuPont's businesses, considering current and future compliance obligations and public commitments. The ETOC also guides strategic-level decision-making regarding management of credits and allowances. As the global market expands, the ETOC will be responsible for broadening the scope of DuPont's strategy, transforming efforts from a regional focus to a global policy focus.

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
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Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated				As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our scope 3 emissions. Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too significant for reporting at this time.
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				To evaluate relevance, GHG emissions of a typical capital project were estimated by multiplying the carbon footprint factors of the individual building materials with the amount of material consumed in this project. A normalized footprint factor for a \$ capital investment was then determined by dividing the total GHG emissions of the capital project by the \$ amount of capital investment. Based on this value and typical capital expenditures, it was concluded that capital goods is not a relevant GHG

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
					scope 3 category for DuPont
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	3020000	Primary data regarding the electricity and fuel use identified in the 2013 Scope 1 and 2 DuPont GHG emissions was used. For each fuel type and each region, emission factors were identified from commercial LCA databases for the production and transportation of the energy, excluding combustion. For electricity, transmission losses were identified by region. Burdens for production of electricity lost in transmission, including combustion was included. The main data source for emission factors was the ecoinvent 3 database. Total GHG emissions for delivery of medium voltage electricity to a specific region, including combustion were calculated based on the standard ecoinvent models. Combustion specific emissions were then subtracted for the electricity supplied to the DuPont facility. Data was regionalized to the country level. For the US and Canada, electricity data was evaluated on a sub-regional level.	90.00%	90% primary data was used to identify fuel and energy use rates. Secondary data was used to determine regional specific emission factors and electricity grid loss factors.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Burden of material transportation are much less than material production burdens. While for specific materials improvements might be possible, such changes would not be expected to affect the total DuPont Scope 3 emissions significantly.
Waste generated in operations	Not relevant, explanation provided				Processing waste burden is small compared to use phase and purchased goods burden.
Business travel	Not relevant, calculated	80000	Information on employee commercial air travel is collected by our travel administrator. The segment miles for each route traveled are multiplied by the number of times that route was flown and the DEFRA emission factors for short-haul and long-haul flights are used to calculate the total CO2-e emissions associated with employee	100.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
			commercial air travel. More information on the DEFRA air travel accounting methodology is available at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/business-efficiency/reporting/		
Employee commuting	Not relevant, calculated	73000	Employee commuting GHG estimates were calculated assuming US-average commuting statistics for all DuPont employees in North America and European average statistics for all other employees regardless of location. DuPont 2013 human resource data was used to identify the number of DuPont employees. The 2009 National Household Travel Survey(1) was used to identify typical modes and distances for commuting in the US. The EPOMM Modal split Tool, available at http://epomm.eu/tems/index.phtml was used to identify average EU commuting modes. The same distances used for the US were used for the EU. Ecoinvent LCA models for transportation by car and by bus were used to identify emission factors per person-year. Bus transportation was used to represent all public transportation. Source: A. Santos, N. McGuckin, H.Y. Nakamoto, D. Gray, and S. Liss. "Summary of Travel Trends: 2009 National Household Travel Survey." nhts.ornl.gov/2009/pub/stt.pdf		Primary data was used to identify the number of DuPont employees Secondary data was used to identify commuting modes, distances, and emission factors per person
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				While minor improvements might be possible for specific leased assets, a screening analysis suggests potential leased asset burdens are significantly less than what is expected for purchased goods and services and use-phase emissions
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Burden of product transportation are expected to be much less than material production burdens based on a screening analysis
Processing of	Relevant,				

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
sold products	not yet calculated				
Use of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				Based on the product portfolio for DuPont and review of Scope 3 results from similar companies, this category is expected to be the most significant Scope 3 category
End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				Downstream leased assets are not part of the corporation to any significant extent
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				Franchises are not part of the corporation to any significant extent
Investments	Not evaluated				
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated				
Other (downstream)	Not evaluated				

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance underway for the reporting year but not yet complete - last year's statement attached

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2014/15/5115/Investor CDP 2014/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/WSP - Limited Assurance Statement of DuPont 2012 GHG Inventory 10.2.13.pdf	1	ISO14064-3	1

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Business travel	Unidentified	18	Decrease	Emissions associated with business travel vary from year to year depending on number and frequency of flights taken by employees. A portion of this decrease in business travel emissions is likely due to a decrease in company size as a result of a divestment that occurred during 2013. We are still in the process of analyzing the data from 2013 to better understand the main drivers in the decrease in overall emissions.
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Change in methodology	100	Increase	Reasons for 100% increase in emissions value comes mainly from new regional-specific characterization factors for both electricity and natural gas from the ecoinvent 3 database. Roughly 5% of the increase comes from changes in output counter-balanced by some divestment.
Employee commuting	Divestment	39	Decrease	Some of the decrease can be attributed to a decrease in company size due to divestment. The remainder is largely due to changes in methodology.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

Methods of engagement: DuPont is engaged in many forums around the world to encourage concerted global action on climate change. The kinds of concrete actions DuPont and many other companies are taking to address climate change can be undertaken by our suppliers, our customers and consumers throughout the value chains in which we operate. DuPont encourages and is active in dialogues among companies, the scientific community, governments and environmental groups. Our engagement with suppliers, customers, and other members of the value chain is demonstrated through the twelve DuPont Innovation Centers worldwide. The network of Innovation Centers is designed to allow our customers, other companies, governments, NGOs, universities, and other strategic partners

to collaborate with us to solve both regional and global issues, many of which related to climate change, energy efficiency, and sustainability. One Innovation Center in Nagoya, Japan, had a success story in 2013. When leading automobile manufacturer Mazda was looking for specialized parts that would be durable in an extremely high-temperature, high-pressure and wet environment – for example, for the company’s SKYACTIV-D1 diesel engine – DuPont was the only materials supplier that could provide the products and expertise necessary for a solution. During an engagement with the DuPont Innovation Center in Nagoya, Japan, Mazda engineers collaborated with designers and leaders from two DuPont businesses. The result was turbocharger air ducts made of DuPont™ Zytel® HTN (high-temperature nylon) and hoses made of DuPont™ Viton® synthetic rubber. Mazda now uses DuPont™ Vamac® elastomer in their new SKYACTIV-D diesel engines, which are able to withstand air temperatures reaching 200°C at pressures up to 200 kPa in a wet, corrosive environment.

ii) Strategy for prioritizing engagements: The type of issues prioritized at each Innovation Center is determined by the local needs of the region. For instance, the Troy, MI Innovation Center’s theme of efficiency in automotive innovation follows those located in other automotive-focused regions of Pune, India; Seoul, Korea; and Nagoya, Japan. Other Innovation Centers are focused on food, construction, energy and other key markets and global challenges. In 2013, nearly 400 new projects, many of which are anticipated to be commercialized within the next few years, were initiated at Innovation Centers.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment

CC14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers’ GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
Other	We interact with numerous parties along our value chain. At this time data has not yet been collected on suppliers’ GHG emissions.

CC14.4d

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

This is our first year of obtaining assurance for the fuel and energy portion of our Scope 3 emissions. Based on the timing of the assurance to be conducted, we do not yet know the framework that will be used to verify our data.

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Linda Fisher	Vice President – DuPont Safety, Health & Environment and Chief Sustainability Officer	Other: Chief Sustainability Officer

Further Information

CDP