

Module: Introduction**Page: Introduction**

CC0.1**Introduction**

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

DuPont was founded in 1802 and was incorporated in Delaware in 1915. Today, DuPont is helping customers find solutions to capitalize on areas of growing global demand — enabling more, safer, nutritious food; creating high-performance, cost-effective and energy efficient materials for a wide range of industries; and increasingly delivering renewably sourced bio-based materials and fuels. Total worldwide employment at December 31, 2016 was about 46,000 people. The company has operations in about 90 countries worldwide and 61 percent of 2016 consolidated net sales were made to customers outside the United States of America (U.S.).

On December 11, 2015, DuPont and The Dow Chemical Company (“TDCC”) announced entry into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, (the “Merger Agreement”) under which the companies will combine in an all-stock merger (the “Merger Transaction”), subject to satisfaction of closing conditions, including receipt of regulatory approval. The combined company will be DowDuPont Inc. DuPont and Dow intend that, following consummation of the Merger Transaction, that DowDuPont Inc. will pursue, subject to the receipt of approval by the board of directors of DowDuPont, the separation of the combined company’s agriculture business, specialty products business, and materials science business through a series of tax-efficient transactions (collectively, the “Intended Business Separations”). For more information, please see DuPont’s latest annual, quarterly and current reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, as well as the joint proxy/prospectus included in the DowDuPont Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed in connection with the Merger Transaction. In connection with the European Commission (EC) grant of conditional regulatory clearance in Europe for the Merger Transaction, DuPont entered into a definitive agreement (the “FMC Transaction Agreement”) with FMC Corporation (FMC). Under the FMC Transaction Agreement subject to the closing of the Merger Transaction in addition to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval, FMC will acquire certain Crop Protection business and R&D assets from DuPont and DuPont has agreed to acquire certain assets relating to FMC’s Health and Nutrition segment, (collectively, the “FMC Transactions”).

Please see Further Information for Forward Looking Statements.

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

Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

CC0.3**Country list configuration**

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

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, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS 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 in CC0.6.

Further Information

Forward-Looking Statements: This document contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by their use of words like “plans,” “expects,” “will,” “believes,” “intends,” “estimates,” “anticipates” or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about the company’s strategy for growth, product development, regulatory approval, market position, anticipated benefits of recent acquisitions, timing of anticipated benefits from restructuring actions, outcome of contingencies, such as litigation and environmental matters, expenditures, financial results and timing of, as well as expected benefits, including synergies, from proposed merger with The Dow Chemical Company and intended post-merger separations, are forward looking statements. These and other forward-looking statements, including the failure to consummate the DowDuPont Merger or the FMC Transactions, to make or take any filing or other action required to consummate such transactions in a timely manner or at all, are not guarantees of future results and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events which may not be realized. Forward-looking statements also involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the company’s control. Some of the important factors that could cause the company’s actual results to differ materially from those projected in any such forward-looking statements are: fluctuations in energy and raw material prices; failure to develop and market new products and optimally manage product life cycles; ability to respond to market acceptance, rules, regulations and policies affecting products based on biotechnology and, in general, for products for the agriculture industry; outcome of significant litigation and environmental matters, including realization of associated indemnification assets, if any; failure to appropriately manage process safety and product stewardship issues; changes in laws and regulations or political conditions; global economic and capital markets conditions, such as inflation, interest and currency exchange rates; business or supply disruptions; security threats, such as acts of sabotage, terrorism or war, natural disasters and weather events and patterns which could affect demand as well as availability of products for the agriculture industry; ability to protect and enforce the company’s intellectual property rights; successful integration of acquired businesses and separation of underperforming or non-strategic assets or businesses; and risks related to the DowDuPont Merger Transaction and the FMC Transactions. These risks, as well as other risks associated with the DowDuPont Merger and the FMC Transactions, are or will be more fully discussed in (1) DuPont’s most recently filed Form 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K reports, (2) DuPont’s subsequently filed Form 10-K and 10-Q reports and (3) the joint proxy statement/prospectus included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC in connection with the DowDuPont Merger. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward looking statements. Consequences of material differences in results as compared with those anticipated in the forward-looking statements could include, among other things, business disruption, operational problems, financial loss, legal liability to third parties and similar risks, any of which could have a material adverse effect on DuPont’s consolidated financial condition, results of operations, credit rating or liquidity. DuPont assumes no obligation to publicly provide revisions or updates to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, should circumstances change, except as otherwise required by securities and other applicable laws.

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

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

Board or 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

The Environmental Policy & Safety Committee is a sub-set of the DuPont Board of Directors and is chaired by Lee M. Thomas, retired Chairman and CEO of Rayonier Inc.

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 & Safety; 2) Audit; 3) Human Resources and Compensation; 4) Corporate Governance; and 5) Science and Technology. The Environmental Policy & Safety Committee is responsible for reviewing the company's safety, health, and environmental policies and practices, including our response to the issue of global climate change, and provides support for our sustainable growth mission. The Committee met three times in 2016.

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	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Behavior change related indicator Other: Behaviour change related indicator	Each year, DuPont sets corporate objectives for the company that include both financial and non-financial targets. Non-financial targets include advancing our “commitment to zero” in our Core Values of Safety and Health, Environmental Stewardship, Highest Ethical Behavior, and Respect for People. These corporate objectives serve as the guiding goals for the organization and are incorporated into the performance metrics of employees, including leadership, as appropriate based on level and area of responsibility. For example, our Chief Sustainability Officer, who is a member of our senior leadership team, is responsible for driving progress against our corporate sustainability goals.
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Other: Behaviour change related indicator	The DuPont 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 a monetary prize to donate to the organization or charity of their choice. The most recent Awards were held in 2015. More information on the program is available on the website at: http://www.dupont.com/corporate-functions/sustainability/employee-engagement.html
Facility managers	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	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 metric on the Plant Site Manager report card, providing additional incentive and individual accountability for our success in meeting annual energy savings targets. At most of the DuPont 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.
Energy managers	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project	Site energy champions are tasked with implementing projects that will improve facility energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gases (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.

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	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Global – all countries where DuPont has an operational footprint.	> 6 years	A cross-functional set of senior business leaders sits on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics – including climate change risks and opportunities – are discussed. The discussions cover a range of time frames, including near-term (1-3 years) as well as climate change risk management trends that would have an impact 6 or more years in the future. The Steering Team is co-chaired by DuPont Chief Sustainability Officer and VP of Public Policy. Significant climate and energy related risks and opportunities raised by the Steering Team, and through other risk management channels, are reported to a sub-set of the DuPont Board of Directors – the Environmental Policy & Safety Committee (EPSC). The EPSC reports regularly to the Board of Directors on EPSC findings, recommendations, and any other matters the EPSC deems appropriate.

CC2.1b

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

Overall, the Board of Directors has an active role, directly and through its committees, in the oversight of the Company's risk management. The Board has identified the key risks to be monitored by them on a recurring basis, and regularly reviews and discusses with members of management information regarding these risks. The Board maintains five committees: 1) Environmental Policy & Safety (EPSC); 2) Audit; 3) Human Resources and Compensation; 4) Corporate Governance; and 5) Science and Technology. The EPSC focuses on managing risks and opportunities associated with safety, health, and environmental policies and practices, including our response to the issue of global climate change, and provides support for our sustainable growth mission.

i) At the company level, the Climate & Energy Issue Group includes broad representation from functions and those businesses facing risks or opportunities related to climate change. For key decisions, the Climate & Energy Issue Group provides recommendations to relevant senior leaders from businesses and key functions such as the DuPont Chief Sustainability Officer and VP of Public Policy. This team has been in place for 8 years and continues to evolve as the policy and market context changes, as well as the company's structure. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are regularly reported to a sub-set of the DuPont Board of Directors – the Environmental Policy & Safety Committee (EPSC). The EPSC, which met three times in 2016, reports to the Board of Directors on any matters it deems appropriate.

ii) 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?

The company's operations could be affected by various risks, many of which are beyond its control. The company includes discussions of some of the significant risks that could affect our business in our annual 10-K report. In our Risk factors, we identify legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon as a potential risk that could increase energy costs and price volatility. In Management's Discussion & Analysis included in our 2016 10-K, we discuss the potential that legislative efforts to control or limit greenhouse gas emissions could increase energy costs and raw materials derived from fossil fuels as well as affect our energy and supply choices.

The Board of Directors has an active role, directly and through its committees, in the oversight of the Company's risk management efforts. The DuPont Board of Directors has identified the key risks to be monitored by them on a recurring basis, and regularly reviews and discusses with members of management information regarding these risks. A sub-committee of the board, the Environmental Policy Committee, focuses on risks associated with environmental issues such as climate change.

Separate from the processes described above, DuPont also uses a sustainability-specific materiality analysis (as defined by the Global Reporting Initiative) to rank and prioritize environmental and social issues for each DuPont business unit and to help guide its voluntary sustainability reporting efforts. Criteria that are used in this process 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). The analysis has been conducted with each DuPont business unit.

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

i) Business strategy has been influenced by climate change in many ways, most notably through our corporate sustainability goal-setting process and the implementation of our sustainable growth reviews. These two processes support collecting and reporting information, as well as strategic planning and goal setting. They are described below:

o 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 commit us to apply our science and innovation to deliver sustainable solutions, reflecting one significant outcome of integrating climate considerations into our corporate strategy. 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 several publicly announced 2015 footprint and market-facing goals, many of which relate directly to climate change (e.g. 15% absolute GHG reduction target). In 2015, we announced a new set of goals, including a greenhouse gas emissions intensity goal, for 2020. This goal – to further reduce our greenhouse gas intensity by 7% from a 2015 baseline - was developed using an early draft of the “SDA” tool developed by Science-based Targets.org, a joint initiative of CDP, World Resources Institute, WWF and the UN Global Compact. However, there is not presently a final “SDA” tool in place for the chemicals

industry.

o Sustainable Growth Reviews: DuPont conducts annual Sustainable Growth Reviews with each of its business units, which result in recommendations on short- and long-term strategy. The opportunities DuPont has identified and discussed at these reviews include greater market demand for energy efficient and low-global warming potential products, increased demand for climate adaptive products (e.g. drought resistant seeds), and increased humanitarian issues related to food security. The outcomes of these reviews are summarized and shared with DuPont's senior leadership and the key themes help inform overall corporate strategy. The most recent Sustainable Growth Reviews occurred in 2015.

ii) Climate change has influenced our strategy in several ways, including through the development of the emissions and energy goals outlined in 'i' above. It has also influenced our business strategy by helping create market demand for products that are sustainable, energy efficient, or reduce reliance on fossil-based materials. As a result, many DuPont businesses are seeking to innovate solutions to meet this demand. For example, DuPont's Industrial Biosciences business develops products from renewably sourced materials that can replace products derived from conventional petroleum feedstocks.

iii) In addition to the creation of market opportunities, other aspects of climate change that have influenced our thinking include uncertainty surrounding new regulations, changing market signals and consumer perceptions, and significant uncertainties associated with potential physical risks of climate change (including changing precipitation patterns, frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity).

iv) One important way our short-term strategy has been influenced by climate change is that it is now standard practice for DuPont to develop and report against greenhouse gas emissions goals, such as the recently-completed 2015 and new 2020 emissions reduction goals, described in section 'i' above. We also actively engage with NGOs, investors, customers, and other stakeholders to understand the expectations for corporations around climate change.

Another example is our 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. 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.

v) One important way our long-term strategy has been influenced by climate change is in understanding the megatrends shaping our planet. Between now and 2050, the world's population is expected to climb to 9 billion. This increasingly complex world places growing demands on our planet's resources and we see food (feeding a growing global population), energy (reducing dependence on fossil fuels), and protection (protecting people and the environment) as three vital challenges driving the long-term growth of the markets we serve. We believe that industry must play an important role in helping to develop the sustainable products that enable us to reduce our dependence on fossil-based materials and make farmers facing extreme weather conditions more productive. DuPont is uniquely positioned to capitalize on this trend and we continuously evaluate opportunities for existing and new product and service offerings in light of the anticipated demands of a low-carbon economy.

vi) One of the key ways we create competitive advantage with sustainability is through our R&D Innovation Process. DuPont's R&D organization is fully focused on 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. Several of these segments reflect increasing market demand for efficient, low-carbon products. One example of outcomes of this integration of climate change considerations into our R&D and innovation process is 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.

CC2.2b

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

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price on carbon

An illustrative high/medium/low carbon price scenario is applied to a limited number of capital allocation discussions. This 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.

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
Clean energy generation	Support	Actively support preservation of the federal Renewable Fuel Standard that requires increased use of low-carbon renewable fuels in motor gasoline. Actively engaged with the White House, EPA, USDA, DOE and Congress. Actively support tax incentives for clean energy generation, including, at the federal level, the cellulosic ethanol tax credit and solar investment tax credit. Also support multiple state renewable portfolio standards at the state level.	DuPont opposes any legislative changes to the RFS. DuPont supported -- largely through one of our trade associations, the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA) – improvement/extension of the solar ITC in late 2015. DuPont also supports extension of the cellulosic ethanol tax credit.
Energy efficiency	Support	DuPont supports policies that encourage energy efficiency and works with our trade associations, including specifically the American Chemistry Council, to promote a number of those policies.	DuPont is broadly supportive of efforts that promote energy efficiency. Specifically, DuPont has long supported energy efficiency legislation sponsored by U.S. Senators Portman and Shaheen.
Other: U.S. participation in Paris climate agreement	Support	In November 2016, DuPont signed the “Business Backs Low-Carbon USA” letter in support of the Paris Climate Agreement. In 2017, DuPont signed a letter, organized by C2ES, to U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and later to U.S. President Trump. Finally, DuPont signed on to a New York Times advertisement encouraging continued participation in the Paris Climate Agreement by the United States.	U.S. to remain signatory to Paris Climate Agreement.

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 (ACC)	Mixed	<p>ACC (American Chemistry Council) does not presently 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, light weighting, 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, was a founding member of the US Climate Action Partnership, and continues to support climate-related initiatives. For example, in 2016 we signed the "Business Backs Low-Carbon USA" statement coordinated by Business Council for Sustainable Energy, BSR, CDP, CERES, C2ES, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Entrepreneurs, National Wildlife Federation, The Climate Group, We Mean Business, and WWF. Since last fall's election we have reaffirmed our support for actions to address climate change in many letters to the Trump Administration, including an open letter in the Wall Street Journal to President Trump urging him to keep the U.S. a party to the Paris Climate Agreement.</p>	<p>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. Overall, DuPont is a member of various industry organizations and trade associations to which we pay dues. Our participation in trade associations is based on issues and concerns affecting our company. We provide an overview of our policy and trade association contributions on our investor relations site. Our most recent report can be found here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/governance-documents/default.aspx</p>
World Business Council on Sustainable Development	Consistent	<p>Through its Vision 2050 and Action 2020 platforms, the WBCSD position on climate change states: "With the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels, the world must, by 2020, have energy, industry, agriculture and forestry systems that, simultaneously, are: 1) Meeting societal</p>	<p>We believe the global scientific understanding of climate change is sufficient to compel prompt, effective actions to limit emissions of greenhouse gases. As a founding member of WBCSD, we work to inform the WBCSD's positions and actively collaborate with member companies through several of WBCSD's platforms. Most notably, we are involved with the WBCSD's Low Carbon Technology Partnerships</p>

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?
		development needs; 2) Implementing the necessary structural transformation to ensure that cumulative net emissions do not exceed one trillion tonnes of carbon. Peaking global emissions by 2020 keeps this goal in a feasible range; and 3) Becoming resilient to expected changes in climate.”	Initiative (LCTPI) as well as several sustainable agriculture-focused working groups.
Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA)	Consistent	SEIA is generally supportive of legislative and regulatory proposals that support/encourage the development of renewable energy resources. For example, it has been very supportive of the Administration's Clean Power Plan.	As noted in the “policy makers” section, DuPont opposes any legislative changes to the RFS. DuPont supported -- largely through SEIA -- improvement/extension of the solar ITC late in 2015.

CC2.3d

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

No

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

In addition to those engagement activities described above, DuPont maintains regular contact with several non-governmental organizations involved in developing guidance on corporate climate action. For example, we engage with organizations such as WRI and GRI, which provide protocols (WRI) and reporting frameworks (GRI) on climate issues.

CC2.3f

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?

First and foremost, our Chief Sustainability Officer is also our Vice President of Public Policy. In addition, we have two internal teams that provide corporate wide perspectives on climate and energy issues and ensure a common approach to climate so 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 regularly 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 and Vice President of Public Policy. 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, and; 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 since 2008 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.

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

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

Intensity 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 covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
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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 covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	7%	Other: Metric tonnes CO2e per \$ million USD unit revenue adjusted for price changes	2015	215.5	2020	No, as there is currently no established science-based targets methodology in this sector	The normalizing factor is "price-adjusted revenue" so that increases in pricing (i.e., inflation) cannot be used to achieve the goal. Price-adjusted revenue is proportional to volume (similar to production volume). The intensity goal nets out emissions due to generation of energy required to be supplied to others (e.g., tenants) as this energy demand is not under our control. This target was set before the SDA approach was finalized (and it still has not been). It was

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
									developed using a draft of the SDA that was available at the time (March 2015).

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
Int1	Decrease	2	No change	0	This intensity goal is for Scope 1 + 2. It does not relate to Scope 3 emissions. It is impossible to truly predict the % change in absolute Scope 1 + 2 as this relies on a prediction of price-adjusted revenue change over the period, which is not a value that is available for the target year. The value shown assumes a 1% year-over-year increase in price-adjusted revenue.

CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment
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CC3.1e

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

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Int1	20%	14%	As this goal was set in November 2015, sites and businesses had little time to put plans in place and implement projects. Yet significant progress was made.

CC3.1f

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

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	Many DuPont products and materials enable GHG emission to be avoided or reduced by our customers or the final consumer. DuPont products and technologies are diverse and enable our customers to avoid GHG emissions in a number of different sectors and applications. Examples include photovoltaics, biofuels, and wind energy.*	Low carbon product	Other:	10%	More than 20% but less than or equal to 40%	As part of our 2015 sustainability goals, DuPont targeted doubling R&D investment in programs with direct, quantifiable environmental benefit to \$640 million and exceeding \$2 billion in revenue from products that created energy efficiency opportunities or significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions. We achieved both goals. However, it should be noted that there is not currently a standard methodology for measuring avoided emissions, particularly at the R&D phase, so any figures provided are estimates based on DuPont's internal processes. Note that percentages presented are for both low carbon products and emissions avoided and based on 2015 figures, the most recent year for which relevant data is available.

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	Many DuPont products and materials enable GHG emission to be avoided or reduced by our customers or the final consumer. DuPont products and technologies are diverse and enable our customers to avoid GHG emissions in a number of different sectors and applications. Examples include lightweight materials, electrical insulation systems, and agricultural decision support tools.	Avoided emissions	Other:	10%	More than 20% but less than or equal to 40%	As part of our 2015 sustainability goals, DuPont targeted doubling R&D investment in programs with direct, quantifiable environmental benefit to \$640 million and exceeding \$2 billion in revenue from products that created energy efficiency opportunities or significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions. We achieved both goals. However, it should be noted that there is not currently a standard methodology for measuring avoided emissions, particularly at the R&D phase, so any figures provided are estimates based on DuPont's internal processes. Note that percentages presented are for both low carbon products and emissions avoided and based on 2015 figures, the most recent year for which relevant data is available.

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or 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	7	53900
To be implemented*	12	52300
Implementation commenced*	21	5000
Implemented*	91	35500
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)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	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	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Efficiency improvements such as boiler and steam scrubber upgrades. Wide range of energy efficiency projects implemented at	10400	Scope 1	Voluntary	520000	607000	1-3 years	16-20 years	Recognize that many of the projects are not capital projects so the cost is not included in the investment column.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	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	Comment
	<p>DuPont facilities to reduce energy use and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The figures reported represent 2016 savings for the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for the reporting year. Estimated annual CO2e savings for all projects was approximately 35,500 metric tonnes in 2016. The Bold Energy Plan was launched in January 2008 and is expected to continue indefinitely as DuPont's method of driving continuous improvement in</p>								<p>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%. In 2015, we achieved another goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015 from an updated base year of 2004. Our current goal is to achieve a 7% reduction in GHG emissions intensity by 2020. Under our</p>

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/Mandatory	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	Comment
	energy efficiency at its global facilities.								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 here contractual renewable electricity is used.
Energy efficiency: Processes	Various efficiency improvements primarily for electrical equipment and steam requirements. Wide range of energy efficiency projects implemented at DuPont facilities to reduce energy use and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The figures reported represent 2016 savings for the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by	6300	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	881000	1583000	1-3 years	16-20 years	Recognize that many of the projects are not capital projects so the cost is not included in the investment column. 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

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	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	Comment
	<p>determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for the reporting year. Estimated annual CO2e savings for all projects was approximately 35,500 metric tonnes in 2016. 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.</p>								<p>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%. In 2015, we achieved another goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015 from an updated base year of 2004. Our current goal is to achieve a 7% reduction in GHG emissions intensity by 2020. 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 here contractual renewable electricity is used.</p>

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	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	Comment
Energy efficiency: Building services	Efficiency improvements such as boiler and steam scrubber upgrades. Wide range of energy efficiency projects implemented at DuPont facilities to reduce energy use and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The figures reported represent 2016 savings for the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for the reporting year. Estimated annual CO2e savings for all projects was approximately 35,500 metric tonnes in 2016. The Bold Energy Plan	3500	Scope 1	Voluntary	170000	59000	1-3 years	16-20 years	Recognize that many of the projects are not capital projects so the cost is not included in the investment column. 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%. In 2015, we achieved another goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015 from an updated

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	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	Comment
	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.								base year of 2004. Our current goal is to achieve a 7% reduction in GHG emissions intensity by 2020. 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 here contractual renewable electricity is used.
Energy efficiency: Building services	Lighting changes, motor efficiency improvements, etc. Wide range of energy efficiency projects implemented at DuPont facilities to reduce energy use and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The figures reported represent 2016 savings for the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy	15300	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	2550000	3380000	1-3 years	16-20 years	Recognize that many of the projects are not capital projects so the cost is not included in the investment column. 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

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	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	Comment
	<p>Plan. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for the reporting year. Estimated annual CO2e savings for all projects was approximately 35,500 metric tonnes in 2016. 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.</p>								<p>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%. In 2015, we achieved another goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015 from an updated base year of 2004. Our current goal is to achieve a 7% reduction in GHG emissions intensity by 2020. 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</p>

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/Mandatory	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	Comment
									our control), and emissions calculated from grid factors here contractual renewable electricity is used.

CC3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	DuPont policy is to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in which it operates. The company also actively monitors the legislative and regulatory processes to help inform its investment decisions. For example, legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. There are existing efforts to address GHG emissions at the national and regional levels. Several of the company's facilities in the European Union (EU) are regulated under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. China has begun pilot programs for carbon taxes and trading of GHG emissions in selected areas. In the EU, U.S. and Japan, policy efforts to reduce the GHG emissions associated with gases used in refrigeration and air conditioning create market opportunities for lower GHG solutions. The current unsettled policy environment in the U.S., where many company facilities are located, adds an element of uncertainty to business decisions, particularly those relating to long-term capital investments
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	DuPont conducts R&D activities to renew our portfolio, create new product lines, and transform markets to deliver results in the short, mid and long term. Each business in the company directs R&D activities that support its business objectives, and the company supports cross-business and cross-functional investment to incubate new science-intensive growth opportunities additive to the existing business portfolios. The R&D portfolio is managed by senior business and R&D leaders

Method	Comment
	to ensure consistency with the corporate and business strategies and to capitalize on the application of emerging science. DuPont's R&D leverages the company's unique world-class science, technology and engineering capabilities, deep understanding of markets and value chains, and research collaborations, to drive revenue and profit growth. DuPont believes that an effective global climate policy framework will help drive the market changes that are needed to stimulate and efficiently deploy new innovations in science and technology, while maintaining open and competitive global markets.
Internal price on 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 favourable 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.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	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.
Partnering with governments on technology development	At times DuPont may engage with governments to support the development of low emissions technology.

CC3.3d

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

Further Information

*Figures presented for % revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year (3.2a) would be more accurately characterized as between 0 - 10%.

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	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Page 12 (Item 1A Risk Factors); Page 50 under "Climate Change" (Item 7 Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2017 DuPont 10-K.pdf	2017 DuPont Annual Report (10-K).
In voluntary communications	Underway - previous year attached	Beginning on page 22. Prior year assurance statement on page 54.	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DuPont-2016 GRI Report.pdf	2016 DuPont GRI report.
In voluntary communications	Complete	DuPont Position Statement on Climate Change.	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DuPont Position Statement on Climate Change - Screenshot.jpg	http://www.dupont.com/corporate-functions/our-company/insights/articles/position-statements/articles/climate-change.html

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent 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 inherent risks that are 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	The company's manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject	Increased operational cost	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low	The high degree of uncertainty in the timing, location, and application of any climate regulation makes accurate estimation of financial implications difficult. Potential costs of many regulations are similar, including increases in energy/feedstock prices, capital costs to limit or "scrub" emissions, and direct emissions taxes. We actively monitor potential climate regulation. Our annual "Data Book" provides details on energy, electricity, natural gas, raw material, and logistics costs. In 2016, total sourcing and logistics spend was approximately \$8.8 billion, 53% of which went to top energy and raw materials. http://s2.q4cdn.com/752917794/files/doc_downloads/2016/CRP_DuPont_2016_DataBook-Final.pdf	DuPont manages risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions by executing its greenhouse gas reduction strategy, capitalizing on market demand	DuPont works across the company to manage broad risk associated with uncertainty in market needs, demand, and acceptance. The additional marginal cost of managing this risk for climate change is zero. In addition, 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

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors beyond the control of the company.</p> <p>Significant variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil, natural gas, and raw materials affect the company's</p>							<p>for sustainable products, and constructively engaging in public policy discussions around climate change. DuPont actively measures and manages its greenhouse gas emissions and benchmarks progress against a series of corporate goals.</p>	<p>example, each year DuPont makes available a Political Policy and Contributions Report on its Investor Relations website that provides a total spend on lobbying activities based on the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) method in calculating lobbying expenses reported under the Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA). Using this methodology, for 2015, the aggregate amount reported was approximately \$4.89 million, inclusive of any climate-related activities. Full details can be found here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/governance-documents/default.aspx</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	operating results from period to period. Legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. When possible, the company purchases							In 2015, we announced that we achieved a 19 percent reduction in GHG emissions versus our 2004 baseline and a reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of approximately 4.6% between 2014 and 2015. In addition, in 2015 the company	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>es raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Additionally, the company enters over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations.</p>							<p>y achieved an approximately 3 percent reduction in energy intensity from non-renewable resources versus a 2010 baseline. We also actively engage in efforts to develop constructive public policies to reduce GHG emissions and encourage</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>ns on certain raw material purchases. The company takes actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting</p>							<p>ge lower carbon forms of energy. Legislative efforts to control or limit GHG emissions could affect the company's energy source and supply choices as well as increase the cost of energy and raw materials derived from fossil fuels.</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of</p>							<p>Such efforts are also anticipated to provide the business community with greater certainty for the regulatory future, help guide investment decisions, and drive growth in demand for low carbon and energy-efficient products, technologies,</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results.							and services.	

CC5.1b

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

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 about 90 countries worldwide, with	Other: Uncertainty/risk associated with long-term investments	>6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low	At this time, given the significant uncertainties surrounding	DuPont is a global company with operations in about 90 countries	The additional marginal cost of managing this risk associated with climate

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>some facilities located in coastal regions. The significant uncertainties associated with potential physical risks of climate change make it difficult 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 freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural</p>						<p>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 overall.</p>	<p>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, community preparedness, and site</p>	<p>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</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>productivity. In addition, the agriculture industry is subject to seasonal and weather factors, which can vary unpredictably from period to period. Weather factors can affect the presence of disease and pests on a regional basis and, accordingly, can positively or adversely affect the demand for crop protection products, including the mix of products used. The weather also can affect the quality, volume and cost of seeds produced for sale as well as demand and product mix. Seed yields can be higher or lower than planned, which could lead to higher inventory and related-write-offs and affect ability to supply.</p>							<p>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</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								chain 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 inherent 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	Reduced demand for goods/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Unlikely	Low-medium	While directly estimating a financial implication based entirely on climate change-related risks is exceptionally difficult, we expect several of	The enactment of certain climate and energy policies (e.g. renewable portfolio standards, energy efficiency standards) can create greater market certainty and help lower-	DuPont works across the company to manage broad risk associated with uncertainty in market needs, demand, and acceptance, as

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>clean energy and 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. In addition, failure to appropriately manage safety, human health, product liability and environmental</p>						<p>DuPont’s core businesses to grow at least in part due to more market demand for low carbon, high efficiency, sustainable products. For example, bio-based technologies are beginning to impact virtually every industry. Our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels, together with the other product offerings of our Industrial Biosciences segment, generated</p>	<p>carbon and more 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</p>	<p>well as reputational concerns. The additional 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>risks associated with the company's products, product life cycles and production processes could adversely impact employees, communities, stakeholders, the environment, the company's reputation and its results of operations. Public perception of the risks associated with the company's products and production processes could impact product acceptance and influence the regulatory environment in which the company operates. While the company has procedures and controls to manage process safety risks, issues could be</p>						<p>revenues of \$1.5 billion in 2016. Changing market conditions could delay or alter future growth.</p>	<p>framework for action to address 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 also applied a life-cycle approach and conducted an LCA on cellulosic ethanol which has enabled interested stakeholders to</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	created by events outside of its control including natural disasters, severe weather events, acts of sabotage and substandard performance by third parties with which the company collaborates.							better understand and account for the benefits of advanced biofuels in relation to traditional transportation fuels.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent 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 inherent risks driven by changes in 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 inherent 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 inherent 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 inherent 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	Product efficiency standards and	Increased demand for existing products/service	1 to 3 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium	New business opportunities and	DuPont engages directly and through	The costs associated with advocating for policies that would enable increased

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
standards	regulations could be significant drivers in creating greater 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	s					expanded markets could result from policies that put in 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 growth in future years	industry associations to advocate for policies that would create more demand for products and processes that improve energy efficiency. For example, in order to shift our thinking from manufacturing efficiency toward a focus on the 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	energy efficiency are part of broader budgets for the DuPont businesses and 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.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	customers or the end consumer.						offer energy efficiency and/or reduced greenhouse gas emissions benefits. As described in "Management Method" below, DuPont has in part capitalized on this trend by setting a voluntary 2015 goal to achieve \$2 billion in annual revenue from products that help customers improve energy efficiency and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, approximately \$2.6 billion in revenue	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. About \$2.6 billion of the company's 2014 revenue was generated from sales of products that help direct and downstream customers improve	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							was achieved from such products.	energy efficiency and/or reduce GHG emissions. Product efficiency standards and other policy changes play a role in creating greater customer demand for our materials and products that help enable energy efficiency.	

CC6.1b

Please describe your inherent 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
Change in	Despite global	Increased	3 to 6	Indirect	Very likely	Medium	While	DuPont is	DuPont is

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
precipitation extremes and droughts	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 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	demand for existing products/services	years	(Client)			estimating financial opportunities directly related to climate change is exceptionally difficult, we expect several of DuPont's core markets to grow at least in part due to demand for sustainable, low carbon, or climate adaptive (e.g. drought resistant seeds) products. For example, the demand for drought resistant, higher productivity agricultural products, coupled with the demand for better food safety and security, and increasing consumer	investing significantly in R&D to innovate solutions to address food security and ensure we can meet the food and nutrition demands of a growing population and changing climate. Innovation around making crops more resistant to drought and other changing weather patterns will be vital to climate adaptation. For example, DuPont Pioneer is developing corn plants that can better withstand drought stress. Advancements like these are important as drought remains the leading cause of crop	dedicating a significant portion of our annual R&D spend to the societal challenge of feeding the world. In 2016, our total R&D spend was approximately \$1.6 billion, of which 57 percent was devoted to our agriculture segment. In 2015, we also contributed \$1.1 billion in R&D spend against our food security goal of investing \$10 billion to help feed the world by 2020 (2012 baseline).

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>patterns, changes in frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity. Some examples are products like Tyvek® Weatherization systems and StormRoom® with Kevlar®. 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>interest in health and nutrition are driving global agricultural demand. Our Agriculture segment generated revenues of approximately \$9.5 billion in 2016. Estimates vary, but public analyst forecasts generally suggest an anticipated 8-12% CAGR of the overall global seed market through 2020.</p>	<p>yield loss and the effects of drought reverberate far beyond agriculture communities, impacting global food prices. We also manage this opportunity through our 2020 Food Security Goals. Through these goals, we have committed \$10 billion to R&D and 4,000 new products to be introduced by the end of 2020. The work focuses on producing more food; enhancing nutrition and food and agricultural sustainability; boosting food availability and shelf life; and reducing waste. In addition, we are working to improve the</p>	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								<p>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. Through 2015, we are making significant progress against these goals with approximately \$4.9 billion in R&D investment, nearly 3,000 new products, and more than 1.2 million small holder farmers engaged (2012 baseline).</p>	

Please describe your inherent 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
Changing consumer behavior	Despite global efforts to mitigate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions there is likely to be a need for adaptation. As part of its strategy and market opportunity evaluation processes, DuPont considers the impact of megatrends such as climate change. In general, one could expect to see increased demand for products that DuPont provides that could help with various aspects of climate change, including demand from customers and	New products/business services	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium	Directly estimating financial implications based specifically on climate change-related opportunities is exceptionally difficult. However, we expect several of DuPont's core markets to grow at least in part due to increasing market demand for sustainable, low carbon products. For example, bio-based technologies are beginning to impact virtually every industry. Our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and	With our advanced science and technology capabilities, we are uniquely positioned to innovate in this fast-growing area. We are focused on creating new categories of renewably sourced, bio-based products such as cellulosic ethanol, seed coatings and protection, and enzymes. In addition to efforts to provide products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, DuPont continues to monitor opportunities to	DuPont works across the company to maximize opportunities associated with new and expanding markets. The additional marginal cost of managing this opportunity associated with climate change in particular is zero.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>consumers for products made from or that make use of renewable materials. Some examples include our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels (advanced fuels such as cellulosic ethanol).</p>						<p>corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels, as well as the other product offerings in our Industrial Biosciences segment, generated revenues of \$1.5 billion in 2016.</p>	<p>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. One notable example of this trend is energy-saving detergent Tide Coldwater Clean™ – the first brand in the world to use renewable cellulosic ethanol in a scalable, commercial way to further reduce the impact of detergent on the environment.</p>	

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent 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 inherent opportunities driven by changes in 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 inherent 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)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	3691786
Scope 2 (location-based)	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	2761201
Scope 2 (market-based)	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015	2851406

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)
PFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

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
			See Attached File

Further Information

Please see attachment for our response to CC7.4

Attachments

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

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

4068250

CC8.3

Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions

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

CC8.3a

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

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
2876391	3886466	Market-based includes contract-specific electricity and steam values, EU electricity residual mix values and - for the first time - US electricity residual mix values. Inclusion of the US residual mix values for the first time accounts for the increase in the market-based total in 2016 compared with the 2015 report.

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 location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded

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	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	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 5% of corporate Scope 1, so the error is a fraction of 5%. 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.
Scope 2 (location-based)	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)).
Scope 2 (market-based)	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps Metering/ Measurement Constraints Other: Electricity Supplier Knowledge	By far the largest source of uncertainty in Scope 2 market-based emissions reporting is the lack of awareness and preparedness by the electricity suppliers to provide information on market-based emissions factors. For the most part, the sites that report are aware of and can document their zero-carbon purchases (e.g., 100% solar, wind, hydro or biomass). However, when the market-based supply is from a mix of energy sources - either lower or higher carbon than the grid - the suppliers were generally not able to provide appropriate market-based emissions factors. Residual mix factors were used where available.

CC8.6

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

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/DuPont 2015 GHG Assurance Review Letter_20161018.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 Emission 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 at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

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

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DuPont 2015 GHG Assurance Review Letter_20161018.pdf	Pages 1 & 2	ISO14064-3	100
Market-based	Annual process	Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DuPont 2015 GHG Assurance Review Letter_20161018.pdf	Pages 1 & 2	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment

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

80550

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

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
Argentina	1722
Australia	269
Austria	1988
Belgium	52118
Brazil	76078
Canada	5152
Chile	5827
China	67074
Czech Republic	40
Denmark	23419
Finland	26732
France	47711
Germany	45013
Hungary	4880
India	3643
Indonesia	1728
Italy	2171
Japan	74
Luxembourg	70960
Malaysia	14852
Mexico	66125
Netherlands	19273
Philippines	1029
Romania	4511

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Singapore	14607
South Africa	2160
South Korea	703
Spain	49124
Taiwan	787
Thailand	1235
Turkey	2253
Ukraine	1952
United Kingdom	579
United States of America	3445829
Zambia	2500
Rest of world	4132

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)
Crop Protection	47792
Electronics and Communications	92100
Industrial Biosciences	135571
Nutrition and Health	631712
Performance Materials	2639359
Pioneer	131407
Protection Solutions	296026
Sustainable Solutions	638
Administrative, Marketing and Other	93645

CC9.2b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
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CC9.2c

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

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	3937814

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CH4	1965
N2O	2951
HFCs	125520
PFCs	0

CC9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

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, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	2195707	3118821	4644702	32937
Argentina	17782	17782	50431	0
Australia	1841	1841	1930	0
Austria	13005	15173	120236	48491
Belgium	24356	47752	103154	0
Brazil	7429	7429	78710	4255
Canada	3820	3820	50173	0
Chile	3111	3111	6791	0
China	143659	143659	234056	189
Czech Republic	33272	34262	84559	642
Denmark	12832	24582	45673	1887
Finland	79578	104358	477698	150155
France	6404	5905	136317	0
Germany	40241	61335	74370	0
Hungary	1384	1791	4307	0
India	24733	24733	26585	0
Indonesia	3455	3455	4117	0
Italy	759	967	2008	0
Japan	17606	17606	29170	0
Luxembourg	36245	43240	104410	0
Malaysia	11113	11113	14659	0
Mexico	22570	22570	43384	0
Netherlands	75546	83629	238718	0
Philippines	626	626	908	0
Romania	1530	1906	4162	0
Singapore	10339	10339	22169	0

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
South Africa	10021	10021	8702	0
South Korea	12166	12166	20635	0
Spain	20261	6288	69395	60911
Taiwan	11088	11088	16732	0
Thailand	743	743	1228	0
Turkey	1259	1259	2222	0
Ukraine	897	897	1751	0
United Kingdom	29471	30890	85226	0
Zambia	45	45	2206	0
Rest of world	1175	1264	13993	10183

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, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Crop Protection	89816	121356
Electronics & Communications	207452	280302
Industrial Biosciences	355691	480595
Nutrition & Health	538512	727616
Performance Materials	703781	950921
Pioneer	164658	222479
Protection Solutions	691872	934830
Sustainable Solutions	3069	4146
Administration, Marketing & Other	121540	164221

CC10.2b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

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 heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Heat	7510
Steam	2867727
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

18993424

CC11.3a

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

Fuels	MWh
Aviation gasoline	29576
Biodiesels	26
Biogas	143344
Bituminous coal	88117
Diesel/Gas oil	19539
Distillate fuel oil No 2	130949
Distillate fuel oil No 6	88614
Kerosene	19
Landfill gas	195989
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	17499
Motor gasoline	143958
Natural gas	16791349
Propane	8747
Refinery gas	2727
Wood or wood waste	63000
Other: Biomass	301
Other: Hydrogen	2
Other: Waste Gas or Off-Gas	1243764
Other: Waste Liquid	25675
Other: Miscellaneous	231

CC11.4

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

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company	201364	0	All purchased steam that is renewable falls under this category. Purchased steam accounts for 98% of the renewable energy in this category.
Direct procurement contract with a grid-connected generator or Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), supported by energy attribute certificates	108285	0	

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
	2197811	2369134			DuPont has not historically tracked at the corporate level electricity produced and consumed on-site as that is simply part of the direct energy consumption of the plant site. The value reported here is for total electricity produced that is provided to others (e.g., for tenants or back to the grid). We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Further Information

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	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	0.9	Decrease	Energy projects implemented to reduce non-renewable energy use, GHG emissions and cost, including energy efficiency and fuel-switching.
Divestment	0	No change	
Acquisitions	0	No change	
Mergers	0	No change	
Change in output	0	No change	
Change in methodology	0.3	Increase	Final assurance value obtained after submittal to CDP.
Change in boundary	0	No change	
Change in physical operating conditions	5.9	Increase	Electrical generation unit that had been out of operation in 2015 operated the full year in 2016. Rather than passing purchased electricity to tenants, then the tenants received the on-site cogen electricity. While there was essentially no net change in DuPont emissions, the gross increase was 5.9% for the company.
Unidentified	0	No change	
Other	2.6	Increase	Increase in tenant demand for electricity, steam, heat and cooling generated by on-site boilers. DuPont has no control over tenant demand.

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

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 (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
.000282	metric tonnes CO2e	24594000000	Location-based	10	Increase	Primary reason is, as stated above, Electrical generation unit that had been out of operation in 2015 operated the full year in 2016. Rather than passing purchased electricity to tenants, then the tenants received the on-site cogen electricity. While there was essentially no net change in DuPont emissions, the gross increase was 5.9% for the company. In addition there was an increase in tenant demand for electricity, steam, heat and cooling generated by on-site boilers. DuPont has no control over tenant demand. On a net basis, after accounting for third-arty demand, intensity was reduced by 0.9%.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
134.8	metric tonnes CO2e	full time equivalent (FTE) employee	51500	Location-based	8.7		Headcount was fairly steady. The primary reason is, as stated above, Electrical generation unit that had been out of operation in 2015 operated the full year in 2016. Rather than passing purchased electricity to tenants, then the tenants received the on-site cogen electricity. While there was essentially no net change in DuPont emissions, the gross increase was 5.9% for the company. In addition there was an increase in tenant demand for electricity, steam, heat and cooling generated by on-site boilers. DuPont has no control over tenant demand. On a net basis, after accounting for third-party demand, intensity was reduced by 0.9%.

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	Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016	217691	0	201912	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 comprised of a regional environmental leader, a regional Sourcing representative, applicable site representatives and corporate-level representation from the Safety, Health, Environment and Operational Excellence Center and the Sustainable Growth Center. The team is chartered to review site level greenhouse gas emissions allowances and trading activities for ETS compliance and alignment with the DuPont Safety, Health & Environment Commitment.

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 CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits canceled	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 data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					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 USD(\$) capital investment was then determined by dividing the total GHG emissions of the capital project by the USD(\$) amount of capital investment. Based on this value and typical capital expenditures, it was concluded that capital goods is not a relevant GHG Scope 3 category for DuPont.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	1948013	Primary data regarding the electricity and fuel use identified in the 2016 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, were included. The main data	100.00%	91% 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.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			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.		
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Burdens 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	58328	Information on employee commercial air travel is collected by our travel administrator. The segment miles for each route travelled 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 CO2e emissions associated with employee commercial air travel. One difference is that AR4 fuel factors are used in place of the DEFRA fuel factors. More information on the DEFRA air travel accounting methodology is available at:	100.00%	All employee business travel data is provided by the travel partner.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/business-efficiency/reporting/		
Employee commuting	Not relevant, calculated	59000	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 2015 human resource data from July to December 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).	100.00%	As explained in the emissions calculation methodology column, suppliers or value chain partners would not be relevant to this source.
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				Based on a screening analysis, it has been determined that the burdens

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
	provided				of product transportation are expected to be much less than material production burdens.
Processing of sold products	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.
Use of sold products	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.
End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our Scope 3 emissions.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too significant for reporting at this time.
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 process in place

CC14.2a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/15/5115/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/DuPont 2015 GHG Assurance Review Letter_20161018.pdf	Pages 1 & 2	ISO14064-3	94

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
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Change in physical operating conditions	5.2	Increase	

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, 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 regularly engages with NGOs, government representatives, trade associations, civil society organizations, employees, suppliers, and customers to inform the company's climate and sustainability strategy, goals, and reporting efforts. DuPont encourages and is active in dialogues among companies, the scientific community, governments and environmental groups. For example, DuPont supported several initiatives related to COP21, including the White House's American Business Act on Climate pledge in 2015, the Pope's encyclical on climate change, and the Corporate Renewable Energy's Buyer's Principles. In November 2016, DuPont signed the "Business Backs Low-Carbon USA" letter in support of the Paris Climate Agreement. In 2017, DuPont signed a letter, organized by C2ES, to U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and later to U.S. President Trump. Finally, DuPont signed on to a New York Times advertisement encouraging continued participation in the Paris Climate Agreement by the United States. We regularly engage with our customers (for example, through the CDP Supply Chain survey), suppliers, and other members of our value chain directly, through surveys, informal and formal collaborations, and, when appropriate for our suppliers, audits.

Strategy for Prioritization: In some cases, these stakeholders proactively engage with DuPont. For example, customers may seek out DuPont expertise to help them achieve their own climate goals. In these cases, DuPont will collaborate with its customers to understand their goals and performance requirements and seek to develop viable solutions. In other cases, with NGOs and other members of civil society, we select stakeholders for engagement based on their reputation, credibility, and constructiveness. In doing so, we hope to target stakeholders who can help DuPont understand sustainability issues and opportunities relevant to our company, and develop appropriate strategies in response to them. Finally, we have implemented measures, such as communication of our Supplier Code of Conduct, for all suppliers but also have more targeted sustainability and climate programs for priority suppliers based on criteria including size, geography, and other parameters.

Measure of success: Success varies depending on the type of stakeholder engagement. For customers, success may be measured by successful development and commercialization of a product that meets their sustainability goals. For suppliers, success may be successful adherence to the DuPont Supplier Code of Conduct. For other stakeholders in our value chain, success may be awareness and perception, relationship building, or other parameters.

Case study: Our engagement with suppliers, customers, and other members of the value chain is demonstrated through the 10 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. 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.

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

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Active engagement	250	30%	DuPont is implementing a broader supplier sustainability assessment program. This program requires suppliers to report on climate-related issues, among other environmental concerns. We estimate that the program has been rolled out to approximately 30% of strategic and core suppliers as of the end of 2016.

CC14.4c

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

Module: 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
Krysta Harden	Vice President of Public Policy and Chief Sustainability Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

Further Information

CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request