LANXESS AG

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

*LANXESS is a leading specialty chemicals company with sales of EUR 6.7 billion in 2023. The company currently has about 12,800 employees in 32 countries. The core business of LANXESS is the development, manufacturing and marketing of chemical intermediates, additives and consumer protection products. LANXESS is listed in the leading sustainability indices Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World and Europe), ISS (“prime” status), MSCI (AA rating), FTSE4Good, CDP Climate “A“ listed and signatory to the UN Global Compact *** For LANXESS, acting sustainably means being ready for the future. So we are in a position to withstand uncertain times: We are stable, use resources sparingly, take social responsibility, and do business from a long-term perspective. Every business decision at LANXESS takes into account the company’s responsibility for society, environment, climate, and business results. We not only supply our clients with high-quality products, but also actively enable their own innovation and sustainable processes along the value chain. *** LANXESS is serious about climate protection - both in terms of its own carbon footprint and with regard to its impact in the supply chain and societal commitment. “Climate Protection and Energy Efficiency” is one of our five material sustainability topics and as such integral part of LANXESS’ Corporate Strategy, the group-wide risk management system and the agenda of all relevant operational committees. The foundation of LANXESS’ climate strategy is a systematic, centralized GHG management on a group-wide and global scale. With “Climate Neutral 2040”, we established a clear roadmap and defined levers to reduce scope 12 emissions. And with our “Net Zero Value Chain” initiative, we aim at reducing and ultimately neutralizing scope 3 value chain emissions. This firm ambition is reflected in our concrete successive climate goals: 75% reduction of CO2e emissions by 2030 (base year: 2004) • Climate neutral by 2040 • Climate Neutral value chain by 2050. Our 2030 targets and Net Zero targets are verified by the*

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*"Science-based Targets initiative" (SBTi). In addition, beyond our own production processes we are using our knowledge and experience to develop products that either enable climate protection – like lubricants for wind turbines – or have a significantly lower emissions profile compared to their conventional counterparts and thus receive our brand name "Scopeblue". From 2050 on, we aim for a climate neutral product portfolio. To this end, we have developed an engine that automatically calculates the carbon footprint for LANXESS' products – to enable us and our customers to make the right choices on their path to climate neutrality. The knowledge gained also supports our own climate protection and energy efficiency goals. Reporting of environmental goals and data is available in the LANXESS Annual Report 2023, Sustainability section (pp 11-72), https://lanxess.com/en/Investors/Reporting LANXESS has decided to have the environmental management of all its worldwide activities certified to ISO 14001. *** For general information, please see at www.lanxess.com - Company (e.g. Company Overview, Management/Organization), - Products & Solutions (e.g. Business Units, eBusiness incl. Terms & Conditions), - Media (e.g. Press Releases, Publications), - Investor Relations (e.g. Corporate Governance, Investor News, Publications, Shares), - Sustainability (e.g. news, approach, material topics and targets, SDGs, Certificates & Commitment) *** All data above as per June 10th. 2024. *** Forward-Looking Statements: The answers to the questions of the CDP contain forward-looking statements based on current assumptions and forecasts made by LANXESS AG management. Various known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors could lead to material differences between the actual future results, financial situation, development or performance of the company and the estimates given here. Company assumes no liability whatsoever to update these forward-looking statements or to conform them to future events or developments.*
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

6714000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS1501367921

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE0005470405

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CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

D5032B102

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LXS

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B1N8XZ3

LEI number

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(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900PTLRE72EMYIJ77

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

31-546-4482

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Belgium

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☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Germany
☑ Argentina
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:
☑ Yes, for some facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Geolocation data are internally available for 100% of the LANXESS production sites. In the context of CDP Water reporting we only provide information on the aforementioned sites with water related risks.
[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

vFacil6 - Italy - Rio Martino river basin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

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41.542089

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.932682

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The site is one of our four water risk sites. As our four water risk sites have negligible amount of water withdrawal, discharge and consumption amounts, when accounted for individually, the withdrawal, discharge and consumption volumes are reported as an aggregate.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 5 - India 2 - Chambal river basin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.442234

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.406806

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The site is one of our four water risk sites. As our four water risk sites have negligible amount of water withdrawal, discharge and consumption amounts, when accounted for individually, the withdrawal, discharge and consumption volumes are reported as an aggregate.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 7 - China - Dagu River river basin

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(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.077696

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.426219

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The site is one of our four water risk sites. As our four water risk sites have negligible amount of water withdrawal, discharge and consumption amounts, when accounted for individually, the withdrawal, discharge and consumption volumes are reported as an aggregate.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facilities 1, 2 and 3: Niederrhein sites

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.021144

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.982976

(1.8.1.4) Comment

As our 3 "Niederrhein-sites" are located within the maximum distance of 60 km to each other and as they have a shared water risk due to the location next to the river Rhine, they are reported as an aggregate of multiple locations in this section. The coordinates of our biggest site, Leverkusen, were chosen.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

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Facility 4 - India 1 - Narmada river basin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.660095

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.133931

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The site is one of our four water risk sites. As our four water risk sites have negligible amount of water withdrawal, discharge and consumption amounts, when accounted for individually, the withdrawal, discharge and consumption volumes are reported as an aggregate.
[Add row]

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk inorganic chemicals

☑ Fertilizers

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Adipic acid

☑ Polymers

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our Group Function Procurement & Logistics takes into account the protection of human rights, environmental compatibility and compliance with labor standards when procuring goods and services. The guidelines for the supplier selection process are defined in our global procurement policy. This is supported by the connection of external databases, which have a significant influence on the selection and evaluation of suppliers. In addition, only suppliers who have accepted our Business Partner Code of Conduct or have introduced their own comparable regulation and associated management systems in accordance with the UN Global Compact or have issued corresponding compliance declarations will be selected. We reserve the right to verify compliance with our Business Partner Code of Conduct. In addition, we use extended contractual assurances to obligate our direct suppliers to comply with internationally recognized human and environmental rights, and to ensure that they appropriately address compliance with these rights throughout their supply chain. To promote responsible action along the supply chain, we are co-founders of the "Together for Sustainability" (TfS) Initiative. As part of the initiative, suppliers are assessed based on TfS audits and assessments, and the supplier scorecards are shared among the members. The focus of the audit is on compliance with environmental rights, labor and health protection, human rights (including child and forced labor), and business ethics. If the audit results require improvement measures, these will be addressed through an action plan. As a TfS member, the LANXESS Group therefore makes an active contribution to increasing the number of audited suppliers and monitoring and increasing compliance with human rights and associated environmental rights among our suppliers
[Fixed row]

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(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Waste to Energy

☑ Incineration

☑ Landfill

[Fixed row]

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C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Opportunity and risk management is integrated into the planning and forecasting process. Short-term opportunities and risks are assessed as potential deviations from the forecast or budget.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

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Opportunity and risk management is integrated into the planning and forecasting process. Medium-term opportunities and risks are assessed as potential deviations from the five-year business plan.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term opportunities and risks that go beyond the 5 yeras business plan are also assessed. We distinguish between the years 6-10 and greater than 10 years. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

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☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

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☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

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(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Tornado
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to bio-based chemicals
☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

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☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

(1) Opportunity and Risk Identification: Objective of the Identification process is the early detection and creation of transparency of material opportunities and risks, that could lead to a deviation from our targets. Process: A risk catalogue is defined in order to systematize the collection of opportunities and risks and to ensure that all material risks and opportunities are taken into account. We have ensured that all risk categories mentioned in the TCFD are covered by our risk catalogue. All users may report opportunities and risks in all risk categories. However, for clear responsibilities and to avoid duplications, for each risk category it is determined which organizational units are primarily responsible for identifying and assessing relevant risks. Risks can either be identified and assessed directly by the Risk Owner or alternatively by a Non-Risk Owner: Wherever a Group Function fulfils an evaluating function for a Business Unit, the Group Function must report matters which may result in deviations from the forecasted EBITDA. (2) Assessment process: Short-, medium- and long-term opportunities and risks are assessed twice a year in the context of the forecasting and the target/planning process. When assessing a risk with a potential impact on society and environment, a defined group of employees (PTSE, HR and COM) is automatically informed of this risk. In addition, at the end of the group-wide risk assessment period, all risks that may have an impact on society and environment are reviewed in a defined working group before the risks are reported to and reviewed by the Corporate Risk Committee. The Risk Owners submit the information in the Risk Management Software, the responsible Risk Champions review and discuss the findings with their heads of department and approve the risks and opportunities in the Risk software. All opportunities and risks are then analysed and prioritized by Group Function Controlling. The Group Function Controlling compiles the top risks and opportunities (in terms of the expected financial impact as well as impact on LANXESS' reputation and Impact on society & environment) together with the measures. 3) Response to Risk and Opportunities After the identification and assessment the Risk Owner determines the

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appropriate risk management strategy. The strategic measure follows the approaches of risk management: a) limitation of risks / (exploitation of opportunity) by implementing measures that limit the risk, e.g. reduction of CO2 emissions; b) transfer of risks, e.g. by divesting the affected asset; c) setting up a provision and d) acceptance of risk, the risk is accepted as the assessment and management process lead to the conclusion that the overall business strategy and objective is expected to be achieved despite the risk. The appropriate approach is selected based on the risk appetite. The risk management takes place throughout the year as it is an ongoing task. Regular exchange on new development takes places in climate-related committees, e.g. the Sustainability Committee. Process for reviewing the applied risk management measure: Twice a year (every 6 months) in the context of the forecasting and the targeting/planning in an official process all risks and opportunities are reported, The Corporate Risk Committee as the main oversight function analyses and validates if the key opportunities and risks and their development are properly managed from a group perspective.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Of course there are interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The first interconnection is the scenario analysis. Here it is analysed how the future will change and what it will have for impacts. Of course you have the risks on the one hand, which can be assessed and the impact can be evaluated. On the other hand, the opportunities can be derived, including an evaluation of the impact. The second interconnection became clear in the strategic analysis of our business units. Here we developed different possible future scenarios und discussed with BU management teams the possible implications. Here also the result was not only a better understanding of the risks, but also the opportunities, inclusive its impacts.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

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Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The sites were identified as water risk sites after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment. The water risk assessment helps to prioritize our sites based on the magnitude of water risk, and it lays the foundation for context-based targets and measures for the site. Our main indicators for water risk are the water stress score and the specific water withdrawal per ton of product. The water stress score is the average of the current and future water stress, and therefore reflects the current situation as well as the expected future change (in a pessimistic scenario with higher population growth and a lower rate of urbanization). To assess current and future water stress the WRI Aqueduct tool was used. The second indicator is the specific water withdrawal per ton of product. The less water a site withdraws for production, the lower the risk posed by water scarcity. The 4 identified water risk sites are situated in areas with extremely high water stress. We are continuously working to improve our water management and become water stewards at the site. All identified water risk sites shared two water-related targets until 2023: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). Both targets were achieved.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Water risk sites_Background Paper Water.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

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Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Each opportunity and risk is measured in three dimensions, thereof one quantitative and two qualitative dimensions: a) Financial Impact (quantitative) b) Impact on LANXESS' reputation (qualitative) c) Impact on society and environment (qualitative) a) Financial Impact: Regarding Financial Impact, the quantifiable indicator(s) used to define substantive financial or strategic impact is the expected EBITDA impact. All opportunities and risks including climate related ones have a substantive financial or strategic impact, if they meet one of the following criteria: i) Opportunities and risks which have more than 1 mEUR expected EBITDA-impact after

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countermeasures ii) Risks which have an expected EBITDA impact, that was reduced by more than 10 mEUR through the implementation of countermeasures iii) New opportunities or risks which have an expected impact of more than 5 mEUR after measures. These opportunities and risks must be reported ad-hoc. Opportunities and risks having an impact on several Business Units are aggregated for an evaluation of the impact on corporate level (e.g. low Rhine water). These thresholds guarantee that the information is comprehensive and not just limited to material risks. Further these thresholds guarantee, that risks that could jeopardize the future of the company as a going concern, are being detected. bc) Impact on LANXESS' reputation and on society and environment: If an opportunity or a risk is evaluated with highest ranking (as defined below, i.e. "critical impact") according to an assessment of senior management in category b) or c) it will be also marked as opportunity or risk with substantive impact. The assessment is qualitative and is divided into five different classes depending on the following criteria for b) & c): -its impact on people and/or the environment, -the possibility to remediate consequences and -the geographical scope of the impact. When assessing a risk with a potential impact on society and environment, a defined group of employees (PTSE, HR and COM) is automatically informed of this risk. In addition, at the end of the group-wide risk assessment period, all risks that may have an impact on society and environment are reviewed in a defined working group before the risks are reported to and reviewed by the Corporate Risk Committee.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

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Policies and processes: The LANXESS Directive "Recording and reporting of HSE Performance Data & Performance Indicators" is the internal policy that defines responsibilities and procedures. According to this directive, the group function PTSE identifies and classifies the relevant water pollutants ("long list"), based on materiality and reporting requirements (e.g. GRI, CSRD). This "long list" of indicators is than provided to the sites for reporting. Based on the respective permit and technical specification on site, the sites develop a measurement plan for the relevant water pollutants. Standards: Globally, we base our actions on ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 for quality and environmental management. We report in line with GRI and for the reporting year 2024 and onwards in line with EU CSRD. These standards define the indicators and metrics we use. Heavy metals, total organic carbon (TOC), Phosphorous and Nitrogen. Starting in 2021, Adsorbable Organic Halides (AOX) and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) have been included. Reporting is done on quarterly basis and on BU-plant level. LANXESS only reports pollutant volumes after treatment to measure the impact on the environment.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

POPs - Persistent Organic Pollutants (Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants): POPs are the organic pollutants which are found to be resistant to environmental degradation and lead to bio-accumulation. They are easily transported to other locations via wind and water. They accumulate in the food chain causing serious health problems like reproductive and immune system deficits in humans on ingestion.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Water recycling

INTERNAL

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Impact minimization: (1) Assessment of infrastructure: HSE-compliance checks are performed on regular basis (risk-based approach). The existing infrastructure is assessed during the site inspection. (2) Compliance: We are compliant with the locally defined standards and go beyond by using globally standardizes processes defined in our directives. (3) Accidents prevention: The Directive "Process & Plant Safety" defines hazards and safety review processes that have to be considered during routine operations as well as start-up or shut-downs, maintenance, or non-routine operations. Site specific response plans define mitigation measures. (4) Product use: The site personnel is trained on regular basis. Our products are assessed and labeled (MSDS) to prevent pollution from the customers end. (5) Water recycling/ Discharge: At LANXESS we are using water in cycles, wherever possible (e.g. for cooling). Contaminated water is treated either onsite or send to external treatment according to the site permit. Effluent data is monitored via HSE Performance Data to ensure continuous improvements in the handling of discharged water. Measurement of success: The success of all the combined measures can be seen in decreasing trends for the water pollutant an in continuous low/decreasing number of environmental related incidents.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals (Inorganic pollutants): Heavy metals are classified as toxic and probable carcinogens. They can cause multiple organ damage in humans and animals on ingestion. Plants experience cellular damage upon exposure to heavy metals. They also adversely affect the soil and water biodiversity.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

INTERNAL

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Impact minimization: (1) Assessment of infrastructure: HSE-compliance checks are performed on regular basis (risk-based approach). The existing infrastructure is assessed during the site inspection. (2) Compliance: We are compliant with the locally defined standards and go beyond by using globally standardizes processes defined in our directives. (3) Accidents prevention: The Directive "Process & Plant Safety" defines hazards and safety review processes that have to be considered during routine operations as well as start-up or shut-downs, maintenance, or non-routine operations. Site specific response plans define mitigation measures. (4) Product use: The site personnel is trained on regular basis. Our products are assessed and labeled (MSDS) to prevent pollution from the customers end. (5) Water recycling/ Discharge: At LANXESS we are using water in cycles, wherever possible (e.g. for cooling). Contaminated water is treated either onsite or send to external treatment according to the site permit. Effluent data is monitored via HSE Performance Data to ensure continuous improvements in the handling of discharged water. Measurement of success: The success of all the combined measures can be seen in decreasing trends for the water pollutant an in continuous low/decreasing number of environmental related incidents.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphorus (Phosphates):Too much phosphorus can cause increased growth of algae and large aquatic plants. This can result in decreased levels of dissolved oxygen leading to eutrophication. High levels of phosphorus can also lead to algae blooms that produce algal toxins which can be harmful to human and animal health.

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(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Impact minimization: (1) Assessment of infrastructure: HSE-compliance checks are performed on regular basis (risk-based approach). The existing infrastructure is assessed during the site inspection. (2) Compliance: We are compliant with the locally defined standards and go beyond by using globally standardizes processes defined in our directives. (3) Accidents prevention: The Directive "Process & Plant Safety" defines hazards and safety review processes that have to be considered during routine operations as well as start-up or shut-downs, maintenance, or non-routine operations. Site specific response plans define mitigation measures. (4) Product use: The site personnel is trained on regular basis. Our products are assessed and labeled (MSDS) to prevent pollution from the customers end. (5) Water recycling/ Discharge: At LANXESS we are using water in cycles, wherever possible (e.g. for cooling). Contaminated water is treated either onsite or send to external treatment according to the site permit. Effluent data is monitored via HSE Performance Data to ensure continuous improvements in the handling of discharged water. Measurement of success: The success of all the combined measures can be seen in decreasing trends for the water pollutant an in continuous low/decreasing number of environmental related incidents.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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Nitrogen (Nitrates):Nitrogen and phosphorus are important nutrients in aquatic ecosystems. However, when they are present in high concentrations, they can become pollutants that cause eutrophication. This process leads to an increase in suspended particles due to large amounts of macro-algae, which reduces water clarity and can harm aquatic habitats by shading submerged vegetation.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Impact minimization: (1) Assessment of infrastructure: HSE-compliance checks are performed on regular basis (risk-based approach). The existing infrastructure is assessed during the site inspection. (2) Compliance: We are compliant with the locally defined standards and go beyond by using globally standardizes processes defined in our directives. (3) Accidents prevention: The Directive "Process & Plant Safety" defines hazards and safety review processes that have to be considered during routine operations as well as start-up or shut-downs, maintenance, or non-routine operations. Site specific response plans define mitigation measures. (4) Product use: The site personnel is trained on regular basis. Our products are assessed and labeled (MSDS) to prevent pollution from the customers end. (5) Water recycling/ Discharge: At LANXESS we are using water in cycles, wherever possible (e.g. for cooling). Contaminated water is treated either onsite or send to external treatment according to the site permit. Effluent data is monitored via HSE Performance Data to ensure continuous improvements in the handling of discharged water. Measurement of success: The success of all the combined measures can be seen in decreasing trends for the water pollutant an in continuous low/decreasing number of environmental related incidents.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

AOX - Adsorbable Organic Halides (Other synthetic organic compounds):AOX is the measure of halogen compounds load at a sampling site such as soil, water or waste. The halogen compounds when found in soil are known to create non-degradable metal complexes, increasing soil toxicity and accumulating in the food chain of aquatic organisms.- When found in water bodies, they are known to produce mutagenic compounds, which when ingested by humans could cause several abnormalities in development and reproduction in humans through long half-lives and mimicking hormone receptors.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Impact minimization: (1) Assessment of infrastructure: HSE-compliance checks are performed on regular basis (risk-based approach). The existing infrastructure is assessed during the site inspection. (2) Compliance: We are compliant with the locally defined standards and go beyond by using globally standardizes processes defined in our directives. (3) Accidents prevention: The Directive "Process & Plant Safety" defines hazards and safety review processes that have to be considered during routine operations as well as start-up or shut-downs, maintenance, or non-routine operations. Site specific response plans define mitigation measures. (4) Product use: The site personnel is trained on regular basis. Our products are assessed and labeled (MSDS) to prevent pollution from the customers end. (5) Water recycling/ Discharge: At LANXESS we are using water in cycles, wherever possible (e.g. for cooling). Contaminated water is treated either onsite or send to external treatment according to the site permit. Effluent data is monitored via HSE Performance Data to ensure continuous improvements in the handling of discharged water. Measurement of success: The success of all the combined measures can be seen in decreasing trends for the water pollutant an in continuous low/decreasing number of environmental related incidents.

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Row 7

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

TOC - Total Organic Carbon (Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants):High concentration of organic content in aquatic ecosystems leads to eutrophication. This results in increase of suspended particles owing to extensive macro algal blooms, decrease of water clarity which in turn leads to the destruction of aquatic habitat by shading of submerged vegetation.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Impact minimization: (1) Assessment of infrastructure: HSE-compliance checks are performed on regular basis (risk-based approach). The existing infrastructure is assessed during the site inspection. (2) Compliance: We are compliant with the locally defined standards and go beyond by using globally standardizes processes defined in our directives. (3) Accidents prevention: The Directive "Process & Plant Safety" defines hazards and safety review processes that have to be considered during routine operations as well as start-up or shut-downs, maintenance, or non-routine operations. Site specific response plans define mitigation measures. (4) Product use: The site personnel is trained on regular basis. Our products are assessed and labeled (MSDS) to prevent pollution from the customers end. (5) Water

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recycling/ Discharge: At LANXESS we are using water in cycles, wherever possible (e.g. for cooling). Contaminated water is treated either onsite or send to external treatment according to the site permit. Effluent data is monitored via HSE Performance Data to ensure continuous improvements in the handling of discharged water. Measurement of success: The success of all the combined measures can be seen in decreasing trends for the water pollutant an in continuous low/decreasing number of environmental related incidents.
[Add row]

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C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

LANXESS suppliers are seen and treated as an extension of our value chain. We believe that our suppliers are business partners, and the aim is to foster long-term cooperative partnerships that drive success and add value for society. This can only be achieved on the basis, among other things, of the extent to which our business partners share our social and environmental values. Our supplier code of conduct makes sure that the suppliers we work with share our principles when it comes to safeguarding the environment. From both the TfS Assessments and TfS Audits a Corrective Action Plan is generated, and shared between the inviting company (LANXESS) and the supplier. This assessment helps us identify any risks that exist in our supply chain and develop countermeasures before it has a substantive impact on our operational activities. Although the procurement spends is an important factor, we also look at various other factors to identify risks. These

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factors include, but are not limited to, contract duration, strategic importance, business impact, previous CSR ratings, category and country risks. Positive steps and improvements have been made in the formalization of our risk based approach of identification of suppliers. This will strengthen and support our focus on sustainability as supplier CSR rating will be fundamental in the decision making process. One example: With low river Rhine levels, risks were identified in our supply chain with regards to logistics and transportation of important raw materials and products. So, as risk mitigation measure alternative logistics and supply options were developed. As water risks are shared risks for all stakeholders in a basin, LANXESS also signed the "Low Water Action Plan" for the river Rhine together with other industry partners and the local authorities, to mitigate these risks at catchment level as a long term solution to this water issue. All these risk identification processes provides us enough time in advance to review and change our supply chain strategies and partners as and when required. Thats why we come to the conclusion that no substantive impact is anticipated at the moment.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

After the deconsolitation of the business unit HPM, LANXESS is not a plastic producing company anymore. Nevertheless parts of our product portfolio can be used and are used for plastic production of our costumers (e.g. additives or colorants).
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Argentina
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

LANXESS, a global specialty chemicals company, faces a significant risk associated with the potential introduction of CO2 taxes on its scope 1 and scope 2 emissions not under CO2 tax regime right now. While certain emissions are already subject to taxation, the expansion of tax regimes to include currently untaxed emissions could have profound implications for LANXESS' operations, financial performance, and competitive position. This could arise from the necessity to invest in emission reduction technologies, purchase carbon allowances in a cap-and-trade system, or simply pay higher taxes on emissions. A further effect is the potential for

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a competitive disadvantage compared to companies operating in regions with less stringent or no CO2 taxation. If LANXESS operates in countries or regions that impose higher CO2 taxes, it may face higher production costs than competitors based in areas with lower or no taxation. This could erode LANXESS' competitiveness and result in the loss of market share to less burdened rivals.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

LANXESS, a global specialty chemicals company, faces a significant risk associated with the potential introduction of CO2 taxes on its scope 1 and scope 2 emissions not under CO2 tax regime right now. While certain emissions are already subject to taxation, the expansion of tax regimes to include currently untaxed emissions could have profound implications for LANXESS' operations, financial performance, and competitive position. The Risk of CO2 Taxes: The primary risk for LANXESS lies in the potential financial burden imposed by CO2 taxes on its scope 1 and scope 2 emissions not under CO2 tax regime right now. Currently, many countries are adopting or considering carbon pricing mechanisms as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change. These mechanisms often involve levying taxes on carbon emissions or implementing cap-and-trade systems. Should CO2 taxes be extended to cover all scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, LANXESS would likely face increased costs. This could arise from the necessity to invest in emission reduction technologies, purchase carbon allowances in a cap-and-trade system, or simply pay higher taxes on emissions. The financial impact of these additional costs could reduce LANXESS' profitability and potentially affect its ability to compete in the market.

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(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

62500000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

62500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The method to estimate the financial impact of regional/national carbon price systems is based on the scope 1 and 2 emissions of LANXESS globally, but outside existing tax regimes and trading schemes. In total 800 kt of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions were identified globally, that are not under carbon tax regimes right now. For the CO2 prices the APS (Announced Pledges by 2030 Scenario) of the IEA was used. We used the data for 2030 even if it is regarded as a mid-term risk to be more conservative. This scenario assumes that governments will meet, in full and on time, the climate commitments they have made, including their Nationally Determined Contributions and longer-term net zero emissions targets. This Scenario is updated on a yearly basis. As mentioned in the public scenario of the IEA, we used the CO2 prices: 135 USD / t CO2 for advances economies within the Announced Pledges scenario 40 USD / t CO2 for emerging markets and developing economies within the Announced Pledges scenario. Details for the country mapping to these groups can be found in the official APS scenario. In a last step we multiplied on a country level the current emissions not being under carbon tax regime yet with the respective country specific CO2 price and sum up these values. Since almost all of our emissions are in advanced economies and we applied a conservative currency transformation rate for EUR/USD, we end up with an average price of 125 EUR per ton CO2. Simplified calculation for estimation purposes of addition costs: 500 kt scope 1 and 2 emissions x 125 EUR/t CO2 62,5m EUR. We have performed this calculation on more detailed level, but the respective description does not fit into this text field. To conclude: If we will not won't reduce our emissions at all our scope 1 and scope 2 would fall under carbon tax regime with the prices of the APS scenario the additional operating cost are estimated to up to 62,5m EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

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20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In the context of the LANXESS Climate Neutral 2040 strategy, LANXESS will invest up to 100 m in climate protection projects within 5 years. This results in a total of up to 20,000,000 per year for climate protection projects. Calculation: 100 m / 5 years 20 m/year These projects include both the energy efficiency projects technology development projects, which will result in new plants or plant modifications. In addition to this risk, also other risks are also minimized with this investment. It is therefore not possible to precisely allocate the sum to the individual risks. The political relations mentioned above are rather insignificant in terms of costs compared to the 20,000,000 both in terms of absolute amount and fluctuation in the individual years and can therefore be neglected. Timescale of this project: Up to 100m capex will be spent until 2025. Energy efficiency is an permanent topic.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

By fulfilling our 2030 target and becoming climate neutral until 2040 we will reduce our risk by 1/3 until 2030 and by 90% until 2040. This ambitious emission reduction pathway will be reached with: a) improving energy efficiency and b) major reduction projects based on technology development. Further LANXESS' political relations assesses drafts for CO2 pricing schemes in the countries. LANXESS provides input to transition pathways. This will enable the regulator to set up smart CO2 regimes. Example: Situation: To continue manufacturing products at the Leverkusen Verbund site that are both cost competitive and have a low CO2 footprint, production must be continuously optimized. Task: The energy consumption of NHF (Nitriding Hydrogenation Fractionation) plant, which is an essential component of the Verbund site, should be further optimised. Action: In the NHF plant there are strippers in which unwanted substances, the vapours, are extracted. LANXESS started a project, so that the energy of the vapours can now be used to reduce the energy of the low-boiling column and thus optimise the overall energy consumption. Result: About 5,000 MWh can be saved by this project per year. About 500 k investment was needed for the project. Timescale of this project: This project is already implemented and the Savings will support our operating profit every year. There is no plan to shut this plant down in the future.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

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Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Narmada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

All the four water risk sites are situated in areas with extremely high water stress current and in the future. As chemical production sites, all four sites rely on water for production processes, cooling and/or sanitation. Not having water available in the needed quality or quantity might lead to production risks as limitation of growth and in worst case production capacity has to be limited. The risk sites were identified after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment using "current water stress" and "water stress in a 10-years pessimistic scenario" as main indicators. The assessment was done with WRI Aqueduct. All four sites have two shared water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish site-specific targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of the risk, including costs for respond, is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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To specifically address water risk sites identified by the water risk analysis, we decided to define two site-specific targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). These two target only account for the four Water Risk Sites. We are continuously working to improve our water management. This includes site-specific action plans, collaborative and multi-stakeholder water projects to address shared basin risks and best water practices on site. Moreover, we developed a LANXESS-specific Water Stewardship Standard that is based on accepted standards and reflects the special needs of our company.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Seasonal supply variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rhine

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

INTERNAL

Longer periods of drought can mean that rivers carry less water. For LANXESS, this is particularly crucial for the Rhine, as the Lower Rhine sites are the largest production sites for LANXESS, and shipping is essential for the supply of raw materials as well as the transport of products. Insufficient supply with raw materials and feed-stock due to strong limitations in ship and barge transportation in case of low level of river Rhine could lead to serious impacts in production volumes or even shutdowns of plants. This risk was qualified as substantive.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

INTERNAL

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of the risk, including costs for respond, is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

LANXESS Action plan: LANXESS developed an step by step response plan for the scenario of low water levels effecting our production sites at the river Rhine. - Logistics: First of all, the storage capacities and storage ranges were considered. Next, alternative supply routes such as road or rail were identified and evaluated. Prices, including premium due to scarce availability, were used for the analysis. As risk mitigation measure alternative logistics and supply options were developed. - Crisis management team: In case of a critically low water levels, a predefined crisis management team meets. As the three Lower-Rhine sites are organized in a chemical park, it also consists of other companies and service providers. As water risks are shared risks for all stakeholders in a basin, LANXESS signed the "Low Water Action Plan" for the river Rhine together with other industry partners and the local authorities. This action plan focuses on the above mentioned sites. In order to meet the climate change-related challenges for freight transport on the river Rhine, the plan sets out a total of eight short-, medium- and long-term measures in the fields of "information provision," "transport and logistics," "infrastructure" and "long-term solutions". measures. One example is the creation and utilization of additional storage capacities as well as to increase the availability of low-water suitable ship types. In an interview of the CHEManager the COO of LANXESS calls for more speed in implementation: "These are all valid points, but implementation of the action plan has been slow so far. We urgently need more speed here. We advocate making the "Low Water Rhine" action plan a matter for the federal states and, for example, setting up a commission at the federal state level to drive implementation forward."

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

INTERNAL

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Nagda (India): Chambal River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

All the four water risk sites are situated in areas with extremely high water stress current and in the future. As chemical production sites, all four sites rely on water for production processes, cooling and/or sanitation. Not having water available in the needed quality or quantity might lead to production risks as limitation of growth and in worst case production capacity has to be limited. The risk sites were identified after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment using "current water stress" and "water stress in a 10-years pessimistic scenario" as main indicators. The assessment was done with WRI Aqueduct. All four sites have two shared water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish site-specific targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

INTERNAL

The financial impact of the risk, including costs for respond, is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To specifically address water risk sites identified by the water risk analysis, we decided to define two site-specific targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). These two target only account for the four Water Risk Sites. We are continuously working to improve our water management. This includes site-specific action plans, collaborative and multi-stakeholder water projects to address shared basin risks and best water practices on site. Moreover, we developed a LANXESS-specific Water Stewardship Standard that is based on accepted standards and reflects the special needs of our company. Example for Nagda (India): No water is discharged outside the site ("zero liquid discharge"). All available water is recycled and recovered for reuse within the site, which leads to huge water savings.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Latina (Italy): Rio Martino River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

All the four water risk sites are situated in areas with extremely high water stress current and in the future. As chemical production sites, all four sites rely on water for production processes, cooling and/or sanitation. Not having water available in the needed quality or quantity might lead to production risks as limitation of growth and in worst case production capacity has to be limited. The risk sites were identified after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment using "current water stress" and "water stress in a 10-years pessimistic scenario" as main indicators. The assessment was done with WRI Aqueduct. All four sites have two shared water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

INTERNAL

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish site-specific targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of the risk, including costs for respond, is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To specifically address water risk sites identified by the water risk analysis, we decided to define two site-specific targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). These two target only account for the four Water Risk Sites. We are continuously working to improve our water management. This includes site-specific action plans, collaborative and multi-stakeholder water projects to address shared basin risks and best water practices on site. Moreover, we developed a LANXESS-specific Water Stewardship Standard that is based on accepted standards and reflects the special needs of our company. Example for Latina (Italy): In order to be more efficient new cooling-towers were installed and a switch over to existing cooling towers was made wherever possible. This already resulted in huge water savings and a reduction in water withdrawal amounts.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

INTERNAL

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Qingdao (China): Dagu River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

All the four water risk sites are situated in areas with extremely high water stress current and in the future. As chemical production sites, all four sites rely on water for production processes, cooling and/or sanitation. Not having water available in the needed quality or quantity might lead to production risks as limitation of growth and in worst case production capacity has to be limited. The risk sites were identified after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment using "current water stress" and "water stress in a 10-years pessimistic scenario" as main indicators. The assessment was done with WRI Aqueduct. All four sites have two shared water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish site-specific targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

INTERNAL

The financial impact of the risk, including costs for respond, is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To specifically address water risk sites identified by the water risk analysis, we decided to define two site-specific targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). These two target only account for the four Water Risk Sites. We are continuously working to improve our water management. This includes site-specific action plans, collaborative and multi-stakeholder water projects to address shared basin risks and best water practices on site. Moreover, we developed a LANXESS-specific Water Stewardship Standard that is based on accepted standards and reflects the special needs of our company.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Calculation is shown in question above.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Rhine

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

INTERNAL

(3.2.11) Please explain

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Narmada

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

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Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Chambal river basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

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Italy

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Martino river basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Dagu River river basin

INTERNAL

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The financial impact of the risk is calculated and available for internal risk assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail. [Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

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	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*In the reporting year LANXESS was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ Germany ETS

☑ Washington CAR - ETS

☑ Netherlands carbon tax

☑ Canada federal fuel charge

☑ Other carbon tax, please specify **:UK "buy-out fee" to the Environment agency in the UK which is in effect a carbon tax; German BEHG**

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

37

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

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0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

508718

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

271552

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

With regard to the EU emissions trading, some of LANXESS' chemical plants are under the regime of the fourth EU-ETS trading period (2021-2030). The aim is to comply with all the compliance requirements and to be one of the most efficient players in every area. We are aiming for a at least balanced situation with respect to allowances. Our allowance management system is geared towards satisfying the compliance requirements. EU ETS installations are embedded in our group-wide

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energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. This will help us to address shortages in the EU ETS. Since the decline in allocated of free certificates has already defined for the current trading period until 2030, our strategy for the years until 2030 is to try to implement sufficient energy efficiency / decarbonisation projects in order to avoid having to buy additional certificates.

Germany ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

7

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

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0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The German ETS (BEHG) prices fuels of the distributor, not the consumer. The distributor must purchase national CO2 certificates according to the CO2 content of the fuels it supplies and passes the costs on to its customers. As LXS itself was not a distributor in 2023, no CO2 certificates had to be purchased. Nevertheless, LXS has passed on the CO2 costs of its suppliers.

Washington CAR - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

9

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

68859

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

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0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

65000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

With regard to the Washington ETS trading, only the plant in Kalama is under the regime of the Washington ETS. The aim is to comply with all the compliance requirements and to be one of the most efficient players in every area. We are aiming for a at least balanced situation with respect to allowances. Our allowance management system is geared towards satisfying the compliance requirements. Washington ETS installations are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. This will help us to address shortages in the ETS.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Canada federal fuel charge

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

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(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

2

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

280000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Elmira is in the process of applying to the OBPS program which should reduce these costs going forward. Emissions in Canada are also embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan.

Netherlands carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The Dutch ETS is a CO2 minimum pricing system that only takes effect if the EU ETS price falls below the national CO2 price. This was not the case in 2023.

Other carbon tax, please specify

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(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

7

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

1200000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

UK “buy-out fee” to the Environment agency in the UK which is in effect a carbon tax. Emissions in the UK are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. German BEHG: Some of LANXESS' chemical plants that are out of the scope of the ETS consume natural gas that is subject to the BEHG. The aim is to comply with all the compliance requirements and to be one of the most efficient players in every area. These plants are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. [Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

EU ETS With regard to the EU emissions trading, some of LANXESS' chemical plants are under the regime of the fourth EU-ETS trading period (2021-2030). The aim is to comply with all the compliance requirements and to be one of the most efficient players in every area. We are aiming for a at least balanced situation with respect to allowances. Our allowance management system is geared towards satisfying the compliance requirements. EU ETS installations are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. This will help us to address shortages in the EU ETS. Since the decline in allocated of free certificates has already defined for the current trading period until 2030, our strategy for the years until 2030 is to try to implement sufficient energy efficiency / decarbonisation projects in order to avoid having to buy additional certificates. Result of one action and timescale for Implementation: We set up a projekt for CO2 reduction via process optimization for plant in Leverkusen. This means in detail, that we develop a modern direct separation technology for product and by-products, instead of multistep chemical separation process. A mixture of two isomers of this product is not separable by distillation. At the moment, it is chemically derivatized, separated by distillation, and then chemically transformed back into the original entity. The action is, that we are investigating, if modern separation methods like SMB (simulated moving bed) chromatography are a versatile

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technology for an industrial scale separation for this difficult to handle system. The CO2 savings for scope 1 and 2 are based on completely skipping two chemical process steps. In addition, overall raw material efficiency will also increase supporting our scope 3 goal and reducing waste also. It was decided to proceed with this innovation project. Timescale: This project will be fully implemented until 2030. Canada federal fuel charge In principal our site in Elmira is in the process of applying to the OBPS program which should reduce these costs going forward. The OBPS is applying for fuels and CO2-intensive plants >50.000 t CO2 p.a.. Emissions in Canada are also embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to pay the federal fuel charge every year on time, reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. UK "buy-out fee" to the Environment agency in the UK which is in effect a carbon tax. Emissions in the UK are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to pay the "Buy-out fee" charge every year on time, to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. German BEHG With regard to the German BEHG, some of LANXESS' chemical plants that are out of the scope of the ETS consume natural gas that is subject to the BEHG. The aim is to comply with all the compliance requirements and to be one of the most efficient players in every area. These plants are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. This will help us to reduce the CO2-princing burdens under the BEHG. Washington ETS With regard to the Washington ETS, some of LANXESS' chemical plants are under its the regime. The aim is to comply with all the compliance requirements and to be one of the most efficient players in every area. We are aiming for a at least balanced situation with respect to allowances. Our allowance management system is geared towards satisfying the compliance requirements. Washington ETS installations are embedded in our group-wide energy and environment management system. Our strategy is to reduce our emissions gradually and project wise according to our low carbon transition plan. This will help us to address shortages in the Washington ETS.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

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Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Argentina
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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Lithium-Ion batteries play a key role in future technology solutions for mobility, energy storage and consumer electronics. The trend towards electro-mobility is driving investment in the mass production of battery cells. Europe will account for up to a third of global production capacity for battery cells by 2030. The local demand for processed chemicals and materials, which account for approx. 60-70% of total battery cell costs, is correspondingly high. LANXESS is one of the leading manufacturers of several materials and components like electrolyte formulations and raw materials for conductive salts. Due to the massive build-up of production capacities for lithium-ion batteries in Europe, the demand for all materials and components will also grow strongly, which leads to increased net sales.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If we generate an additional 55 m in sales for raw materials as described below and we assume an EBITDA and cash margin of about 20%, we can assume that the cash flow and EBITDA margin will improve in the double-digit million euro range.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

70000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

With the rapid growth of electric vehicles, the total demand for Lithium-Ion batteries in Europe is expected to reach more than 1000 GWh in 2030. According to the market research database "Benchmark Minerals Intelligence" the expected local cell capacity in Europe will be approx. 800 GWh/a by 2030. With the establishment of local cell production and the ramp-up of electrolyte formulation capacities in Europe, the demand for conductive salt LiPF6 – a key component for electrolyte formulations – will also increase and local supply will be preferred. Assuming, that a total of 800 GWh/a of local cell capacities need to be supplied with electrolytes and conductive salts and considering an addressable market size of 600 GWh/a (LANXESS assumption: utilization rate, imported material etc.), this will result in a total demand of approx. 60 kt/a of conductive salt LiPF6. 0,83 kg electrolyte formulations is required for 1 kWh cell capacity. Calculation for local LiPF6 demand in Europe: 600 GWh/a x 0,83 kt/GWh x 12% share of LiPF6 60 kt/a Based on current market prices for LiPF6 of approx. 12-14 EUR/kg and a cost share for raw materials of approx. 60 – 70%, the market value for these raw materials (AHF, PCl3 and Li2CO3) is estimated approx. 500 mEUR, thereof AHF and PCl3 accounting for a market value of 220 mEUR. Calculation LiPF6 market value: 60,000 t x 12,000-14,000 EUR/t 720 – 840 mEUR raw materials (AHF, PCl3 and Li2CO3) accounting for 60-70% of LiPF6 market value: 500 m Cost share of AHF and PCl3 accounting for 25-30% of LiPF6 market value: 220 m LANXESS is backwards integrated in key raw materials for conductive salt LiPF6 and can significantly participate in the LiPF6 production with major assets in EU for the manufacturing of key raw materials such as hydrofluoric acid and phosphorus trichloride. LANXESS is well positioned with its integrated asset network, so a 25% market share in the range of 220 mEUR of these two raw materials in Europe, leading to approx. 55 mEUR sales, seems to be a realistic opportunity. Calculation: 25% share of market value (for AHF and PCl3) of 220 mEUR 55 mEUR, so we take a corridor of 40-70 mEUR sales. To clarify: The opportunity is solely based on selling raw materials into that developing industry, further downstream steps to be evaluated later on.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

225000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize Opportunity: As of January 2024, the corporate New Business Development Group of LANXESS is operational. Its primary task is to generate additional sales in various growth fields e.g. battery chemicals, recycling and semiconductors by addressing cross-functional growth projects, leveraging new business opportunities and driving innovation projects in these fields. The New Business Development Group currently employees 4 full-time employees (FTEs). Cost

INTERNAL

*to realize opportunity: The New Business Development Group creates costs of 0.6m p.a. This includes mainly the personnel costs of the 4 employees. To realize this opportunity, 1,5 FTE is required Calculation: 1,5 employees * 150,000 p.a. 225,000 Case study: Situation: LANXESS will drive the opportunity with thorough focus to create additional sales, especially for the e-mobility sector, i.e. LiPF6 for batteries. Task: In order to have a cross functional approach the New Business Development Group is working on new concepts for innovation and marketing in various technology fields, e.g. battery chemicals and recycling. One task is to attract technology partners to localize an integrated value chain for electrolyte salts. Action: The newly created business development positions analyse the different technologies and players in the market and coordinate go-to market approaches for the different Business Units. Result: LANXESS will be able to generate new contracts for raw material supply from advanced battery chemicals producers. Timescale: The New Business Development Group had been founded already, employees are hired and we are trying to realize this and further opportunities until 2030.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

LANXESS is showcasing its comprehensive portfolio of advanced materials and innovative solutions for battery materials and applications in electromobility at the Battery Show Europe and the Battery Show North America, and is in regular exchange with (technology) partners and manufacturers worldwide to promote the Chempark sites with its unique raw material set-up and backwards-integration as highly suitable hub for the production of battery chemicals (e.g. LiPF6, LiFSI and other key battery materials)

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Germany

☑ India

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rhine

☑ Other, please specify

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Regarding climate adaptation increased water stress in many regions and countries is a direct consequence of climate change. Opportunities and not only challenges can be found in water scarcity and pollution. Experts estimate the annual water demand to reach 6,900 bn m³ in 2030, creating a shortfall of 2,700 bn m³. Contamination of water supplies is increasing at the same time due to an increasing rate of urbanization and water scarcity due to climate change. The need for safe drinking water is increasing as municipal sources vary from rivers to underground water to seawater along coastal areas. All these sources are often polluted and contain a significant amount of dissolved metals. This global water supply gap of approx. 40 % creates a business opportunity for LANXESS, as solution provider for water treatment and water extraction technologies. The market for ion exchange resins will grow at a CAGR of 4% from 2023-2028, with higher growth rates for the specialty segment. This will increase the market by 300m (from 1.7bn in 2023 to 2.1bn in 2028). LANXESS's approach is winning a significant share of this absolute growth of 400m. To accompany this fast market growth and to gain a significant share of this growth, LANXESS invested in R&D collaborations with educational scientific institutes and R&D cooperation with customer and plans to increase its production capacities for ion exchange resins.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

*Case Study Situation: The demand for products to implement water purification is increasing. Task: LANXESS is to expand its production capacities in order to serve the demand for water purification products. Action: LANXESS launched a project in the past that analyzed the markets in the individual regions in terms of supply demand development, growth potential and differentiation by product group. It also looked at various countries and sites where a new plant could be built. Result: LANXESS announced in 2020, that it is planning to build a new production facility, for which it plans to invest a significant amount in the coming years. Due to the tense situation during the Corona years and the energy crisis, final investment decisions were postponed, the opportunity continues to be pursued. Explanation of financial impact The market for ion exchange resins will grow at a CAGR of 4% from 2023-2028, with higher growth rates for the specialty segment. This will increase the market by 400m (from 1.7bn in 2023 to 2.1bn in 2028). LANXESS is a relevant player in the ion exchange resins market. The mentioned growth is based on feasibility studies. If LANXESS manages to generate 15%-30% of this growth, this would lead to a sales increase of 60-120m. Calculation: Min: 15%*400m 60m Max: 30%*400m 120m*

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

60000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

120000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

INTERNAL

*The market for ion exchange resins will grow at a CAGR of 4% from 2023-2028, with higher growth rates for the specialty segment. This will increase the market by 400m (from 1.7bn in 2023 to 2.1bn in 2028). LANXESS is a relevant player in the ion exchange resins market. The mentioned growth is based on feasibility studies. If LANXESS manages to generate 15%-30% of this growth, this would lead to a sales increase of 60-120m. Calculation: Min: 15%*400m 60m Max: 30%*400m 120m*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The calculated costs for the plant amounted to around 80-120 m. We have given the average value here.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: The demand for products to implement water purification is increasing. Task: LANXESS is to expand its production capacities in order to serve the demand for water purification products. Action: LANXESS launched a project in 2019 that analyzed the markets in the individual regions in terms of supply demand development, growth potential and differentiation by product group. It also looked at various countries and sites where a new plant could be built. Result: LANXESS announced in 2020, that it is planning to build a new production facility, for which it plans to invest a significant amount in the coming years. Due to the tense situation during the Corona years and the energy crisis, final investment decisions were postponed, the opportunity continues to be pursued.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial impact of the opportunity is calculated and available for internal assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

INTERNAL

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial impact of the opportunity is calculated and available for internal assessments, but for confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.
[Add row]

INTERNAL

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Please refer to the Board of Management diversity concept as described in the LANXESS Annual Report 2023, pp. 82 and 83: "When appointing members of the Board of Management, the Supervisory Board considers personal suitability, professional qualifications, integrity, leadership qualities, international experience, previous achievements, and knowledge of the company and the chemical industry. Diversity is an additional criterion, especially with regard to age, gender, educational and professional background, and internationality/ethnicity."; "LANXESS also strongly believes that gender diversity is a key component of diversity. The company therefore promotes, for example, family-friendly workplace initiatives. In accordance with the statutory requirements in Section 76, Paragraph 3a of the German Stock Corporation Act, the Supervisory Board also aims – as described above – to have at least one female member on the company's Board of

INTERNAL

Management. This requirement was met in fiscal year 2023 thanks to the appointment of Frederique van Baarle as of April 1, 2023."; "The diversity concept described above is implemented in the Supervisory Board's process for appointing Board of Management members. (…) When selecting the candidates, the Supervisory Board considers the requirements laid down in the diversity concept for the Board of Management. The composition of the Board of Management of LANXESS AG complies entirely with the current diversity concept."

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

INTERNAL

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board Chair is accountable for environmental issues. Strategic risks and/ or chances arising from climate change are analysed and monitored as part of the annual 'Strategic Portfolio Review' by the Board of Management and presented to the Supervisory Board. Outcomes are considered in the corporate business strategy of LANXESS. The absolute CO2 emission reduction targets were set aligned with climate transition plan. The achievement of the climate targets is monitored by the Supervisory Board. The current strategy is discussed annually with the Supervisory Board. The climate targets and the climate path are an integral part of this. As climate change is a multidimensional issue, the highest level of direct responsibility lies within the Board of Management headed by the CEO of LANXESS. Strategic risks and/ or chances arising from climate change are discussed and monitored as part of the annual 'Strategic Portfolio Review' by the Board of Management and presented to the Supervisory Board. Outcomes are considered in the corporate business strategy of LANXESS. In order to more consistently pursue our sustainability targets, we established a new committee structure at the beginning of 2021. The top decision-making body is the Sustainability Committee, which manages all key issues relating to sustainability. Its members include all members of the Board of Management. The CEO is heading this committee. Example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee: End of 2019 the CEO, in consent with the Board decided new more ambitious CO2 reductions targets for LANXESS (25% scope 1 and 2 reductions until 2025, 50% reduction until 2030 and climate neutral until 2040 against base year 2018). The Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who is also part of the Board of Management, is responsible to review the corporate risks and the corporate finance structure. This includes the heading of the Corporate Risk Committee (CRC). The Corporate Risk Committee takes over the main oversight function. It is responsible for the structure and implementation of the group-wide risk management process. CRC is made up of senior executives. It analyses, validates and monitors LANXESS' risk profile as well as the key opportunities, risks and measures, including climate related risks and opportunities. After the decision in 2019 for LANXESS to become climate neutral until 2040 for scope 1 and 2, the CFO committed to invest up to 100m in for climate related projects until 2025.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

INTERNAL

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As climate change and water-related issues are multidimensional, the highest level of direct responsibility lies with the Board of Management headed by the CEO of LANXESS. Strategic risks and/ or chances arising from the resource water are analyzed and monitored as part of the annual 'Strategic Portfolio Review' by the Board and presented to the Supervisory Board. Outcomes are considered in the corporate business strategy of LANXESS. The highest level of direct responsibility for directives, strategies and programs with regard to water, water management and waste water as well as for defining HSE targets and monitoring their attainment is assigned to LANXESS Chief Operating Officer. HSE stands for Health, Safety and Environmental protection (water protection included). The COO directs LANXESS's HSE Sub-Committee, comprising the company's senior executives including the heads of the Business Units and Group Functions. It has responsibility for initiating and monitoring the global implementation of HSE directives, strategies and programs. The COO sets up targets and strategies and supervises the Business Units in the implementation process and identifies the relevant reduction projects. Investment projects are then confirmed together with the CFO. The Chief Financial Officer, who is a board member, is responsible to review the corporate risks and the corporate finance structure. This includes the heading of the Corporate

INTERNAL

Risk Committee (CRC). The Corporate Risk Committee takes over the main oversight function. It is responsible for the structure and implementation of the Group-wide Risk Management process. CRC is made up of senior executives, analyzes, validates and monitors the Group's risk profile as well as the key opportunities, risks and measures, including climate and water related risks and opportunities. In order to pursue our sustainability goals even more consistently, a new committee structure was devised. The top decision-making body is the Sustainability Committee (a Board-level committee), which manages all key sustainability issues and includes all Board members. Five Sub-Committees report to the committee and deal with the focus topics of LANXESS's sustainability strategy. One of these Sub-Committees is the Health, Safety and Environment Sub-Committee which takes the ownership for the water topic among other sustainability topics. It comprises the heads of the Group Functions Corporate Development, PTSE (Production, Technology, Safety and Environment), LEX (Legal and Compliance) and selected Business Units. Example of water-related decisions: (1) The CEO in consent with the Board decided three new ambitious water-related targets/goals in 2023, valid from 2024: (1) Implementation of the WASH pledge measures until 2028 (WASH4WORK); (2) 9 % absolute reduction of water withdrawal at water risk & stress sites until 2028 (base year 2019); (3) Reassessment of the water stewardship programs at water risk sites until 2028

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

INTERNAL

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of direct responsibility for directives, strategies and programs with regard to biodiversity LANXESS Chief Operating Officer. The COO directs LANXESS's HSE Sub-Committee. HSE stands for Health, Safety and Environmental protection (biodiversity included as environmental topic). The HSE Sub-Committee is made up of the company's senior executives including the heads of the Business Units and Group Functions. It has responsibility for initiating and monitoring the global implementation of HSE directives, strategies and programs. The COO sets up targets and strategies and supervises the Business Units in the implementation process. In order to pursue our sustainability goals even more consistently, a new committee structure was devised. The top decision-making body is the Sustainability Committee (a Board-level committee), which manages all key sustainability issues and includes all Board members. Five Sub-Committees report to the committee and deal with the focus topics of LANXESS's sustainability strategy. One of these Sub-Committees is the Health, Safety and Environment Sub-Committee which takes the ownership for the biodiversity topic among other sustainability topics. It comprises the heads of the Group Functions Corporate Development, PTSE (Production, Technology, Safety and Environment), LEX (Legal and Compliance) and selected Business Units.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

INTERNAL

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

INTERNAL

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

INTERNAL

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As climate change is a multidimensional issue, the highest level of direct responsibility lies within the Board of Management headed by the CEO of LANXESS. How is the Individuals responsibility related to climate issues? Strategic risks and/ or chances arising from climate change are discussed and monitored as part of the annual 'Strategic Portfolio Review' by the Board of Management and presented to the Supervisory Board. Outcomes are considered in the corporate business strategy of LANXESS. In order to more consistently pursue our sustainability targets, we established a new committee structure at the beginning of 2021. The top decision-making body is the Sustainability Committee, which manages all key issues relating to sustainability. Its members include all members of the Board of Management. The CEO is heading this committee. Example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee: End of 2019 the CEO, in consent with the Board decided new more ambitious CO2 reductions targets for LANXESS (25% scope 1 and 2 reductions until 2025, 50% reduction until 2030 and climate neutral until 2040 against base year 2018). In the context regarding Lanxess-Climate-Neutral-2040-Strategy, the CEO discussed climate issues with other business leaders. As climate change is a multidimensional issue, the highest level of direct responsibility lies within the Board of Management headed by the CEO of LANXESS. Strategic risks and/ or chances arising from climate change are analysed and monitored as part of the annual 'Strategic Portfolio Review' by the Board of Management and presented to the Supervisory Board. Outcomes are considered in the corporate business strategy of LANXESS.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

INTERNAL

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a member of the Board of Management, the COO has the highest level of direct responsibility for LANXESS operations. The COO also has the highest level of direct responsibility for directives, strategies and programs with regard to water as well as for defining and monitoring of water targets. The COO not only chairs the HSE Sub-Committee but is responsible for the overall process for eco-efficiency incl. water efficiency and water emission reductions, especially in the case of investment decisions. In this respect several water related topics are reported to the COO: (1) relevant water KPIs (e.g. water withdrawal, consumption, waste water

INTERNAL

loads) on quarterly basis, (2) Water Stewardship and target achievement at LANXESS water risk sites more frequent than quarterly, (3) results of water risk assessment once a year, (4) Water-related risk and opportunities half-yearly. The COO brings water related topics to the attention of the Board of Management on a regular basis.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a member of the Board of Management, the COO has the highest level of direct responsibility for LANXESS operations. The COO also has the highest level of direct responsibility for the assessments dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, as well as future developments with regard to biodiversity. The COO not only chairs the HSE Sub-Committee but is responsible for the overall process for eco-efficiency and investment decisions. In this respect biodiversity topics are reported to the COO: (1) relevant KPIs (e.g. water withdrawal, CO2 emissions (incl. emissions from biomass), bio-based raw material sourcing) on quarterly basis, (2) results of biodiversity risk assessment once a year (first time in reporting 2023).

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[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

22

(4.5.3) Please explain

For the CEO/Executive Board, the long-term performance bonus (Sustainability Performance Plan – SPP) is linked to the achievement of the climate/sustainability targets. Currently, this target is CO2 reduction. See LANXESS Compensation Report 2023: "On the basis of LANXESS's published interim goal for 2025, the Supervisory Board set a target for the reduction of CO2e emissions from internal processes and from purchased energy (Scope 1 and 2) in the Group for the first time for 2024, which is included in the SPP as a performance criterion." (p. 11). The share of total monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue amounts to 22.8% for the Chairman of the Board of Management, and to 22% for the Ordinary Board of Management members (p. 6, p. 11). For the short-term performance bonus (Annual Performance Payment), "The Supervisory Board still reserves the right to reduce the APP in the event of serious occupational safety and/or environmental problems." (p. 8).

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

INTERNAL

Climate-related incentives exist for higher management level at LANXESS. Extending these incentives to other topics is currently under discussion. It is not excluded that there will also be water-related incentives for upper management in the future.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

INTERNAL

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For the CEO/Executive Board, the long-term performance bonus (Sustainability Performance Plan – SPP) is linked to the achievement of the climate/sustainability targets. Currently, this target is CO2 reduction. See LANXESS Compensation Report 2023: "On the basis of LANXESS's published interim goal for 2025, the Supervisory Board set a target for the reduction of CO2e emissions from internal processes and from purchased energy (Scope 1 and 2) in the Group for the first time for 2024, which is included in the SPP as a performance criterion." (p. 11). The share of total monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue amounts to 22.8% for the Chairman of the Board of Management, and to 22% for the Ordinary Board of Management members (p. 6, p. 11). For the short-term performance bonus (Annual Performance Payment), "The Supervisory Board still reserves the right to reduce the APP in the event of serious occupational safety and/or environmental problems." (p. 8).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The target for the absolute emission reduction was set in line with our SBTi approved mid-term climate targets. Therefore the climate targets go hand in hand to reach our ambitious climate transition plan.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

All own sites and operations are covered in line with our financial reporting.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2409_Environmental Policy Paper_300924.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

All own sites and operations are covered in line with our financial reporting.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

INTERNAL

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2409_Environmental Policy Paper_300924.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

LANXESS is engaged in developing a meaningful framework for setting science based climate targets for the chemical industry. For this purpose LANXESS is a member of the SBTi Expert Advisory Group (Chemicals - Science Based Targets) which is in the process of developing a sector guidance document for the chemical industry. LANXESS is engaged in activities of the WEF coordinating different activities (TfS Carbon Footprint Calculation Methodology, SBTi Expert Advisory Group and WBCSD activities with regard to scope 3 downstream accounting) together with other chemical peers to ensure maximum buy in for those initiatives. LANXESS is member of the WBCSD. Beyond the activities in the chemical sector group, we have been engaged in developing circularity indicators and in driving circularity in the electronics and automotive industry.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2409_Environmental Policy Paper_300924.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Lobbyregisters für die Interessenvertretung gegenüber dem Deutschen Bundestag und der Bundesregierung: R002571 (LANXESS AG), R000476 (Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.), R002055 (VIK Verband der Industriellen Energie- und Kraftwirtschaft e.V.). EU Transparency Register: 77303494979-13 (LANXESS AG), 64879142323-90 (European Chemical Industry Council)

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Position Papers from our member organisations pass through several hierarchical levels of the association structure. LANXESS is represented in the associations via different committee hierarchies, which means that potential violations of our commitments can be recognised.
[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

LANXESS has taken part in a broad stakeholder dialogues and think tanks about the perspectives of the industry and especially the chemical industry with respect to the actual term decarbonization which is used to describe the path away from products and processes with high impact on the emission of greenhouse gases.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

LANXESS has taken part in a broad stakeholder dialogues and think tanks about the perspectives of the industry and especially the chemical industry with respect to the actual term decarbonization which is used to describe the path away from products and processes with high impact on the emission of greenhouse gases.

INTERNAL

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**LANXESS has taken part in a broad stakeholder dialogues and think tanks about the perspectives of the industry and especially the chemical industry with respect to the actual term decarbonization which is used to describe the path away from products

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

LANXESS needs reliable framework conditions in order to be able to make sustainable investments on the way to its climate neutrality target for 2040. However, as long as there is no global level playing field in CO2 pricing, targeted carbon leakage regulation, subsidy instruments and compensation mechanisms for unavoidable process emissions are necessary. The success of our political commitment in particular is generally not measurable.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

INTERNAL

LANXESS is an active member of the " Working Group Emission Trading " ("Arbeitsgruppe Emissionshandel") of the German Ministry for the Environment (BMUB). The group is meant as a stakeholder dialogue of the ministry with the industry. LANXESS is also an active member of the VCI (Chemical industry association) committee on climate protection and emissions trading and is closely involved in future legislative projects. By this as well as by active memberships in a number of other national and Euro

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**EU 28

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Other, please specify :Allow for joint CHP projects by accepting financial support for industrial CHP as well. Overcome conflicts with exemption rules for renewable fees for self-generated electric power.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

LANXESS needs reliable framework conditions in order to be able to make sustainable investments on the way to its climate neutrality target for 2040. However, as long as there is no global level playing field in CO2 pricing, targeted carbon leakage regulation, subsidy instruments and compensation mechanisms for unavoidable process emissions are necessary. The success of our political commitment in particular is generally not measurable.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

INTERNAL

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ German Chemical Industry Association (VCI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

INTERNAL

VCI is committed to international standards for sustainability and works closely with global organizations for the promotion of sustainable development, climate protection and resource efficiency. Furthermore, the VCI maximizes the impact of the German chemical industry on climate protection, promotes exchange of ideas and concepts and tries to avoid competitive disadvantage of international markets.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

3200000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Among other things, LANXESS is pursuing the goal of creating transparency and sensitivity for energy-intensive chemical production as a starting point for almost all value chains in industry in general and for the company's own climate neutrality efforts in particular.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Creation of a global level playing field in CO2 pricing to prevent carbon leakage and thus protect sustainable investments from CO2 cost dumping.

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) [CH only]

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CEFIC engages with policy makers from the EU on the key role of the chemical industry in providing solutions to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to climate change. CEFIC advocates for the a business environment in which the chemical industry can realize this potential best. Furthermore, CEFIC functions are to provide a basis for further direct engagement activities.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

INTERNAL

530000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Among other things, LANXESS is pursuing the goal of creating transparency and sensitivity for energy-intensive chemical production as a starting point for almost all value chains in industry in general and for the company's own climate neutrality efforts in particular.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**VIK (Industrial Energy Producers and Consumers Association)

INTERNAL

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

LANXESS is an energy intensive enterprise. VIK monitors the impact of the German energy-intensive industry on climate protection, drives the exchange of ideas and concepts to minimize the impact, and engages on political level to avoid competitive disadvantage of its members in international markets.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

35000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Among other things, LANXESS is pursuing the goal of creating transparency and sensitivity for energy-intensive chemical production as a starting point for almost all value chains in industry in general and for the company's own climate neutrality efforts in particular.

INTERNAL

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Creation of a global level playing field in CO2 pricing to prevent carbon leakage and thus protect sustainable investments from CO2 cost dumping.

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**PlasticsEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

LANXESS produces large volumes of engineering plastics. Especially in automotive application they are often applied in lightweight construction to reduce fuel consumption. Moreover LANXESS provides a number of additives which lead to an optimized performance and extended lifecycles of the plastic materials in their applications. PlasticsEurope aims for the plastics industry to be a responsible partner to policy-makers and other stakeholders. Plastics Europe encourages the manufacture of plastics using the most efficient, resource saving processes which include minimizing the environmental impact. This association identifies specific actions the industry can take in the areas of energy efficiency, resource efficiency, consumer protection and climate protection. Plastics can help tackle climate change through the efficient use of resources. For example, if half of all buildings were insulated to the highest standards that plastics can deliver, the EU could reduce CO2 emissions in buildings by 35%, or 340 million tons. This would exceed the Kyoto targets for EU 27 for the sector, and would be close to half of the more stringent EU target for the year 2020. PlasticsEurope is an official Associate of the Sustainable Energy EU Campaign, as part of the plastics industry's efforts to contribute to an increasingly energy efficient society.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

85000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Among other things, LANXESS is pursuing the goal of creating transparency and sensitivity for energy-intensive chemical production as a starting point for almost all value chains in industry in general and for the company's own climate neutrality efforts in particular.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :IN4Climate.NRW

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

INTERNAL

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IN4climate.NRW is a platform for knowledge sharing, dialogue and collaboration, which was launched by the North Rhine-Westphalian state government. Here, experts from industry, science and politics work together to develop innovative strategies and solutions for climate neutral industrial processes and products. Civic groups are also involved in the discussions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Governance is addressed on page 13; Risk & Opportunities are addressed on pages 138-152; Strategy is addressed on pages 32, 33, 34; Emission Figures are addressed on pages 29; Emission Targets are addressed on pages 17,32,33; Water Accounting on pages 3,25,26,27,29

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Governance is addressed on page 13; Risk & Opportunities are addressed on pages 138-152; Strategy is addressed on pages 32, 33, 34; Emission Figures are addressed on pages 29; Emission Targets are addressed on pages 17,32,33; Water Accounting on pages 3,25,26,27,29
[Add row]

INTERNAL

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

INTERNAL

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

INTERNAL

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). This is a normative IEA scenario that shows a narrow but achievable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching net zero emissions in advance of others. This scenario also meets key energy-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular by achieving universal energy access by 2030 and major improvements in air quality. The NZE does not rely on emissions reductions from outside the energy sector to achieve its goals, but assumes that non-energy emissions will be reduced in the same proportion as energy emissions. It is consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 C without a temperature overshoot (with a 50% probability).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The objective is to show what is needed across the main sectors by various actors, and by when, for the world to achieve net zero energy related and industrial process CO2 emissions by 2050 while meeting other energy-related sustainable development goals.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

INTERNAL

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

INTERNAL

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Tools: We used the credible, publicly available tools WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter for assessing future water risks in relation to climate scenarios. Both tools combine different climate scenarios (IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways - RCP and IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways - SSP) to explore future water risks. Applied scenarios: The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP3 RCP8.5) represents a fragmented world with uneven economic development, higher population growth, lower GDP growth, and a lower rate of urbanization, all of which potentially affect water usage; and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching 1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8C relative to 1986–2005 levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We choose that extreme scenario and the long timeframes to see the maximal impact of physical impacts to our sites. We developed the impact of the scenario together with a third party provider to have it more reliable. Doing it this way we were able to have a good view on the maximal impact to evaluate proper measures to limit this impact.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

INTERNAL

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical climate risks in general: Upstream, own operations, downstream: Main focus of this analysis are our own operations. Since we have a very high number for supplier as well as customer it is nearly impossible to analyse every value chain. Nevertheless by analysing the risk of drought leading to low water level of the Rhine causing significant issues in the value chain, upstream as well as downstream, we have started analysing climate risks for our value chains. Lifetime: Almost all of our assets and activities have unlimited lifetime with no predefined end, because we are always developing new products which can be also produced in our plants. We are steadily working on our product applications to improve the fit to newest market developments. Further we spend a significant amount of maintenance capex to keep all asset up to date. Therefore, we analysed for all our assets short-, medium as well as long-term horizons. Methodology: Besides our own internal analysis regarding climate-related risks and opportunities our experts commissioned a natural hazard portfolio analysis from the Climate Change Resilience Services of Zurich Insurance Company Ltd for the first time in 2022. The portfolio analysis was performed based on Natural Hazard (Current risk) and Climate Change (Future risk) for warming scenarios SSP1-2.6 (sustainability scenario), SSP2-4.5 (middle-road scenario) and SSP5-8.5 (fossil fuel development scenario) and the 2030 (near term), 2050 (mid-long term) and 2100 (long term) horizons. The analysis includes acute climate-related-risks such as extreme precipitation (hail, rain, snow/ice, lightning), wind (storm, windstorm, tornado, hailstorm), floods (storm surge, coastal, fluvial), heat (wildfire, heat) as well as chronical climate-related-risks like sea level rise or heat stress. The analysis helps us to identify, assess and mitigate physical climate-related-risks at our sites and adapt to current and future climate risks. Product margins: We calculated the margin loss based on constant actual product prices and margins.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We choose that extreme scenario and the lang timeframes to see the maximal impact of physical impacts to our sites. We developed the impact of the scenario together with a third party provider to have it more reliable. Doing it this way we were able to have a good view on the maximal impact to evaluate proper measures to limit this impact.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

INTERNAL

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Tools: We used the credible, publicly available tools WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter for assessing future water risks in relation to climate scenarios. Both tools combine different climate scenarios (IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways - RCP and IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways - SSP) to explore future water risks. Applied scenarios: The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP3 RCP8.5) represents a fragmented world with uneven economic development, higher population growth, lower GDP growth, and a lower rate of urbanization, all of which potentially affect water usage; and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching 1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8C relative to 1986–2005 levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We choose that extreme scenario and the long timeframes to see the maximal impact of physical impacts to our sites. We developed the impact of the scenario together with a third party provider to have it more reliable. Doing it this way we were able to have a good view on the maximal impact to evaluate proper measures to limit this impact.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

INTERNAL

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

By utilizing the underlying assumptions of the IEA NZE 2050 scenario, we were able to conduct a thorough assessment of potential risks associated with fluctuating carbon prices across various countries and timeframes. This gave us a clearer picture of how these risks might impact our operations and cost structures over the coming decades. These insights were pivotal in optimizing the timing and prioritization of our carbon reduction strategies. For example, we have adjusted the timeframes of initiatives such as energy efficiency improvements, the adoption of renewable energy sources, and broader corporate-level emissions reduction efforts to align with the regions facing the highest risks. By focusing on early action in high-risk areas, we aim to enhance our overall resilience to regulatory changes and avoid potential financial penalties. Furthermore, this approach has enabled us to not only mitigate risks but also identify opportunities for cost savings and competitive advantage in regions where early compliance may offer benefits. As a result, our scenario analysis has become an essential tool in guiding both our short-term actions and long-term strategic planning, ensuring that our operations are more resilient and better aligned with global climate goals. The main business process, which was influenced was "Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management". With regard to the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, the analysis of various transition scenarios provided crucial insights, particularly in identifying the countries and regions with the highest regulatory and policy risks. These scenarios allowed us to better understand how regulatory landscapes might evolve under different climate pathways, especially in terms of carbon pricing and decarbonization policies.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

All LANXESS production sites are assessed once a year. As an outcome, the four water risk sites were confirmed, namely Jhagadia (India), Latina (Italy), Nagda (India) and Qingdao (China). Water risk sites combine an extremely high water stress in a current and future scenario. Decision / action: The sustainability committee approved a new set of targets in a meeting end of 2023. The approval was based on an extensive strategic review and target challenging process. It was decided to widen the scope for new targets from water risk sites (4 sites) to water stress sites (10 sites). Water risk sites combine an extremely high water stress in a current and future scenario. Water stress sites show an high or extremely high water stress in the current scenario. One target is referring to the water stress sites: 9 % absolute reduction of water withdrawal at water risk & stress sites until 2028 (base year 2019). Besides the targets, also the related action plans to contribute to the target were decided with the relevant production sites. Additionally it was also agreed, to do a reassessment of the water stewardship programs at water risk sites until 2028. [Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

INTERNAL

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Fossil fuels are needed as of today, especially as raw material for the chemical industry.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

1) The various parts of the transition plan are part of the annual report. This can be critically questioned and discussed at the annual general meeting of shareholders.
2) The current strategy is discussed annually with the Supervisory Board. The climate targets and the climate path are an integral part of this.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our climate transition plan includes near-term and long-term targets that are approved by SBTi. Therefore, we are sure, that it 1.5 aligned. Our major dependency is, that In the long term we will only be able to achieve substantial climate-neutral solutions if renewable energies are also available in sufficient capacity and at prices appropriate to industry

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

INTERNAL

In the previous reporting period we decreased our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from 1994 kt CO2e in 2022 to 1722 kt CO2e in 2022.This is a reduction of 14%. In the same period we decreased our Scope 3 emissions by 15% to 9,531 kt CO2e in 2023.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

LANXESS Transition Plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

INTERNAL

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

1) LANXESS has the ability to provide materials contributing to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, our technical capabilities allow us to be very carbon efficient. We aim to capitalise on these advantages and thereby to manage our climate related risks and opportunities. With respect to the business area Products & Services our strategy has three pillars: a) Reduction of the product carbon footprint of all our products. To achieve this, we have our "Net Zero Value Chain", where we aim at reducing and ultimately neutralizing scope 3 value chain emissions. b) We produce materials required for decarbonisation technologies, e.g. energy storage technologies. LANXESS' special thermoplastics can be made conductive and flame retardant. Thus, they are ideal material for use in batteries e.g. in electric and hybrid vehicles. In addition, LANXESS produces the basic components for the electrolyte. We expect that Li based batteries with this technology will penetrate the market fast and allow for zero emission mobility and more decentralized (solar/wind) energy production and storage. c) We produce materials suitable for technologies helping to adapt to climate change and to mitigate its consequences. 2) This has a long term TIME HORIZON: We have started to act according to this strategy over a decade ago and we aim for climate neutrality until 2040 for scope 1 and 2 and until 2050 for scope 3. 3)CASE STUDY SITUATION: The demand for products to implement water purification is increasing by 4% p.a. The market for LANXESS specialty products like the Lewatit ion exchange resins, which are also used for microelectronics markets, is increasing even more. TASK: LANXESS is to expand its production capacities in order to serve the demand for water purification products. ACTION: LANXESS launched a project that analysed the markets in the individual regions in terms of supply demand development, growth potential and differentiation by product group. It also looked at various countries and sites where a new plant could be built. LANXESS announced, that it is planning to build a new production facility for ion exchange resins, for which it plans to invest between 80m and 120m in the coming years. RESULT: LANXESS is achieving an increasing revenue with water related sustainability solutions and is participating in the growing market segment.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

INTERNAL

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

1) LANXESS has the ability to provide materials contributing to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, our technical capabilities allow us to be very carbon efficient. With respect to the business area Supply and Value Chain and to support the transition we established "Net Zero Value Chain" for neutralizing scope 3 value chain emissions until 2050. This has three pillars: a) To reduce the product carbon footprint of our products we engage with our suppliers accordingly. For tracking the product carbon footprints we improve our scope 3 evaluation and establish product carbon footprint calculations. b) To be able to produce chemical products required for decarbonisation technologies, we cooperate closely with our customers, e.g. in the automotive and in the battery industry. The following case study shall illustrate this. c) To be able to produce chemical products suitable for technologies helping to adapt to climate change and to mitigate its consequences, the same approach applies: We cooperate closely with our customers, e.g. for water purification and treatment. This does not only lead to new applications of our products, but also requires to joint product development. 2) This has a long term TIME HORIZON: We have started to act according to this strategy over a decade ago and we aim for climate neutrality until 2040 for scope 1 and 2 and until 2050 for scope 3.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

1) LANXESS has the ability to provide materials contributing to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, our technical capabilities allow us to be very carbon efficient. With respect to the business area R&D our strategy has three pillars: a) To reduce the product carbon footprint of our products we perform

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several processes of technology-related R&D projects like leveraging the Verbund-Structure of our Niederrhein locations to increase energy efficiency. b) To be able to produce chemical products required for decarbonisation technologies, we perform several joint R&D Projects with our customers, e.g. in the automotive and in the battery industry. This approach ensures, that we are able to adapt our products to their requirements. c) For chemical products required to adapt to climate change and to mitigate its consequences (e.g. water purification), the same approach is applied. 2) This has a long term TIME HORIZON: We have started to act according to this strategy over a decade ago and we aim for climate neutrality until 2040 for scope 1 and 2 and until 2050 for scope 3. 3) The following shall illustrate R&D related challenges: SITUATION: The necessary technologies to transform the chemical industry into a low carbon industry are not readily available. They require a high amount of R&D invest. For LANXESS, for instance the maleic acid production-technology is crucial. TASK: Several technological challenges are of general nature and very similar among the different players in the chemical industry. It is of advantage to collaborate in consortia in order to be faster and to dilute costs. ACTION: LANXESS exchanges ideas on which technologies to address to reduce CO2 emissions with technology experts from the chemical industry. Our innovation and technology experts identify the most promising collaboration partners. Therefore, the climate summit hosted by the World Economic Forum was founded in order to accelerate the development and upscale low carbon emitting technologies for chemical production. RESULT: A series of low carbon emitting technologies was identified. The outcome of the initiative is the consolidation of alliances for the collaborative implementation of the prioritized technologies. LANXESS started also two major cooperation programs regarding recycling technologies for plastics with additives.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

1) Specialty chemicals company LANXESS has the ability to provide materials contributing to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, our technical capabilities allow us to be very carbon efficient. We aim to capitalise on these advantages and thereby to manage our climate related risks and opportunities. Our Climate Neutral 2040 strategy has been launched 2019, it focusses on improvements of our Operations: Despite increasing production volumes, emissions of greenhouse gases in the individual Business Units are set to decline. In addition to technological efficiency, changes to governance instruments play a role, with the impact on the company's carbon footprint becoming an investment criterion for organic growth and acquisitions. Lowering CO2e was introduced as an assessment criterion in the bonus system for senior management. Over the next few years, LANXESS will put into action special projects to significantly lower greenhouse gases. For example, the Group has currently built a facility for the decomposition of nitrous oxide at its Antwerp, Belgium, site. The new facility has begun operations in 2021 and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by around 150,000 metric tons of CO2e. These projects and other measures helping us to reach

INTERNAL

our 2025 target by investing up to EUR 100 million in the process. 2) This has a long term TIME HORIZON: We have started to act according to this strategy over a decade ago and we aim for climate neutrality until 2040. 3)Case Study: SITUATION: Carbon emission of our Indian sites was in 2021 still 122 kt, of this 75 kt in scope 1 and 47 kt in scope 2 (market based). TASK: Reduction of these emissions ACTION: LANXESS is switching the entire energy supply at its Indian sites to renewable energy sources. There, the Group is massively expanding its supply of biomass and solar power and will no longer use coal or gas in the future. RESULT: This will cut CO2e emissions by a further 122kt metric tons.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

INTERNAL

1) Case study The following CASE STUDY shall illustrate the influence of climate-related risks and opportunities in case of CAPEX: SITUATION: In 2019 LANXESS has elaborated its Climate Neutral 2040 strategy, which has been launched in November 2019. TASK: The respective financial requirements for Capex until 2025 have to be estimated in order to be budgeted in our financial planning. ACTION: Projects which are to be realised until 2025 have been shortlisted. Over the next few years, LANXESS will put into action special projects to significantly lower greenhouse gases. For example, the Group build a facility for the decomposition of nitrous oxide at its Antwerp, Belgium, site. The new facility has begun operations in 2021 and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by around 150,000 metric tons of CO2e. In addition, LANXESS is switching the entire energy supply at its Indian sites to renewable energy sources. There, the Group is massively expanding its supply of biomass and solar power and will no longer use coal or gas in the future. The respective Capex-requirement as well as their expected timing have been estimated by our technical experts. RESULT: These projects and other measures helping us to reach our 2025 target by investing up to EUR 100 million in the process. This has been budgeted in our financial planning. 2) Time horizon Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial statements in several ways and since many years. As the related effects are not limited in time, they are of course also influencing our financial planning. Its time horizon is five years. Prominent examples are revenues and indirect costs: - Revenues are influenced due to the sales of chemical products required for decarbonisation technologies (e.g. materials for automotive and batteries), and of products being suitable for technologies helping to adapt to climate change and to mitigate its consequences, such as water purification. - Indirect costs are influenced by the need to buy certificates for compliance in the EU-ETS and by the costs for such certificates included in power prices. [Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

INTERNAL

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

152531452

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

2

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

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12

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

27

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

8

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

92

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Reporting year assumption: We reported the aligned Sales according to the EU taxonomy. In the reporting year 2023, LANXESS generated 8% of its external sales with products allocable to taxonomy-eligible activities. The remaining 92% of sales relate to products that are not included in the taxonomy's activity categories. As LANXESS's taxonomy-eligible sales result exclusively from production, the company's main business activity, we disclose the figures at Group level and do not otherwise present them in clusters. In 2022, LANXESS generating total sales of 548 m classified as taxonomy-eligible. The taxonomy-aligned sales in the reporting year were about 2%. These sales were reported as aligned with the climate transition plan. 2025 and 2030 assumptions: Since LANXESS is a specialty chemicals company with several thousands of products it is hard to analyse for each end every product the attribute, if this product is still needed in an fully transformed economy. Of course we have implemented many Scopeblue products, which we sold in 2023, and beside that there are many more carbon reduced products, that will fit into a transformed economy. So we try to find the best estimator for this share of sales. Therefore we took the 2021 baseline for our scope 1 and 2 and scope 3 targets and estimated the sales share of aligned products via targeted emission reductions.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Manufacture of plastics in primary form

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

137574579

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

2

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

INTERNAL

2

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3709935

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

1

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

1

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10868734

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

3

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

INTERNAL

3

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Sales The ratio relating to the relative share of sales with taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products is the ratio of two sales figures: The numerator is the sum of all sales that we have generated in the reporting year with taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator is the value of the external sales as reported under "Sales" in the income statement of our consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on page 155 pursuant to the relevant IFRS requirements as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements apply accordingly.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Our business activities contribute to climate change mitigation. We do not disclose taxonomy-eligible activities in connection with the second environmental objective, climate change adaptation, because we generate no sales from enabling activities in relation to this environmental objective and identified no separate CapEx (or OpEx) in the reporting year that contributes specifically to climate change adaptation. › CCM1) 3.17.: As part of this, LANXESS produces plastics used for renewable raw materials at the Leverkusen site. In addition to plant-based raw materials, LANXESS also views green caustic soda in the context of renewable raw materials.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

LANXESS's economic activities that make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation were analyzed according to the DNSH criteria. To assess the "climate change adaptation" criterion, physical climate risks and climate trends were identified for the corresponding site and their relevance for the economic activity assessed. With regard to the supply chain, we also included the risks from goods flow and logistics for the activity. In addition, qualitative scenario analyses for 2020, 2030 and 2040 were carried out with several suitable climate projections such as Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5. In order to counter the identified climate risks, measures for the relevant site were devised in line with the company's overall climate strategy (see "Climate Action and Energy Efficiency," page 32). The economic activities were also evaluated with regard to harm to "sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources." The focus was on preserving water quality, avoiding water stress and assessing the impact on water, as addressed in the LANXESS Water Program (see "Safe and Sustainable Sites," page 25). No criteria that negatively impact the "transition to a circular economy" environmental objective have been defined for the activities 3.17 and 5.4. For activity 3.4, we regularly review whether it is possible to reuse battery materials and to use secondary raw materials for the manufacture of battery components. The criteria relating to recycling processes are not applicable because LANXESS does not perform this activity. In our roadmap process, we manage products and production processes involving SVHC with the aim of developing safe and sustainable alternatives. Our products contain no SVHC in a concentration of more than 0.1% by mass. All raw materials used are handled following the necessary safety precautions. Our taxonomy-aligned products therefore meet the "pollution prevention and control" criteria. At LANXESS, we meet the requirement of the criterion for DNSH to "protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems" by way of HSE compliance checks (health, safety and environment), see "Safe and Sustainable Sites," page 22). For the single relevant site, evidence was provided that it is not located in a biodiversity sensitive area.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of plastics in primary form

INTERNAL

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

340122770

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

5

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

14679748

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

4

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

INTERNAL

20458750

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

5

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Sales The ratio relating to the relative share of sales with taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products is the ratio of two sales figures: The numerator is the sum of all sales that we have generated in the reporting year with taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator is the value of the external sales as reported under "Sales" in the income statement of our consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on page 155 pursuant to the relevant IFRS requirements as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidate

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Neccessary requirements not met.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

INTERNAL

Do no significant harm not analyzed due to substantial contribution criteria not met.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of batteries

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

INTERNAL

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

14956873

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

210000

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

0

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

0

INTERNAL

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Sales The ratio relating to the relative share of sales with taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products is the ratio of two sales figures: The numerator is the sum of all sales that we have generated in the reporting year with taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator is the value of the external sales as reported under "Sales" in the income statement of our consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on page 155 pursuant to the relevant IFRS requirements as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and

INTERNAL

intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements apply accordingly.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Our business activities contribute to climate change mitigation. We do not disclose taxonomy-eligible activities in connection with the second environmental objective, climate change adaptation, because we generate no sales from enabling activities in relation to this environmental objective and identified no separate CapEx (or OpEx) in the reporting year that contributes specifically to climate change adaptation. › CCM1) 3.4.: LANXESS manufactures components for batteries at the Leverkusen site that are mainly used for electric cars.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

LANXESS's economic activities that make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation were analyzed according to the DNSH criteria. To assess the "climate change adaptation" criterion, physical climate risks and climate trends were identified for the corresponding site and their relevance for the economic activity assessed. With regard to the supply chain, we also included the risks from goods flow and logistics for the activity. In addition, qualitative scenario analyses for 2020, 2030 and 2040 were carried out with several suitable climate projections such as Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5. In order to counter the identified climate risks, measures for the relevant site were devised in line with the company's overall climate strategy (see "Climate Action and Energy Efficiency," page 32). The economic activities were also evaluated with regard to harm to "sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources." The focus was on preserving water quality, avoiding water stress and assessing the impact on water, as addressed in the LANXESS Water Program (see "Safe and Sustainable Sites," page 25). No criteria that negatively impact the "transition to a circular economy" environmental objective have been defined for the activities 3.17 and 5.4. For activity 3.4, we regularly review whether it is possible to reuse battery materials and to use secondary raw materials for the manufacture of battery components. The criteria relating to recycling processes are not applicable because LANXESS does not perform this activity. In our roadmap process, we manage products and production processes involving SVHC with the aim of developing safe and sustainable alternatives. Our products contain no SVHC in a concentration of more than 0.1% by mass. All raw materials used are handled following the necessary safety precautions. Our taxonomy-aligned products therefore meet the "pollution prevention and control" criteria. At LANXESS, we meet the requirement of the criterion for DNSH to "protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems" by way of HSE compliance checks (health, safety and environment), see "Safe and Sustainable Sites," page 22). For the single relevant site, evidence was provided that it is not located in a biodiversity sensitive area.

INTERNAL

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renewal of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

258000

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

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

0

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

0

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

INTERNAL

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements apply accordingly.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Our business activities contribute to climate change mitigation. We do not disclose taxonomy-eligible activities in connection with the second environmental objective, climate change adaptation, because we generate no sales from enabling activities in relation to this environmental objective and identified no separate CapEx (or OpEx) in the reporting year that contributes specifically to climate change adaptation. › CCM1) 5.4.: Investing in a wastewater treatment plant in Leverkusen resulted in significantly more efficient pretreatment of a wastewater flow, achieving considerable energy savings.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

LANXESS's economic activities that make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation were analyzed according to the DNSH criteria. To assess the "climate change adaptation" criterion, physical climate risks and climate trends were identified for the corresponding site and their relevance for the economic activity assessed. With regard to the supply chain, we also included the risks from goods flow and logistics for the activity. In addition, qualitative scenario analyses for 2020, 2030 and 2040 were carried out with several suitable climate projections such as Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5. In order to counter the

INTERNAL

identified climate risks, measures for the relevant site were devised in line with the company's overall climate strategy (see "Climate Action and Energy Efficiency," page 32). The economic activities were also evaluated with regard to harm to "sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources." The focus was on preserving water quality, avoiding water stress and assessing the impact on water, as addressed in the LANXESS Water Program (see "Safe and Sustainable Sites," page 25). No criteria that negatively impact the "transition to a circular economy" environmental objective have been defined for the activities 3.17 and 5.4. For activity 3.4, we regularly review whether it is possible to reuse battery materials and to use secondary raw materials for the manufacture of battery components. The criteria relating to recycling processes are not applicable because LANXESS does not perform this activity. In our roadmap process, we manage products and production processes involving SVHC with the aim of developing safe and sustainable alternatives. Our products contain no SVHC in a concentration of more than 0.1% by mass. All raw materials used are handled following the necessary safety precautions. Our taxonomy-aligned products therefore meet the "pollution prevention and control" criteria. At LANXESS, we meet the requirement of the criterion for DNSH to "protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems" by way of HSE compliance checks (health, safety and environment), see "Safe and Sustainable Sites," page 22). For the single relevant site, evidence was provided that it is not located in a biodiversity sensitive area.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of organic basic chemicals

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

55190090

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

1

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2431064

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

1

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3204844

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

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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Sales The ratio relating to the relative share of sales with taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products is the ratio of two sales figures: The numerator is the sum of all sales that we have generated in the reporting year with taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator is the value of the external sales as reported under "Sales" in the income statement of our consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on page 155 pursuant to the relevant IFRS requirements as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements apply accordingly.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Neccessary requirements not met.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm not analyzed due to substantial contribution criteria not met.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

INTERNAL

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5421732

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

1

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

INTERNAL

0

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements apply accordingly.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Neccessary requirements not met.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm not analyzed due to substantial contribution criteria not met.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

21611343

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

INTERNAL

5

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4488098

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

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Capital expenditures and operational expenditures We report the proportion of expenditures and expenses incurred in connection with the operation of our plants in order to manufacture taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned products as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operational expenditures. The relevant value chain begins with the manufacture of products that are taxonomy-eligible according to the Taxonomy Regulation. Relevant capital expenditures comprise firstly our capital expenditures to maintain our production plants for taxonomy- eligible or taxonomy-aligned products, including production plants added via business acquisitions. Relevant spending/expenses for non-sales-generating activities are also to be taken into account and are described in the delegated acts. The numerator is the share of additions from investments and business acquisitions that relate to taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned activities. The denominator of the ratio is the sum of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from investments and acquisitions, adjusted for acquired goodwill, which can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 185 and 187. The recognition and measurement rules as presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements apply accordingly.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Neccessary requirements not met.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

INTERNAL

Do no significant harm not analyzed due to substantial contribution criteria not met.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Requirements of minimum social safeguards generally apply Group-wide at LANXESS and are not limited to individual economic activities.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

In the reporting year, we continued our work in the project group for the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains, which reports to the Social & Governance sub-committee, and further formalized the processes that guarantee the requirements for minimum safeguards. In the field of corporate governance, we have long-standing management systems for compliance with human rights (see "Human rights" under "Good corporate governance," page 38), for monitoring our supply chain (see "Procurement," page 19), for anti-corruption (see "Anti-corruption" under "Good Corporate Governance," page 39), for taxes (Tax Guideline) and for fair competition. Further information on corporate governance at LANXESS

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

As a company in the energy-intensive specialty chemicals industry, LANXESS of course sees the need to invest in low-carbon R&D in order to further optimise its own processes.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Supporting Transition via green products

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

INTERNAL

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

20

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Lithium is a necessary prerequisite for the transition into electromobility and high performance batteries for renewable electricity. Together with a partner we develop a superior process to extract lithium from brine solution in Arkansas, USA. The brine is pumped to surface anyway for bromine extraction, leading to a very lean and efficient overall process. While a small scall pilot plant was very successful, we now have to build and operate a full scale pilot plant. This will lower our scope 3 emissions with regard to raw material and transport emissions supporting our Net Zero 2050 target.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Process step integration

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

2

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

INTERNAL

CO2 reduction via process optimization for plant in Leverkusen: LANXESS develop a modern direct separation technology for product and by-products, instead of multistep chemical separation process. A mixture of two isomers of this product is not separable by distillation. At the moment, it is chemically derivatized, separated by distillation, and then chemically transformed back into the original entity. We are investigating, if modern separation methods like SMB (simulated moving bed) chromatography are a versatile technology for an industrial scale separation for this difficult to handle system. The CO2 savings for scope 1 and 2 are based on completely skipping two chemical process steps and will help us to reach our 2040 climate neutral target for scope 12. In addition, overall raw material efficiency will also increase supporting our scope 3 goal and recducing waste also.

Row 3

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Process step integration

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The battery market is one key element driving the transition. In the last year we developed beside the lithium project mentioned above several have several innovations for the battery market like 1) Flame retardants for plastic components; 2) Orange plastics to indicate danger, 3) Enabling effective battery cooling with a range of synthetic fluids, 4) Electrolyte formulations and raw materials for conducting salts, 5) Cathodes made from lithium iron phosphate (LFP) and 6) Lewatit resins to recover lithium, nickel, cobalt, and manganese during battery recycling.

Row 4

INTERNAL

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Control systems

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

2

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

LANXESS pursues technological innovations via digitalization. In Leverkusen we use digitalization tools to rethink and adapt energy and CO2 intensive chemical processes. A new program enabling the live simulation of production processes for phosphorus chemicals plant allowing us to reduce steam consumption leading to a reduction of 600 kg steam per hour, 4,000t CO2e per year and up to 6-digit annual savings.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We do not disclose our financial data at this level due to confidentiality reasons.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Carbon pricing is considered in internal assessments of major capital investment projects and M&A projects. LANXESS has set up a structured process to evaluate investment projects (e.g. capital expenditures, acquisitions as well as CO2 reduction and energy efficiency measures). The process considers a project base case as well as the option to assess alternative scenarios. Carbon pricing can be attributed to any case depending on strategic goals as well as the expected likelihood and magnitude of impact. In this way, it directly affects the evaluation of economic viability of the capital expenditure business case. Carbon pricing containing scope 1 and 2 emissions. The internal price on carbon is set by corporate Controlling in the annual target setting process. When determining the price we take the ETS price as basis. Then we calculate scenarios with 50% up to 150% of the price as well as other science based prices like the ones stated in the IEA scenarios and evaluate the results.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

INTERNAL

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

50

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Impact management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

INTERNAL

The internal price on carbon is discussed and applied in the Climate and Energy sub-committee. This Sub-Committee is headed by our COO and comprises inter alia the head of corporate development and the head of corporate strategy. In this sub-committee also the physical and transitional climate risks derived from the different climate scenarios are discussed. This forms the basis to get to an proper decision on the carbon price to achieve our objectives and inform our transition plan.

Row 2

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

With the help of a shadow price of 135 /ton CO2e emitted the sustainability of all LANXESS production sites is assessed. This applies to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. First the Gross Value Add (GVA) per Business Unit is calculated. In a second step all the environmental KPIs (including CO2) are monetized with shadow prices to calculate the Gross Values Add After Impact (GVAAI). Target of this analysis to identify the less sustainable businesses. Businesses with a limited financial profitability but high environmental costs can be seen as less sustainable. So this analysis aims to catch the long-term effects. Therefore a relative high CO2 price compared to actual prices is taken into account to reflect the long-term perspective. Implication: Target of this analysis is comparing the financial profitability, the GVA, with the profitability including the environmental impact, the GVAAI. So this analysis allows to identify the businesses and sites, where the positive economic impact does not exceed the negative environmental impact.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

INTERNAL

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:
☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:
☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

135

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

135

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply
☑ Impact management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:
☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

INTERNAL

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The basics for this analysis are not changed every year to keep the yoy results comparable.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

INTERNAL

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We expect our supplier to undergo a TfS Assessment with at minimum 54/100 score.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1794

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We expect our supplier to also measure, report on their Water consumtion and withdrawal within the TfS Assessment and Audit process. Based on the TfS Scorecards generated, detailed analysis are done on the water chapter, and suppliers with Improvement areas that are classified as "High" are reported as substantive. The Strategic Buyer is informed and the supplier is encouraged to take action on these improvement areas. This report is periodically done to ensure continuous improvement.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

13
[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers whose sustainability-related activities have been assessed in TfS audits or assessments represent 71% of our relevant procurement volume. The relevant procurement volume comprises all suppliers from which we procure more than 20,000 of goods or services per year. The TfS sustainability assessment is also incorporated into our strategy process, which must be applied to every contract negotiation or renewal with a purchasing volume of more than 5 million. This is known as XCORE. As well as the XCORE strategy process, we use the SCORE process, which is similar to the XCORE process but geared toward purchasing volumes between 1 million and 5 million or over 250,000 in regions outside Europe.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

INTERNAL

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers whose sustainability-related activities have been assessed in TfS audits or assessments represent 71% of our relevant procurement volume. The relevant procurement volume comprises all suppliers from which we procure more than 20,000 of goods or services per year.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Supplier are measured and monitored and encouraged to actively continuoisly improve. Suppliers are excluded from contracting if they cannot achieve minimum ESG requirements. In the ESG factsheet you can find the "Number of suppliers with whom the business relationship was terminated as a results of the findings". For 2023, zero supplier were excluded due to ESG requirements.We last terminated collaboration with suppliers because of sustainability shortcomings in 2018. We expect our supplier to undergo a TfS Assessment with at minimum 54/100 score. If they have a score below this threshold, they have to deliver a Corrective Action Plan.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Supplier are measured and monitored and encouraged to actively continuoisly improve. Suppliers are excluded from contracting if they cannot achieve minimum ESG requirements. In the ESG factsheet you can find the "Number of suppliers with whom the business relationship was terminated as a results of the findings". For 2023, zero supplier were excluded due to ESG requirements.We last terminated collaboration with suppliers because of sustainability shortcomings in 2018. We expect our supplier to undergo a TfS Assessment with at minimum 54/100 score. If they have a score below this threshold, they have to deliver a Corrective Action Plan.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**EcoVadis score

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

INTERNAL

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All supplier have be assessed by EcoVadis and have a scoring above average. All Supplier below the average of 54 points have to improve their rating via a Corrective Action Plan.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

INTERNAL

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As founding member of the Together for Sustainability (TfS) initiative for the Chemical Industry, we value this initiative as core in our engagement for supplier-related sustainability. TfS acts based on a holistic understanding of sustainability, which includes, among other things, water related issues. On behalf of its members, TfS requests suppliers to report and to participate in either a TfS Audit, and or TfS Assessment. Both yield a score, which is used in LANXESSs supplier management processes. Scorecard, and Corrective Action Plans generated are available for all member companies to review.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

INTERNAL

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We started to integrate the commitment to join the SBTi on large contracts with our premium partners, where setting an SBT is an essential part of the new contract. [Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect Product Carbon Footprints

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

At LANXESS we have implemented a product carbon footprint engine that allows us to determine the product carbon footprints for all of our products. In order to determine these values in a meaningful way, we depend on the product carbon footprints of our suppliers. Therefore we have implemented a process that allows us to systematically collect the respective data from our suppliers and track progress of gained transparency. This helps us to make the most effective decisions to reduce emissions. Measure of success: For 2023, we set a target to request at least 70% of our suppliers to provide the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) for all their products, weighted by emissions. A high share of direct supplier data is necessary is necessary, to improve the data quality of our Product Carbon Footprints. If the input data for our Product Carbon Footprints depends in majority on interpolated data, we are not able to get a TÜV approved certificate from our third party indepentend auditor TÜV and to share this with our customer. Impact: With taking the supplier data into account for our Product Carbon Footprints, we are now in a position to deliver much more Product Carbon Footprints to our customer. This helps us and them to drive the transition increase the product information for the end consumer to make smart choices for green products. Beside that we have had many fruitful discussions and workshops with our supplier started by this request, where we discussed our transition plans, our experiences with SBT and our possibilities to come to greener products. This will help our supplier, us, our customer and therefore the world to reduce emissions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**With the higher transparency and the better understanding of LANXESS Transition path our customer get more details for their own transition path.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Beneficial water-related outcomes of our engagement: As outlined above, Together for Sustainability (TfS) is the foundation for our Sustainability engagement with suppliers. TfS Assessments & Audits focus on environmental topics covering water & water management additional to numerous other topics. This verifies if a suppliers has a water-related environmental policy in place and if they take actions on water management (awareness training, reduction of water intake, water recycling, measures to minimize water quality impacts). Suppliers must report on specific water KPIs (total water consumption). TfS generates supplier scorecards based on the information received from the suppliers and on the outcomes of the assessments and audits. They are reported to LANXESS on monthly basis and are also presented when the Strategic Buyer (as defined above) presents his purchasing strategy as part of the balanced scorecard. Preference is given by LANXESS to a supplier with a favorable score, thereby incentivizing the participation, reporting of the required information and improvement. On behalf of its members (e.g. LANXESS) the TfS generates a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) on the basis of the Assessments & Audits. This CAP is used in discussions with the supplier to ensure continuous improvement. Further to this the Supplier has access to the TfS Academy with hundreds of learning nuggets, in 7 different language to educate and train them, to assist the close out of the findings in the CAP. To conclude, the described mechanism yields a strong incentive for suppliers to improve on water management (awareness training, reduction of water intake, water recycling, measures to minimize water quality impacts) and their specific water KPIs (total water consumption). How success is measured: Jointly, suppliers reporting and respective assessment/audits by TfS forms a revolving process. Realization of measures suggested in the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) improves the scoring. Thus we measure success by (a) the improvement of the scoring results of our suppliers over time, (b) the percentage of our suppliers requesting to report actually adhering to this request.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Collection of the mentioned information needed to assess suppliers and work with them on continuous improvements.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

INTERNAL

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Details of engagement program: We measure the impact of our information campaigns with our bi-annual Customer Satisfaction Analysis. This analysis comprises beside the usual aspects as product quality & pricing, delivery & supply and customer service also sustainability evaluation questions to assess our customers' key sustainability interests and measure the satisfaction of our customers with our own climate performance with respect to those focus interests. Our customer can rate our performance and the performance of our competitors of these topics on a scale from 1 – 6, which is transferred in the result analysis into a 0 – 100 scale. A quantitative threshold for a measure of success: The threshold for our measure of success is to be at least 2 points better than our competitors in climate topics. This ensures retaining our customers, increasing our share of sales and, in some cases, starting discussions about climate issues and joint projects to improve them. Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement: To ensure a representative result, the first step was to sort the customers worldwide by Business Unit in descending order of turnover. From this list, as many customers were selected that they covered at least 80% of the turnover per Business Unit. The list was then sent to the Business Units, where all strategically relevant customers were also selected, especially those with a focus on climate topics. Since the climate issue can only be seen and solved globally and we are a globally active company, we have set our goal globally. And since all our Business Units have a significant carbon footprint, as is usual in the chemical industry, we have not excluded any Business Units.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

INTERNAL

A quantitative threshold for a measure of success is reached: Our most recent Customer Satisfaction Analysis (Conducted beginning of 2024 for the FY 2023) lead to following result: Over 80% of our customers feel well or better informed about our efforts in managing sustainability, which overall results in 4 points (0-100 scale) above competition. Overall, the 3 most important suppliers' sustainability topics for our customer are (in descending order): Product Carbon Footprint, Supplier sustainability ratings / certifications and Supplier packaging and transportation. In average, we exceeded the competitors' evaluation by 5 points, and by more than 2 points for any of those 3 topics. Taking all mentioned sustainability topics into consideration, we also exceeded the competition by 5 points overall. Since we are rated worldwide 5 percent points better as our competitors for climate topics, we bet the threshold. Description of the impact of your engagement on climate- related issues in the reporting year: The Customer Satisfaction Analysis can be seen as a success. So we will in general proceed with this approach. But of course we have had a deeper look into the Business Units and the sustainability fields, where have not beaten our competitor by more than 2 points, to identify measures for improvement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

INTERNAL

Open and transparent communication, especially with regard to sustainability issues, is very important for LANXESS. Almost all Investors in particular demand this. The results of the sustainability assessments are made available to all investors on our website as quickly as possible. A quantitative threshold for a measure of success: Our goal is to achieve at least an A- in the CDP Climate Change and Water and to be among the top three worldwide in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A description of the impact of your engagement: In 2023 we received an outstanding "A" for CDP Climate Change. We achieved this for the fifth time in a row. Further, we achieved a good "A-" for CDP Water for the second time. In the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, we were ranked number one in Europe for the fifth time in a row in 2023 and we were among the top 3 in the world for the third time in a row. All quantitative targets were therefore achieved. A direct impact of our engagement was, that these top performances were also recognized with the "IR Magazine Awards - Europe", where LANXESS was awarded the prize for "Best ESG Reporting (mid-cap)".

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Banks and borrower

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

INTERNAL

The sustainability goals, especially the climate targets, are of particular importance to LANXESS. This can be seen, among other things, in the fact that we have issued a bond in the amount of 1 bn with a consortium of 12 banks. The interest rate of which depends, among other things, on the achievement of the climate targets. If the target is missed, the interest rate will increase by 25 bps p.a. for subsequent interest periods until maturity This bond is traded on the stock exchange and can be purchased by anyone. A quantitative threshold for a measure of success: The aim is to reduce emissions to such an extent that no extra costs are incurred for financing.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A description of the impact of your engagement: In 2023 we were well on track regarding our climate transition plan and therefore reached our reduction target and don't have to pay the higher interest rate. But of course the holder of our bonds have lower interest rates, but by reaching our climate goals we lower the climate related risks a lot which has also a high value for our borrower.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

INTERNAL

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Environmental protection data are gathered at those production sites in which the company has a holding of more than 50%, because for the other ones LANXESS has no direct influence to change the major impacts like production process, raw material supply or energy procurement. LANXESS has accounted for emissions from all business activities in which the company has operational control. Even if LANXESS would have less than a 50% holding in certain operations, if LANXESS retains operational control over those operations, those emissions would have been included in the inventory. As of today no such situation occurs.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Environmental protection data are gathered at those production sites in which the company has a holding of more than 50%, because for the other ones LANXESS has no direct influence to change the major impacts like production process, raw material supply or energy procurement. LANXESS has accounted for water-related data from all business activities in which the company has operational control.

Plastics

INTERNAL

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Environmental protection data are gathered at those production sites in which the company has a holding of more than 50%, because for the other ones LANXESS has no direct influence to change the major impacts like production process, raw material supply or energy procurement. LANXESS has accounted for plastics-related data (as part of the waste reporting) from all business activities in which the company has operational control.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Environmental protection data are gathered at those production sites in which the company has a holding of more than 50%, because for the other ones LANXESS has no direct influence to change the major impacts like production process, raw material supply or energy procurement. LANXESS has accounted for biodiversity-related data from all business activities in which the company has operational control.
[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify :Business Unit HPM has been transfered into joint venture (Envalior GmbH)

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

Business Unit HPM (High Performance Materials)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

With effect from April 1, 2023, the HPM business unit was transferred to a joint venture. LANXESS holds a stake of around 40 percent in the joint venture.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

INTERNAL

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a change in boundary	*After the transfer of the business unit HPM to a joint venture, we will report without the environmental figures for this unit from 2023.*

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We recalculated the baseline in line with GHG Protocol

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

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

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

LANXESS decided to calculate and report CO2 scope 2 for both methods. In order to be able to influence our scope 2 emissions as far as possible, we are focusing our activities on the "market-based" method.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Storage-only and office facilities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

INTERNAL

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Storage-only facilities and office buildings are normally leased assets outside of our production plants. The emissions calculated for these assets are integrated in our scope 3 reporting. Storage facilities and office buildings within production sites are integrated in our scope 12 emission reporting. The emissions from LANXESS owned storage facilities or office buildings outside the reporting boundary are estimated to be less than 1% of scope 12 emissions.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Figures has been derived by analysis of internal experts. It was assumed that the share of LANXESS-owned warehouse and office space is less than 10% of the total warehouse and office space used by LANXESS. By far the greater part is leased. The CO2 emissions from the leased space are included in the scope 3 emissions and amount to less than 3% of the scope 1 & 2 emissions. If we assume that the company's own warehouse and office space only accounts for around 10% of the leased space, then this only accounts for around 0.3% of the emissions.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

938611

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All Scope 1 greenhouse gases are calculated as CO2e. The emission factors used for fuels are based on calculations by the U.S. EPA (GHG Emission Factors Hub, September 12, 2023) and on the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006). In accordance with the GHG Protocol (2004), since 2021 the factors for calculating CO2e have been based on the global warming potential (time horizon: 100 years) defined in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 2021)

INTERNAL

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1513537

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All Scope 2 (location-based) greenhouse gases are calculated as CO2e. The conversion factors used were provided the IEA (International Energy Agency)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1263511

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All Scope 2 (market-based) greenhouse gases are calculated as CO2e. The conversion factors used were provided by the energy producers. Where these were not available, factors from the IEA (International Energy Agency) were used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

6398162

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Information on raw materials, utilities and transportation in the reporting year were derived from LANXESS ERP systems and received invoices. b) Emission factors: The cradle-to-gate emission factors for raw materials and utilities were obtained from LCA data bases and suppliers in accordance with industrial standards. The average emission factors for transport by truck, rail and ship were determined based on the CEFIC Report: "GLEC Module 5 - CEFIC Guideline". c) methodology, calculation and assumptions: The emissions for raw materials & utilities were calculated by multiplying the purchased quantity of each product/utility by the corresponding emission factor. In case of unavailability of a matching emission factor, respective positions were systematically approximated or extrapolated. For transportation the focus was set on the most important country to country routes which cover 90%, other positions were extrapolated and a safety markup added.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

523538

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Based on the LANXESS business data management system, qualitative and monetary amounts of purchased capital goods were determined. b) Emission factors: The factors of major purchased capital goods (80% of total spend) were determined based on the DEFRA Tables Annex 13 (2012) (constant exchange rates and adjusted for inflation). c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: For calculating the GHG emissions, monetary amounts-taken from the business data management system-were multiplied with the respective emission factors. The coverage ratio amounts 80% of total spend. Subsequently, the resultant amount of CO2e Scope 3 was extrapolated to 100 %.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

391163

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Amounts of purchased energy sources for reporting period are based on LXS "HSE Performance data system". b) Emission factors: DEFRA used for Cradle-to-Gate & WTT (Well-to-tank) fuel emission factors. IEA list and DEFRA Methodology paper used for WTT and T&D (Transmission & Distribution) emission factors. c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: CO2e from extraction, production & transportation of fuels for energy production: multiply purchased quantity with cradle-to-gate factor. CO2e from extraction, refining and transport of fuels for purchased electricity: multiply amounts with country factor. Grid losses and WTT emissions: multiply country specific power rate with respective factor. Steam emissions: multiply purchased steam quantity with corresponding WTT- heat and steam emission factors and with WTT- district heat & steam distribution factor. Convert purchased cooling energy into electricity and calculate CO2e emissions analogue to purchased electricity.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198838

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a)Activity data: Quantities, types of goods procured and regional split for reporting year from LXS' internal business data systems. Origin, destination points, mode of transport and load factors for internal transport from business data systems. b) Emission factors: Average factors for truck, rail and ship transport from "GLEC Module 5 - CEFIC Guideline". c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: based on amounts of delivered goods, top country to country routes and weighted by ton of raw material. Top 30 routes account for 96% of transported raw materials. Top city to city routes covering 80% of each top 30 route determined. Average km for rail, ship and truck estimated for top city to city routes. Multiply the amounts for each transport mode with the emission factors in tonnes/km for an average country to country route. The resulting emissions extrapolated to 100% of the total purchasing volume for the other country to county routes. Plane transport is not relevant or included.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

INTERNAL

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

747713

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Determ. of waste & wastewater amounts during production. Distinction made to disposal routes incineration (w/o energy recovery) & disposal.b) Emission factors:For combustion & other disposal:3.67kg CO2eq/kg C. (conv. of 1kg C into CO23.67kg CO2), for landfilled waste:20.62kg CO2eq./kg C (ASM:50% C converted to CO2, 50% to CH4). No emissions for recycling, no credit for incineration with energy recovery.c) Methodology, calculation & assumptions: i) Waste: ASM C content: haz. waste80%, non-haz. waste50%, landfilling10% (max. limit for organic C in landfilling specified in German & international legislation). Amounts w/o C removed from waste volume. Recycled waste not in calculation. Calculation:Amount disposed waste per route x C content x respective emission factor. ii) Wastewater:Estimated emission factor for TOC after treatment:3.67kg CO2eq/kg C. CO2 from operation of wastewater plant (calc. by emission factor from LCA database (GaBi)) added to CO2 from TOC.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2490

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Determined number of hotel stays. Global number of kilometers for short-, medium- & long-haul flights & travelled kilometers by rail have been determined as an extrapolation of hotel stays. Percentage increase in hotel stays transferred to the travel kilometers. b) Emission factors: Emission factors for air & rail travel obtained from the DEFRA Tables of the previous reporting year, the factor for hotel stays determined to be the average value over all countries (UK conversion table). c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: Calculation GHG emissions for air & rail travel: Actual travelled distances x respective emission factors for short-, medium- & long-haul in the previous reporting year. For the current reporting year an extrapolation according to the increase in hotel stays was used for the calculation. The GHG emissions for hotel stays were calculated by multiplying the number of all nights with the corresponding emission factor for 100% of the hotel stays.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

INTERNAL

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15949

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Number of employees in the reporting year. b) Emission factors: The emission factors for individual modes of transport were taken from the DERFA Table "Business travel - land". c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: It was assumed that 50 % of employees travelled by car, 12.5 % by rail, 12.5 % by bus or tram to work. 25 % of our employees live in the immediate vicinity of our sites and come by foot or by bicycle to work. The average distances from home to work were adopted with 30km for car / train and 20km for bus / tram. The average number of working days per employee and per year was assumed as 220 days. To calculate the GHG emissions the average distance to work was multiplied with the number of trips and the emission factor per mode of transport.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24178

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Leased cars: Number of leased vehicles (incl. contracted km) determined by “Fleet Management”; Leased office/storage space: Determined by the LANXESS department "Corporate Real Estate & Facility Management". Leased equipment: not relevant. b) Emission factors: Leased cars: For Germany they were provided by the vehicle manufacturers (WLTP). For all other vehicles, a LXS GER avg. Factor was used. Leased office/storage space: The standard factors for energy use per square meter office/warehouse and the emission factors per kWh were determined based on Annex A of the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain". c) Methodology: The GHG emissions of the leased vehicles were calculated based on the emission factors and the contracted vehicle kilometers. The GHG emissions of leased office space were calculated based on average energy and emission factors differentiated according to Europe and “Rest of World”.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

INTERNAL

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

282026

(7.5.3) Methodological details

a) Activity data: Leased storage space: Determined by "Global Category Management Logistics Services". Transport information from LANXESS “Transport & Logistics Information” System. b) Emission factors: Leased storage space: Standard factors (kWh/m3 and lg CO2/kWh determined based on Annex A of "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain". Emission factors for each mode of transportation determined based on “DEFRA 2020 Tables”. c) Methodology: Calculations for leased office space were differentiated according to Germany, Europe and “Rest of World”. Calculation of transportation of sold products were calculated by an external service provider: (1) calculation of shipping distance for each transport process based on LANXESS transport information. (2) Calculated shipping distance was multiplied by shipping weight: Payload-distance (ton-kilometer) (3) Payload-distance for each transport mode was multiplied by the average emission factor.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reason of exclusion: LANXESS produces exclusively intermediate products, which are processed further by our customers to other intermediate or final products. The various types of processing are not tracked by LANXESS. Therefore, it is not possible for us, to calculate the GHG emissions from the processing of sold products in a decent manner that is reliable, complete, accurate and consistent with annual data. This approach is in line with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" which states that "Chemical companies are not required to report scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain due to the diverse application and customer structure".

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

INTERNAL

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reason for exclusion: LANXESS produces exclusively intermediate products, which are processed further by our customers to other intermediate or final products. The various types of processing are not tracked by LANXESS. Also the conditions of use of the end products based on LANXESS intermediate products are not known which does not allow for calculating the emissions belonging to that category. This approach is in line with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" which states that “Chemical companies should not include indirect use phase emissions in the inventory, unless the end use of chemical products is known”.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6161177

(7.5.3) Methodological details

1.Where possible all sales volume were converted into metric tons 2.The carbon content of all products was determined 3.Products that are completely consumed in the use phase were excluded (in accordance with “End Markets” see section Activity Data) 4.The region is determined based on the sold product’s country of final destination. 5. durable polymer flag was assigned to relevant products based on NACE classification. All products classified as “20.16. plastics in primary form” were considered as durable plastics. This is a relevant information because landfilled durable polymer will not degrade into CO2. 6.The emission factor was allocated based on the determined region (see 4), the durable polymer flag (see 5) and based on the region’s disposal method breakdown (%) 7.The emission factor was multiplied by the carbon content. A safety markup (20%) for the sales is added for products that can’t be converted into metric ton and for products that are missing data.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

INTERNAL

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant since the estimated GHG emissions belonging to that category are below 0.001 % of total CO2e Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for LANXESS. We do not own or operate franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

INTERNAL

The percentage of total CO2e Scope 3 emissions from the joint ventures with operational control is insignificant, below 0,1 %.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3: Other (upstream) is not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3: Other (downstream) is not relevant
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

INTERNAL

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

725000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are either measured, calculated or estimated. Fuel and process emissions are taken into account. Fuel consumption is recorded annually worldwide. The emission factors used to calculate emissions from fuels correspond to the calculation tools of the GHG Protocol. The GWP factors IPCC AR 6 (100 years) are used for conversion into CO2 equivalents. The final calculation is done by multiplying the fuel amount with the emission factor. The calculated, measured or estimated emisions will finally be multiplyed with the GWP factors.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1134000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

997000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

To calculate CO2 Scope 2 emissions, the consumption of electricity, steam, heating and cooling is recorded annually for each location worldwide. When calculating using the location-based method, we use the latest emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA) for the country in which the energy was used. For the calculation according to the market-based method, the emission factors of our energy suppliers are also determined and verified annually by the Energy Purchasing department. In the case that an energy supplier is unable to provide an emission factor, we use the corresponding IEA location-based factor. The energy consumption is then multiplied by the respective emission factors.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

INTERNAL

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3606610

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

9

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Information on raw materials, utilities and transportation in the reporting year were derived from LANXESS ERP systems and received invoices. b) Emission factors: The cradle-to-gate emission factors for raw materials and utilities were obtained from LCA data bases and suppliers in accordance with industrial standards. The average emission factors for transport by truck, rail and ship were determined based on the CEFIC Report: "GLEC Module 5 - CEFIC Guideline". c) methodology, calculation and assumptions: The emissions for raw materials & utilities were calculated by multiplying the purchased quantity of each product/utility by the corresponding emission factor. In case of unavailability of a matching emission factor, respective positions were systematically approximated or extrapolated. For transportation the focus was set on the most important country to country routes which cover 90%, other positions were extrapolated and a safety markup added.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

INTERNAL

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

405890

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Based on the LANXESS business data management system, qualitative and monetary amounts of purchased capital goods were determined. b) Emission factors: The factors of major purchased capital goods (80% of total spend) were determined based on the DEFRA Tables Annex 13 (2012) (constant exchange rates and adjusted for inflation). c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: For calculating the GHG emissions, monetary amounts-taken from the business data management system-were multiplied with the respective emission factors. The coverage ratio amounts 80% of total spend. Subsequently, the resultant amount of CO2e Scope 3 was extrapolated to 100 %.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

328160

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

INTERNAL

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Amounts of purchased energy sources for reporting period are based on LXS "HSE Performance data system". b) Emission factors: DEFRA used for Cradle-to-Gate & WTT (Well-to-tank) fuel emission factors. IEA list and DEFRA Methodology paper used for WTT and T&D (Transmission & Distribution) emission factors. c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: CO2e from extraction, production & transportation of fuels for energy production: multiply purchased quantity with cradle-to-gate factor. CO2e from extraction, refining and transport of fuels for purchased electricity: multiply amounts with country factor. Grid losses and WTT emissions: multiply country specific power rate with respective factor. Steam emissions: multiply purchased steam quantity with corresponding WTT- heat and steam emission factors and with WTT- district heat & steam distribution factor. Convert purchased cooling energy into electricity and calculate CO2e emissions analogue to purchased electricity.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

169430

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

INTERNAL

a) Activity data: Quantities, types of goods procured and regional split for reporting year from LXS' internal business data systems. Origin, destination points, mode of transport and load factors for internal transport from business data systems. b) Emission factors: Average factors for truck, rail and ship transport from "GLEC Module 5 - CEFIC Guideline". c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: based on amounts of delivered goods, top country to country routes and weighted by ton of raw material. Top 30 routes account for 96% of transported raw materials. Top city to city routes covering 80% of each top 30 route determined. Average km for rail, ship and truck estimated for top city to city routes. Multiply the amounts for each transport mode with the emission factors in tonnes/km for an average country to country route. The resulting emissions extrapolated to 100% of the total purchasing volume for the other country to county routes. Plane transport is not relevant or included.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

425550

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Determ. of waste & wastewater amounts during production. Distinction made to disposal routes incineration (w/o energy recovery) & disposal.b) Emission factors:For combustion & other disposal:3.67kg CO2eq/kg C. (conv. of 1kg C into CO23.67kg CO2), for landfilled waste:20.62kg CO2eq./kg C (ASM:50% C converted to CO2, 50% to CH4). No emissions for recycling, no credit for incineration with energy recovery.c) Methodology, calculation & assumptions: i) Waste: ASM C content: haz. waste80%, non-haz. waste50%, landfilling10% (max. limit for organic C in landfilling specified in German & international legislation). Amounts w/o C removed from waste volume. Recycled waste not in calculation. Calculation:Amount disposed waste per route x C content x respective emission factor. ii) Wastewater: Estimated emission factor for TOC after treatment:3.67kg CO2eq/kg C. CO2 from operation of wastewater plant (calc. by emission factor from LCA database [GaBi]) added to CO2 from TOC.

INTERNAL

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18860

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Determined number of hotel stays. Global number of kilometers for short-, medium- & long-haul flights & travelled kilometers by rail have been determined as an extrapolation of hotel stays. Percentage increase in hotel stays transferred to the travel kilometers. b) Emission factors: Emission factors for air & rail travel obtained from the DEFRA Tables of the previous reporting year, the factor for hotel stays determined to be the average value over all countries (UK conversion table). c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: Calculation GHG emissions for air & rail travel: Actual travelled distances x respective emission factors for short-, medium- & long-haul in the previous reporting year. For the current reporting year an extrapolation according to the increase in hotel stays was used for the calculation. The GHG emissions for hotel stays were calculated by multiplying the number of all nights with the corresponding emission factor for 100% of the hotel stays.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

INTERNAL

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16250

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Number of employees in the reporting year. b) Emission factors: The emission factors for individual modes of transport were taken from the DERFA Table "Business travel - land". c) Methodology, calculation and assumptions: It was assumed that 50 % of employees travelled by car, 12.5 % by rail, 12.5 % by bus or tram to work. 25 % of our employees live in the immediate vicinity of our sites and come by foot or by bicycle to work. The average distances from home to work were adopted with 30km for car / train and 20km for bus / tram. The average number of working days per employee and per year was assumed as 220 days. To calculate the GHG emissions the average distance to work was multiplied with the number of trips and the emission factor per mode of transport.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24310

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

INTERNAL

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

a) Activity data: Leased cars: Number of leased vehicles (incl. contracted km) determined by “Fleet Management”; Leased office/storage space: Determined by the LANXESS department "Corporate Real Estate & Facility Management". Leased equipment: not relevant. b) Emission factors: Leased cars: For Germany they were provided by the vehicle manufacturers (WLTP). For all other vehicles, a LXS GER avg. Factor was used. Leased office/storage space: The standard factors for energy use per square meter office/warehouse and the emission factors per kWh were determined based on Annex A of the "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain". c) Methodology: The GHG emissions of the leased vehicles were calculated based on the emission factors and the contracted vehicle kilometers. The GHG emissions of leased office space were calculated based on average energy and emission factors differentiated according to Europe and “Rest of World”.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

131760

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

INTERNAL

a) Activity data: Leased storage space: Determined by "Global Category Management Logistics Services". Transport information from LANXESS “Transport & Logistics Information” System. b) Emission factors: Leased storage space: Standard factors (kWh/m3 and lg CO2/kWh determined based on Annex A of "Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain". Emission factors for each mode of transportation determined based on “DEFRA 2020 Tables”. c) Methodology: Calculations for leased office space were differentiated according to Germany, Europe and “Rest of World”. Calculation of transportation of sold products were calculated by an external service provider: (1) calculation of shipping distance for each transport process based on LANXESS transport information. (2) Calculated shipping distance was multiplied by shipping weight: Payload-distance (ton-kilometer) (3) Payload-distance for each transport mode was multiplied by the average emission factor.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Reason of exclusion: LANXESS produces exclusively intermediate products, which are processed further by our customers to other intermediate or final products. The various types of processing are not tracked by LANXESS. Therefore, it is not possible for us, to calculate the GHG emissions from the processing of sold products in a decent manner that is reliable, complete, accurate and consistent with annual data. This approach is in line with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" which states that "Chemical companies are not required to report scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain due to the diverse application and customer structure".

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Reason for exclusion: LANXESS produces exclusively intermediate products, which are processed further by our customers to other intermediate or final products. The various types of processing are not tracked by LANXESS. Also the conditions of use of the end products based on LANXESS intermediate products are not known which does not allow for calculating the emissions belonging to that category. This approach is in line with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" which states that “Chemical companies should not include indirect use phase emissions in the inventory, unless the end use of chemical products is known”.

INTERNAL

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4225760

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

1.Where possible all sales volume were converted into metric tons 2.The carbon content of all products was determined 3.Products that are completely consumed in the use phase were excluded (in accordance with "End Markets" see section Activity Data) 4.The region is determined based on the sold product's country of final destination. 5. durable polymer flag was assigned to relevant products based on NACE classification. All products classified as "20.16. plastics in primary form" were considered as durable plastics. This is a relevant information because landfilled durable polymer will not degrade into CO2. 6.The emission factor was allocated based on the determined region (see 4), the durable polymer flag (see 5) and based on the region's disposal method breakdown (%) 7.The emission factor was multiplied by the carbon content. A safety markup (20%) for the sales is added for products that can't be converted into metric ton and for products that are missing data.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

INTERNAL

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant since the estimated GHG emissions belonging to that category are below 0.001 % of total CO2e Scope 3 emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant for LANXESS. We do not own or operate franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

178420

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

INTERNAL

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on the CO2 Scope 1 & 2 emissions data for the first quarter of 2023, in which the business unit HPM still belonged to LXS, we have extrapolated the emissions for the rest of the year 2023 (JF). We have included these calculated CO2 Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the CO2 Scope 3 Cat. 15 emissions in the amount of the LXS stake in the JF (39.98%). We have also included the JF Rubicon for the first time. For this purpose, the CO2 Scope 1 & 2 emissions of the products manufactured for LXS as part of the JF were calculated and included as CO2 Scope 3 Cat. 15 emissions

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions were reported in categories 1 - 15.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream emissions were reported in categories 1 - 15.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

INTERNAL

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

INTERNAL

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 29 and pages 254-255

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 29 and pages 254-255

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 29 and pages 254-255

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

INTERNAL

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Lanxess_Vermerk_CDP_DJSI_KPIs_2023_EN_Translation.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 3-11

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

INTERNAL

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9100

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.36

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, the use of biomass decreased, which means that the amount of fossil fuels and therefore Scope 1 emissions increased. This is countered by the increased use of electricity from renewable sources in Germany, Belgium and USA. But overall, the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased in the reporting year. Compared to the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions issued in the previous year (2,466,000t) the emissions increase by about 0.36%. [Calculation: (9,100 / 2,466,000) x 100 0.36%].

INTERNAL

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10460

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023 LANXESS reduced its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by about 10,460 metric tons (t) of CO2e from implementing 67 emission reduction activities. Compared to the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions issued in the previous year (2,466,000 t) we reduced the emissions by about 0.42%. [Calculation: -10,460/ 2,466,000) x 100 -0.42%].

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

472000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

19.14

INTERNAL

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, LANXESS transferred the business unit HPM to a joint venture (Envalior GmbH). The emissions associated with the joint venture are now managed as Scope 3 emissions. Compared to the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions issued in the previous year (2,466,000t) the emissions decrease by about 19.14%. [Calculation: (472,000 / 2,466,000) x 100 19.14%].

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change within the reporting year

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

INTERNAL

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change within the reporting year

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

292000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.84

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The decreased volume of produced amount in the reporting year, led also to lower Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculated on decreased volume of produced products and assumed that no emission reduction activities would have been realized, the CO2e emission would have higher by 292,00 metric tons (t) or 11.84% [Calculation: (-292,000/ 2,466,000) x 100 -11.84%]

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change within the reporting year

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change within the reporting year

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

INTERNAL

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change within the reporting year

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change within the reporting year

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

21360

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.87

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changed plant utilization and modifications in our product portfolio led to increased Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Compared to the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions issued in the previous year (2,466,000t) the emissions increase by about 0.87%. [Calculation: (21,360 / 2,466,000) x 100 0.87%].
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

INTERNAL

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	265000	*Combustion of biomass (biowaste from agriculture or biofuels) to generate energy*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

709730

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

INTERNAL

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2998

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

12092

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

180

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1019

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

558

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

880

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

INTERNAL

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

117

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

149

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27141

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10551

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4472

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2088

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1816

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

572

INTERNAL

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15122

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4944

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2235

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5826

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57748

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46281

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

381

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

219

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

232755

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

771677

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

712774

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16616

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28220

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23868

Italy

INTERNAL

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1200

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11123

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22865

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

357

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

357

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71464

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

46964

INTERNAL

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10065

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

189

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

202

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

4130

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6206

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7148

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3343

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2360

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17955

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3258

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

1386

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

329285

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

186695

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

161167
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Advanced Intermediates*	*329095*
Row 2	*Consumer Protection*	*194180*
Row 3	*Specialty Additives*	*185676*

INTERNAL

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 5	*All other segments*	*16049*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*725000*	-

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

INTERNAL

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Advanced Intermediates*	*586443*	*554936*
Row 4	*Consumer Protection*	*296144*	*210032*
Row 5	*Specialty Additives*	*231785*	*211310*
Row 6	*All other segments*	*19628*	*20722*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*1134000*	*997000*	-

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

725000

INTERNAL

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1134000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

997000

(7.22.4) Please explain

All activities of the LANXESS Group (LANXESS AG) including its subsidiaries are included here.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All activities of the LANXESS Group (LANXESS AG) including the subsidiaries are listed under "Consolidated accounting group".
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization’s Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Ammonia

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

LANXESS sources from a broad basis of chemical feedstocks. Looking at LANXESS’s Scope 3, Category 1 emissions these are the three biggest shares of purchased feedstock. As this is sensitive information with view to our competitors, we cannot provide this figure.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Aromatics extraction

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

LANXESS sources from a broad basis of chemical feedstocks. Looking at LANXESS’s Scope 3, Category 1 emissions these are the three biggest shares of purchased feedstock. As this is sensitive information with view to our competitors, we cannot provide this figure.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Specialty chemicals

INTERNAL

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

LANXESS sources from a broad basis of chemical feedstocks. Looking at LANXESS's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions these are the three biggest shares of purchased feedstock. As this is sensitive information with view to our competitors, we cannot provide this figure.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

No CO2 sales in the reporting year

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

No CH4 sales in the reporting year

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

INTERNAL

No N2O sales in the reporting year

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

No HFC sales in the reporting year

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

No PFC sales in the reporting year

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

No SF6 sales in the reporting year

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

INTERNAL

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

No NF3 sales in the reporting year
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

98600

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16297339

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7299

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

INTERNAL

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

INTERNAL

70806288

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12576

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1549536

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

642

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this

INTERNAL

approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1682338

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

INTERNAL

444

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

INTERNAL

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

158

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

INTERNAL

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70500

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

INTERNAL

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

INTERNAL

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8905134

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7755

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

INTERNAL

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1903937

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

803

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

INTERNAL

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1223612

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

464

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

INTERNAL

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

172200

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

INTERNAL

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

412930

INTERNAL

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

162

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14302252

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3188

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this

INTERNAL

approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1077139

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

INTERNAL

96

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

INTERNAL

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

476843

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

INTERNAL

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59395

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

INTERNAL

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

INTERNAL

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

411691

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

INTERNAL

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29773

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

INTERNAL

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

23400

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

INTERNAL

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1360369

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

198

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

INTERNAL

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13734021

INTERNAL

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5508

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6457491

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1191

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this

INTERNAL

approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2168694

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

INTERNAL

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

INTERNAL

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4310732

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1095

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

INTERNAL

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

807682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

90

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

INTERNAL

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

INTERNAL

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1870323

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

700

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

INTERNAL

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

INTERNAL

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

98600

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

INTERNAL

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16297339

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8290

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

INTERNAL

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70806288

INTERNAL

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46803

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1549536

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

243

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this

INTERNAL

approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1682338

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

INTERNAL

468

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

INTERNAL

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

158

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

INTERNAL

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70500

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

INTERNAL

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

INTERNAL

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8905134

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4476

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

INTERNAL

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1903937

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

384

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

INTERNAL

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1223612

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

191

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

INTERNAL

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

172200

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

INTERNAL

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

412930

INTERNAL

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

61

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14302252

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5688

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this

INTERNAL

approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1077139

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

INTERNAL

181

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

INTERNAL

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

476843

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

376

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

INTERNAL

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59395

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

INTERNAL

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

INTERNAL

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

411691

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

305

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

INTERNAL

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29773

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

INTERNAL

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

23400

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

INTERNAL

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1360369

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

640

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

INTERNAL

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13734021

INTERNAL

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6581

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6457491

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3026

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this

INTERNAL

approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2168694

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

INTERNAL

616

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

INTERNAL

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4310732

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1599

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

INTERNAL

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

807682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

INTERNAL

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

INTERNAL

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1870323

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

282

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

INTERNAL

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production process and energy generation from coal and natural gas.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Assumptions: We used the Business Unit specific carbon footprint on site level to calculate CO2 emissions of sold products. The reported number is therefore the statistically allocated share of a Business Unit's total output on site level to the products sold to the customer. Uncertainty has not been displayed due to this approach. Verification: Our environmental performance data ('HSE KPI') are verified by our financial auditor PwC, please see Annual Report 2023, page(s) 29, 254-255. The data reported per product sold to customer have not been subject to verification.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Challenge: The 'Verbundstruktur' of our sites and installations is an approach of the chemical industry to ensure energy and greenhouse gas efficiency. With the help of the 'Verbundstruktur' different production processes are connected in terms of using energy sources, compound heat and steam to ensure the most resource and cost efficient production process throughout several installations. However this approach challenges the concept of allocating energy consumption and greenhouse gas intensity to a certain product.What we have done to overcome this challenge.At LANXESS we have implemented a product carbon footprint engine that allows us to determine the product carbon footprints for all of our products. We have found a way to allocate our own emission in a way that is certified by the TÜV Rheinland.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

INTERNAL

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

LANXESS has a tool for calculating the "Product Carbon Footprint" for its products. This makes it possible for any customer to find out the specific CO2 footprint of the products they purchase from LANXESS on request.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

INTERNAL

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

823560

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2708290

INTERNAL

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3531850

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

92430

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1122860

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1215290

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

INTERNAL

7510

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

7510

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1456190

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1456190

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

INTERNAL

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

147120

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

147120

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

270

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

270

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

916260

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

INTERNAL

5441970

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6358230
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

823560

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

2708290

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

0

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

INTERNAL

3531850

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

92430

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

1122860

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

0

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

1215290

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

INTERNAL

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

7510

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

0

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

7510

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

1456190

INTERNAL

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

0

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

1456190

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

17120

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

0

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

INTERNAL

17120

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

270

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

270

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

916260

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

5311970

INTERNAL

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

0

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

6228230
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of "Sustainable biomass" in the reporting year

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

INTERNAL

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

823560

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

411780

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

411780

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of "Other biomass" in the reporting year

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

INTERNAL

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of "Other renewable fuels" in the reporting year

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

24224

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

12112

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

12112

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of "Coal" in the reporting year

INTERNAL

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21764

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

10882

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

10882

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of "Oil" in the reporting year

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

INTERNAL

2368800

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1184400

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1184400

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of "Gas" in the reporting year

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

293502

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

146751

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

INTERNAL

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

146751

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of "Other non-renewable fuels " in the reporting year

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3531850

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1765925

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1765925

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption
[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1765925

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1765925

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

411780

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

411780

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

INTERNAL

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1765925

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1765925

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

411780

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

411780

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

INTERNAL

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1765925

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

1765925

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

411780

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

411780

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

INTERNAL

0

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

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1765925

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

1765925

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

411780

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

411780

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

INTERNAL

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

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

INTERNAL

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28200

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in USA

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**50% Wind, 50% Sonne

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36300

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Yes

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

2000

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in Germany

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**50% Wind, 50% Photovoltaic

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5300

INTERNAL

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2000

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in Belgium

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

INTERNAL

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :52% Wind, 26% Biomass, 16% Solar, 6% Hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6900

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in U.K.

Row 5

INTERNAL

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**50% Wind, 50% Photovoltaic

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7400

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

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

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in China

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7900

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in India

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

320

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in Brazil

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

120

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Sourcing of renewable electrcity in Singapore

INTERNAL

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1820

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1825.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

180

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

INTERNAL

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

180.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29740

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

53430

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

83170.00

Brazil

INTERNAL

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13950

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

150

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14100.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30270

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

11580

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

INTERNAL

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41850.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29770

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

50

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

80070

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

109890.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3950

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

INTERNAL

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3950.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

537740

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

20

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

1840030

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2377790.00

INTERNAL

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27290

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

40

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

20360

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47690.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13120

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

28730

INTERNAL

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41850.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

780

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

780.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58610

INTERNAL

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

108230

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

166840.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

INTERNAL

5.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

620

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

620.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6740

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

INTERNAL

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6740.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1480

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

4600

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6080.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

INTERNAL

22560

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22570.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

436670

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

INTERNAL

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

436670.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Butane

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

99999

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3.03

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

INTERNAL

13.75

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Our feedstock is considered as confidential business information. We can confirm, that we consumed a five digit amount (10,000-99,999) of butane. We calculated the emission factor from the average carbon content of our total feedstock. Please also remember that a large proportion of our carbon feedstock is not converted to CO2, but is raw material for higher-value products. Due to the differentiated raw material portfolio and the different types of use, we do not believe that it makes sense to calculate a correct heating value from the given information.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

37

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ Decreased

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

3

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

INTERNAL

Select from:
☑ No change

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

1

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

2

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Increased

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

1

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Decreased

INTERNAL

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

6

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

50

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Increased
[Fixed row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Polymers

(7.39.8) Comment

INTERNAL

This information is confidential.

Row 2

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.39.8) Comment

This information is confidential.

Row 3

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Adipic acid

(7.39.8) Comment

This information is confidential.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0002565

INTERNAL

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

1722000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6714000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.14

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

INTERNAL

(7.45.9) Please explain

Sales decreased by 17% in the reporting year due to the difficult global economic situation. Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions only decreased by 11.4% in the same period. The decrease in emissions is mainly due to changes in production volume and our implemented CO2 reduction projects (10,463 t; see question 7.55.1)
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term Approval Letter Lanxess AG.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

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

INTERNAL

938611

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

1262511

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

0.000

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

2201122.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

1276650.760

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

725000

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

997000

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

1722000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.83

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

LANXESS is committed to the “Paris Agreement” and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

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

- Implement climate protection projects that generate major reductions. - Decouple growth and emissions. - Strengthen process and technological innovations. - Offset remaining emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Lanxess AG - Net-Zero Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/03/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

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

INTERNAL

9386111

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

1262511

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

0.000

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

10648622.000

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

100

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

100

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

INTERNAL

1064862.200

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

725000

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

997000

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

1722000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.14

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

LANXESS is committed to the “Paris Agreement” and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

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

- Implement climate protection projects that generate major reductions. - Decouple growth and emissions. - Strengthen process and technological innovations. - Offset remaining emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term Approval Letter Lanxess AG.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Other (upstream)

☑ Other (downstream)

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

INTERNAL

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

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

6398162

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

523538

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

391163

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

198838

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

747713

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

2490

INTERNAL

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

15494

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

24178

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

282026

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

0

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

0

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

6161177

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

0

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

0

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

INTERNAL

0

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

0

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

0

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

14744779.000

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

14744779.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

INTERNAL

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

INTERNAL

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

INTERNAL

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11058584.250

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

3606610

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

405890

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

328160

INTERNAL

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

169430

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

425550

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

18860

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

16250

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

24310

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

131760

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

0

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

INTERNAL

0

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

4225760

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

0

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

0

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

178420

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

0

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

0

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

9531000.000

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

9531000.000

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

141.44

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

LANXESS is committed to the "Paris Agreement" and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

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

- Purchase sustainable raw materials. - Transition to green logistics. - Offer more climate-neutral products and solutions with a low carbon footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

INTERNAL

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Lanxess AG - Net-Zero Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/03/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

INTERNAL

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Other (upstream)
☑ Other (downstream)
☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

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

6398162

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

INTERNAL

523538

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

391163

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

198838

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

747713

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

2490

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

15494

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

24178

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

282026

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

INTERNAL

0

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

0

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

6161177

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14744779.000

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

INTERNAL

14744779.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

INTERNAL

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

INTERNAL

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100.0

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1474477.900

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

3606610

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

405890

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

328160

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

169430

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

425550

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

18860

INTERNAL

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

16250

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

24310

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

131760

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

0

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

0

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

4225760

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

0

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

INTERNAL

0

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

178420

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

0

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

0

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

9531000.000

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

9531000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

39.29

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

INTERNAL

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

LANXESS is committed to the "Paris Agreement" and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

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

- Purchase sustainable raw materials. - Transition to green logistics. - Offer more climate-neutral products and solutions with a low carbon footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/03/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Lanxess AG - Net-Zero Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

INTERNAL

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

LANXESS is committed to the "Paris Agreement" and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

INTERNAL

SInce the target is more than ten years in the future and the regulatory aspects and the markets for offsetting are moving very fast, it is very hard to find actual the best solutions for 2040. We wanted to find proper solutions for the residual emissions not before 2030 but instead wait, until the rules for offsetting and compensating are more clear.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our climate strategy is based on the systematic and integrated management of our GHG emissions. This process also includes yearly sustainability reporting based on national and international standards as well as the active management of climate-related opportunities and risks.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/03/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

INTERNAL

Select all that apply

☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Lanxess AG - Net-Zero Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

INTERNAL

LANXESS is committed to the “Paris Agreement” and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

SInce the target is more than ten years in the future and the regulatory aspects and the markets for offsetting are moving very fast, it is very hard to find actual the best solutions for 2050. We wanted to find proper solutions for the residual emissions not before 2030 but instead wait, until the rules for offsetting and compensating are more clear.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

INTERNAL

Our climate strategy is based on the systematic and integrated management of our GHG emissions. This process also includes yearly sustainability reporting based on national and international standards as well as the active management of climate-related opportunities and risks.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/03/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

INTERNAL

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of our reported emissions are covered by the target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

LANXESS is committed to the "Paris Agreement" and staying below the 1.5 degree warming path. It also contributes to the climate protection law (Klimaschutzgesetzes) of the German government (climate neutral by 2045).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

SInce the target is more than ten years in the future and the regulatory aspects and the markets for offsetting are moving very fast, it is very hard to find actual the best solutions for 2050. We wanted to find proper solutions for the residual emissions not before 2030 but instead wait, until the rules for offsetting and compensating are more clear.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

We sold our High Performance Material business, therefore, we had to adjust the baseline accordingly. This adjustment lead to a necessary reevaluation by the SBTi, what we did in 2023.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our climate strategy is based on the systematic and integrated management of our GHG emissions. This process also includes yearly sustainability reporting based on national and international standards as well as the active management of climate-related opportunities and risks.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

INTERNAL

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*76*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*36*	*13350*
Implementation commenced	*49*	*30320*
Implemented	*68*	*22740*
Not to be implemented	*8*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

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

71

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

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

21700

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

270000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Switch from conventional lighting to LED (8 Projects)

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

INTERNAL

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

340

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

139700

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

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

INTERNAL

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Motors and drives

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

22

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

55800

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

72000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of motors in the area of building technology (3 projects)

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Insulation

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

177

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

INTERNAL

91700

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

41000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Insulation of pipelines and equipment (steam) (3 projects)

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

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

634

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

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

305400

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

2071300

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of equipment with higher energy efficiency (12 projects)

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

INTERNAL

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

2046

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

608400

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

541000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

INTERNAL

Use of steam condensate to produce new steam, as a substitute for preheated water or for heating buildings (8 projects)

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

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

7173

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

4086000

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

7399500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Changes to process sequences, reduction of process temperature or duration, elimination of process steps that are no longer required (24 projects)

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

12280

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

INTERNAL

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Sourcing of green electricity at 5 production sites in Belgium and Germany
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Operating in compliance with legal standards is the prerequisite of our business activity. Additional internal standards help to raise our level of ambition and steer our active climate oriented portfolio management.

INTERNAL

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Climate protection and climate mitigation require new alliances and partnerships across industries and towards governments. LANXESS is striving to be part of the solution and is therefore collaborating in several relevant initiatives. The initiatives drive investments into the technologies of the future.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

n order to steer low carbon investment decisions R&D is required because relevant low carbon technologies are to be developed. LANXESS provides such dedicated budget. Up to 100m capital investments should be invested until 2025, what requires significant R&D efforts to support the goal to become climate neutral until 2040 and reach the 2025 milestone (2,300 kt CO2e).
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**The sales, that are aligned with EU taxonomy and shown under an activity, that is classified as transitional activity.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

LANXESS has 137,574,549 Sales with 3.4 Manufacture of plastics in primary form, and 152,531,452 sales, that are aligned via EU taxonomy in total. This can be seen as Low carbon product since the sales are shown under an activity, that is classified as transitional activity.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Other, please specify :Own calculation

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

As functional unit we used all our sustainble products

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

As reference product we used our own grey products based on fossil raw material.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

38531

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*LANXESS has 137,574,549 Sales with 3.4 Manufacture of plastics in primary form, and 152,531,452 sales, that are aligned in total. Therefore the Share is 90%. This can be seen as Low carbon product since the sales are shown under a activity, that is classified as transitional activity. Further LANXESS has 9,531 kt Scope 3 emissions with a share of 38% for raw materials and 6,417m sales, so LANXESS has 9,531 * 38% / 6,417 0.56 kg CO2/ Sales. Necessary critereria to be aligned for 3.4 Manufacture of plastics in primary form is to have a share of green raw material of at least 50%, so we can assume, that these products have 50% reduced emissions for the raw material share. So the reduced emissions are 0,56 kg CO2/ Sales * 137,574,549 *50% 38,521 ton CO2.*

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

2

INTERNAL

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

INTERNAL

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals (total volumes) using invoices flow metering and calculations based on the reported data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites where we hold interest 50%. Apart from continuous monitoring of collected data on-site, water related KPIs are reported into central GRI-compliant data base (HSE Performance Data) on a quarterly basis. After defined control process data is externally verified published in our annual report (AR).

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

INTERNAL

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals (volumes by source) using flow metering invoices and allocation of data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites where we hold interest 50%. Apart from continuous monitoring of collected data on-site, water related KPIs are reported into central GRI compliant data base (HSE Performance Data) on a quarterly basis. After defined control process, data is externally verified & published in our annual report. We distinguish groundwater surface third party rain sewage water for all sites.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals quality by taking samples and perform laboratory testing.

INTERNAL

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure document and report environmental data for all our production sites in which the company holds an interest of more than 50%. Monitoring: Quality controls of water withdrawals are the responsibility of the production site. According to their permit and operating instructions the personnel on site makes sure to get the amounts and quality of water they need for production processes.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water discharges (total volumes) with invoices, flow metering and calculations based on the reported data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data onsite, KPIs are reported into central GRI-compliant data base quarterly. After defined control process data is externally verified & published. We measure total water discharge for all sites.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water discharges (volumes by destination) with invoices, flow metering and calculations based on the reported data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data on-site, KPIs are reported into central GRI compliant data base (quarterly). After defined control process data is externally verified & published New KPIs to record values by source (Discharge to surface water, sea, groundwater & third-party) for treated & untreated waste water & once through cooling water for all sites.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water discharges (volumes by treatment method) with invoices and allocation of discharge data by treatment category (treated or untreated).

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data on-site, KPIs are reported into central GRI compliant data base (quarterly). After defined control process data is externally verified & published. We have dedicated KPIs to record volumes of treated & untreated water discharge. All treated water is considered to undergo tertiary treatment.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

INTERNAL

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water discharge quality (by emissions to water) by taking samples and perform laboratory testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data on-site, KPIs are quarterly reported into central GRI compliant data base. After control process data is externally verified & published. In addition to TOC (resp. COD) amount we measure and report on nitrogen phosphorus and heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Sn, Zn, AOX, POP's) and comply with all water-related permit limits and regulations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water discharge quality (by emissions to water) by taking samples and perform laboratory testing.

INTERNAL

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sampling and laboratory testing We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data on-site, KPIs are quarterly reported into central, GRI- compliant data base. After control process, data is externally verified & published. In addition to TOC (resp. COD) amount, we measure, and report on, nitrogen, phosphorus and heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Sn, Zn, AOX, POP's) and comply with all water-related permit limits and regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure the temperature of our water discharge with a continuous recording of temperature readings on the sensors.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure, document and report environmental data for all our production sites in which the company holds an interest of more than 50%. Monitoring: The Maximum temperature of water discharge is strictly regulated in the site permits, therefore all relevant checks and controls are the responsibility of the production site. The temperature measurement is done continuously to assure compliance with the permit limits.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

INTERNAL

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We determine water consumption (total volume) by calculating with an internal formula & HSE performance data (in line with GRI standards).

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data on-site, KPIs are quarterly reported into central GRI-compliant data base. After the control process, data is externally verified & published. Water consumption calculated according to GRI: water discharge subtracted from withdrawal. Amounts are compared on quarterly basis to identify changes and causes.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

*We measure water recycled/ reused with flow metering and calculations (pump capacity*operating hours).*

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. Apart from monitoring data on-site, KPIs are quarterly reported into central GRI compliant data base. After the control process, data is externally verified & published. Dedicated KPI records reused water (mainly cooling water in closed-loops). Either measured through flow meters or calculated by multiplying pumping capacity & no. of operating hours.

INTERNAL

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure the provision of fully-functioning safely managed WASH services to all workers with a risk based approach. Our method thereby is auditing as part of our Compliance checks. Additionally we have set ourselfs a new target to implement the WASH4WORK standard at all our sites until 2028.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring Compliance with safety and hygiene standards are regularly verified worldwide in the context of HSE health safety environment Compliance Checks Experts examine the implementation of LANXESS guidelines and local regulations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

159400

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water withdrawn includes the water bought in the form of steam, third-party wastewater (input) and freshwater from third-party sources along with water drawn from freshwater bodies. The total amount of water withdrawn for the year 2023 was lower than the previous year (2022: 226,800 megaliters/year), which is attributable to a deconsolidation of the business unit HPM and decreased production volumes. Future trends: The future water withdrawal is likely to stay about the same despite an expected recovery of the economic situation.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

150200

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

INTERNAL

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water discharge primarily consists of the once-through cooling water, treated and untreated wastewater discharge volumes. The total amount of water discharged in 2023 is lower than in the last year (2022: 213,700 megaliters/ year), which is attributable to a deconsolidation of the business unit HPM and decreased production volumes. Future trends: The future water discharge is likely to stay about the same despite an expected recovery of the economic situation.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8900

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total consumption is defined as "the amount of water used by an organization such that it is no longer available for use by the ecosystem or local community in the reporting year" (GRI 303 Water and Effluents 2018). LANXESS's water consumption is calculated by subtracting the volume of treated and untreated wastewater, and sold waste steam and other discharges to third-party (total water output) from the total water withdrawal amounts (total water input). The resulting consumption amount in 2023 is much lower than the previous year (2022: 12,400 megaliters/ year) due to the deconsolidation of the HPM business in the reporting year and decreased production volumes. The consumption values and the calculation basis are available in our Annual Report. The provided figures do balance out according to the CDP formula (with a 3% deviation). Reasons for the slight deviation: As water is a local topic, water balances are calculated on site level and on a quarterly basis. This might lead to deviations of the value reported in the Annual Report (8,900 megaliters/ year) from the provided formula (9,200 megaliters/ year). In general, compared to water withdrawal amounts, the water consumption of LANXESS is very low due to the main usage of withdrawn water as once through cooling water. As this once through cooling water is uncontaminated, it is released back to the environment at optimum temperature in accordance with local permits. Future trends: The future water consumption is likely to stay about the same despite an expected recovery of the economic situation.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

INTERNAL

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

3300

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

2.07

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

INTERNAL

The water withdrawal data for all our sites is evaluated and monitored in our internal HSE database. On a yearly basis we use the online water tool "WRI Aqueduct" to identify the sites located in water stress areas. This tool is fed with the information of the location (latitude and longitude) of where our production sites are situated along with choosing a chemical industry specific analysis. The tool thereby identifies the basin location of the site and with its "Baseline Water stress" risk indicator measures the ratio of the total annual water withdrawal to total available annual renewable supply, accounting for upstream consumptive use. The production sites in the locations identified with a high or extremely high baseline water stress percentage (40%-80%; 80%) are considered to be in water stress areas. In the reporting year 2023 a total of 10 sites were identified to be located in water stress areas. The overall water withdrawal from these 10 water stress sites accounts for only around 2% of our total water withdrawal. More than 90% of our water withdrawal takes place in low stress areas. This remained about the same compared to the previous year (2022). The water withdrawal from the water stress areas for reporting year (3,300 megaliters) is much lower compared to previous year (4,200 megaliters). The reason for the lower withdrawal amounts can be attributed to a decreased in our production volumes from 2022 to 2023. Five-year forecast: we have set ourselves the goal to reassess the water stewardship programs at our water risk sites until 2028. To this end, we will reassess our water risk sites and then develop and implement measures such as action plans, collaborations and multistakeholder water projects. Many of the efficiency projects have already been implemented but there is additional reduction potential, which is why we expect our water withdrawal in stress areas to decrease in the long term after a slight increase in the next few years, due to an expected recovery of the economic situation and therefor an increase in production volume.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

29000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is an important and a readily available source of water for approximately a quarter of our sites. Primary use of this water is as cooling water. Most of this cooling water is released back to the water bodies with no contamination as there is no contact with the chemical processes. The amount of fresh surface water intake in 2023 was much lower compared to the previous year (2022: 73,800 megaliters). The reason behind is the deconsolidation of the High Performance Materials (HPM) business in 2023 and decreased production volumes. Future trends: The future surface water withdrawal is likely to slightly increase due to an expected recovery of the economic situation and therefor an increase in production volume.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal from Brackish surface water/sea water is not a relevant withdrawal source for LANXESS. Being a chemical company, the major water use is for cooling purposes and brackish surface or seawater is not suitable for being used as cooling water. This type of water can cause scaling and fouling in the piping network. Which may lead to increased maintenance costs. Future trends: The situation is likely to stay unchanged as long as the asset portfolio stays the same.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4200

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater withdrawal amount constitutes for approximately 2% of our overall water withdrawal amounts. However, it is a very important source of high quality water for some of our production sites. We do not yet differentiate between renewable and non-renewable groundwater supply as a KPI in our HSE performance data, still most of our groundwater supply comes from renewable sources as the sites using groundwater are not located in the countries where the groundwater sources are typically nonrenewable (e.g. North Africa, Central Asia etc.,). The groundwater supply in 2023 was slightly lower compared to the previous year, which recorded 4,500 megaliters. This modest decrease in supply can be attributed to a corresponding reduction in our production volumes.Future trends: The situation is expected to be similar, except for when a change in production rates or product and asset portfolio takes place.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not yet differentiate between renewable and non-renewable groundwater supply as a KPI in our HSE performance data, still most groundwater supply comes from renewable sources. Since, LANXESS does not have sites located in the countries where the groundwater supply is typically non-renewable (e.g. North Africa, Central Asia etc.,). We consider the groundwater volumes we use as renewable. Future trends: For coming years we are planning to include separate KPIs for recording these values. But the situation is likely to stay the same except for new acquisitions in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

There is no produced water amounts that's recorded for any of our sites, since these amounts are negligible in most of the cases and non-existent. Therefore, this category is irrelevant for LANXESS.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

126200

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party sources are our primary water supply, accounting for approximately 80% of our total water withdrawal. It includes water from third party or municipal providers (main volumes) as well as water taken in the form of steam & wastewater from third-party sources (Example: At one of our Indian sites sewage water of a nearby community is used for production processes after treatment onsite). We mainly use this water as a coolant, other uses are as solvents, process input and drinking water. The water used for cooling is uncontaminated and is released back to the environment. Compared to the previous year, which recorded 148,500 megaliters, our water withdrawal amounts decreased due to lower production volumes. Future trends: The situation is expected to be similar, except for when a change in production rates or product and asset portfolio takes place.

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[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

140800

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: Discharges to surface water (legally permitted destination for few of our sites for once-through cooling water/ treated water on-site) make 93% of our total discharges. Volumes: Mainly contains once-through cooling water, steam condensate & water internally treated at LANXESS owned wastewater treatment plants. At our treatment facilities this water is discharged after relevant quality checks. Sophisticated alert systems prevent accidental discharges. We record this in our HSE performance database. The amount of discharge to surface water in 2023 was much lower compared to the previous year (2022: 202400 megaliters). The reason behind is the deconsolidation of the High Performance Materials (HPM) business in 2023 and decreased production volumes. Future trends: The future discharge into surface water is likely to slightly increase due to an expected recovery of the economic situation and therefor an increase in production volume.

Brackish surface water/seawater

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(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

300

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: Although the amount of discharges to this source are very small, it is a readily available source of discharge for few of our sites. It makes for less than 1% of our overall discharges. Volumes: This amount mainly contains steam condensate and the water internally treated at a LANXESS owned wastewater treatment facility. At our treatment facilities this water is discharged after relevant quality checks. Sophisticated alert systems are installed to prevent accidental discharges. We record this value under a specific KPI in our HSE performance database. The amount of discharge to brackish/ seawater in 2023 was much lower compared to the previous year (2022: 400 megaliters). The reason behind is the deconsolidation of the High Performance Materials (HPM) business in 2023 and decreased production volumes. The future discharge into brackish/ seawater is likely to slightly increase due to an expected recovery of the economic situation and therefor an increase in production.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

INTERNAL

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

600

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: Although the discharges to groundwater are very small, it is a readily available source of discharge for few of our sites. It makes less than 1% of our overall discharges. Volumes: This amount mainly contains the water internally treated at a LANXESS wastewater treatment facility. At our treatment facilities this water is discharged after relevant quality checks. Sophisticated alert systems are installed to prevent accidental discharges. We record this value under a specific KPI in our HSE performance database from the year 2021 onwards. The amount of discharge to groundwater in 2023 was much lower compared to the previous year (2022: 700 megaliters). The reason behind is the decreased production volume. The future discharge into groundwater is likely to slightly increase due to an expected recovery of the economic situation and therefor an increase in production volume.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8600

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevance: This is a relevant discharge source for our Verbund-Sites, sites in chemical parks or sites that are connected to municipal treatment facilities. It makes for almost 6% of our overall discharges. Volumes: This amount primarily constitutes of wastewater for treatment, sold waste steam and other miscellaneous discharges to third-party entities. The amount of discharge to third-party in 2023 was much lower compared to the previous year (2022: 10200 megaliters). The reason behind is the deconsolidation of the High Performance Materials (HPM) business in 2023 and decreased production volumes. The future discharge into third-party destinations is likely to slightly increase due to an expected recovery of the economic situation and therefor an increase in production volume.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12700

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

INTERNAL

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with the required treatment standards for all our sites worldwide. Whenever treatment is necessary, we perform a tertiary treatment level, that's why it is relevant for LANXESS. It makes for around 8% of our overall water discharge volumes. Rational: Being a chemical company we use some water as process input. Water which is contaminated with chemicals and is therefore thoroughly treated at tertiary level which is the highest level of treatment available to prevent any potential contamination to the environment, upon releasing this water. Compliance and regulations: Both the third-party and LANXESS own wastewater treatment plants operate according to the respective national or locally applicable regulations. The discharge limits are adhered to as specified in the local permits. At LANXESS owned treatment plants sophisticated alarm systems are installed to prevent any accidental discharges. A continuous in stream quality check and additional lab-tests are carried out as per requirement. In case of an incident, mitigation measures are predefined and come to action. The discharge streams are subjected to an immediate stoppage as the first-step by default. Measurement method: We record this value under a specific KPI in our HSE database. The sites also report the volumes they release to a third-party wastewater treatment facility for further treatment under this KPI. Approximately 72% of our sites report discharges to a third-party facility for treating their water to tertiary level and discharging it according to the local permits. The rest of the sites have their own treatment facility and treat the wastewater on site. Compared to the last year values (2022: 15,568 megaliters), the volume of tertiary treatment are much lower due to the deconsolidation of the High Performance Materials (HPM) business in 2023 and decreased production volumes.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with the required treatment standards for all our sites worldwide. Whenever treatment is necessary, we perform a tertiary treatment level. For that reason secondary treatment is not relevant for LANXESS. Being a chemical company, we have a major use of water as cooling water. The cooling water does not come in

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direct contact with the chemical processes and stay uncontaminated. However, we also use some amount of water as a process input, which results in contamination of this water. We treat any contaminated water to the highest level of treatment, that is the tertiary level. The treatment is not limited to secondary or primary level of treatment in case the water has come in contact with the chemical processes, we treat it to the maximum level before releasing it back to the environment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with the required treatment standards for all our sites worldwide. Whenever treatment is necessary, we perform a tertiary treatment level. For that reason primary treatment is not relevant for LANXESS. Being a chemical company, we have a primary use of water as cooling water. The cooling water does not come in direct contact with the chemical processes and stay uncontaminated. However, we also use some amount of water as a process input, which results in contamination of this water. We treat any contaminated water to the highest level of treatment, that is the tertiary level. The treatment is not limited to secondary or primary level of treatment in case the water has come in contact with the chemical processes, we treat it to the maximum level before releasing it back to the environment.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

137300

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with the required treatment standards for all our sites worldwide. Whenever treatment is necessary, we perform a tertiary treatment level. In case the water didnt came in contact with any chemicals, a direct discharge without treatment is possible, always depending on the permit. The water volumes discharged to the natural environment without treatment is a relevant category for LANXESS. These volumes make for around 91% of our overall discharges. Rational: Being a chemical company we use water primarily as cooling water. This cooling water does not come in contact with the chemical processes and is not contaminated. After checking relevant quality parameters like temperature, pH and other local permit specific parameters if any, this water is directly released to the local water bodies. Compliance and regulations: The release of the cooling water to the environment is done according to the local permits and environmental guidelines specified by the local authority. The quality parameters and limits specified in the local permits is adhered to strictly. To prevent any contamination in case of accidental releases sophisticated alarm systems are installed. In case of an incident, mitigation measures are predefined and come to action. Measurement method and constituents: This volume of directly discharged water to the natural environment without treatment is recorded under different KPIs. It contains the once-trough-cooling water volumes, as well as other volumes directly released to surface water, ground water or the sea (always according to the sites permit). This methodology was updated in 2023, that's why the volumes are much higher compared to reported volumes of 2022.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

600

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with the required treatment standards for all our sites worldwide. Whenever treatment is necessary, we perform a tertiary treatment level. In case the water didnt came in contact with any chemicals, a direct discharge without treatment is possible, always depending on the permit. As some of our sites are located in chemical parks with a centralized infrastructure, it is possible that the water is transferred to a third party before releasing it to the environment. Water volumes discharged to a third party without treatment is the smallest category for LANXESS. Only 1,5% of overall discharges are made to a third-party without any treatment. Rational: Being a global company, we have some sites where we have a third-party entity which handles our discharged water in accordance to our local permits. Compliance and regulations: The release of the water to a third-party is carried out according to the agreed procedures as specified in the contracts between the two parties. LANXESS collaborates only with verified and locally permitted wastewater treatment plants and water providers, wherever we use these services globally. Measurement method and constituents: The discharge volumes to a third-party without treatment are recorded under a specific KPI. This volume primarily consists sold waste steam volumes and other discharges like waste steam or warm water used as an energy carrier to a third-party entity. This methodology was updated in 2023, that's why the volumes are much lower compared to reported volumes of 2022.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have no water volumes treated under a special treatment technique.
[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

80

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Phosphates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Adsorbable Organic Halogen Compounds (AOX)

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Pollutants identified and classified: At the site-level, the pollutants identified and tested are in accordance with the permit requirements and the product portfolio. The relevant pollutants identified and classified by LANXESS at the central-level are of global significance and are periodically reviewed and updated by the central sustainability department. As of 2022, the pollutants that are recorded and reported at central-level are heavy metals (example: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, lead, zinc, tin), total organic content (f.e. organic carbon, nitrogen, inorganic and organic phosphorous), Adsorbable Organic Halogen Compounds (AOX), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Measurement of results: In 2023 a total of 80 metric tons (phosphorus, AOX, POPs) was recorded. In 2022 it was 109.37 metric tons.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

INTERNAL

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

In total 5 out of 59 production sites were identified with potential water-related risks. At one of the sites (Niederrhein) that is located in the Rhine basin (Germany), one water-related risk was identified, that exceeded the internally defined threshold of the risk management process. Due to the experience of the last five years, a low level of the river Rhine was identified as feasible risk scenario. Implications could be lower loading capacities and limitations in ship supply resulting in increasing costs or even loss of production. The other four sites were identified as water risk sites after carrying out the extensive LANXESS Water Risk Assessment. All the four sites are situated in areas with extremely high water stress. Two of the sites are located on two different river basins in India, one in China and one in Italy. In all the river basins, the current water stress is extremely high. In a ten-year pessimistic future scenario, the water supply and demand situation in the basins will remain at a critical level. Implications may include a negative impact on our production volumes and also future expansion plans. We are continuously working to improve our water management. It can also be seen as a preparatory step for future.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We cooperate with our supply chain partners to evaluate and audit their water performance and share learnings and best practices. In the context of the industry initiative “Together for Sustainability” (TfS), we collaborate with other chemical companies to enhance the environmental, social and governance performance of

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chemical supply chains. The TfS program is based on the UN Global Compact and Responsible Care principles. Together for Sustainability (TfS) is the foundation for our Sustainability engagement with suppliers. TfS Assessments & Audits focus on environmental topics including water management. This verifies if a suppliers has a water-related environmental policy and actions on water management in place (awareness training, reduction of water intake, water recycling, measures to minimize water quality impacts). Based on the TfS Scorecards generated, detailed analysis are done on the water chapter, and suppliers with Improvement areas that are classified as "High" are reported as substantive. The Strategic Buyer is informed and the supplier is encouraged to take action on these improvement areas. This report is periodically done to ensure continuous improvement. Preference is given to a supplier with a favorable score. The supplier has access to theTfS Academy with hundreds of learning nuggets, to educate and assist the close out of the findings.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Niederrhein

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.021144

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.982976

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

115885.75

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

INTERNAL

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

32

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

115853.79

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

111521.78

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6392.75

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

INTERNAL

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

105129.03

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4363.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For the site located in the Rhine basin (Germany), one water-related risk was identified, that exceeded the internally defined threshold of the risk management process. Due to the experience of the last five years, a low level of the river Rhine was identified as feasible risk scenario. Implications could be lower loading capacities and limitations in ship supply resulting in increasing costs or even loss of production. The coordinates of Leverkusen were chosen. To assess water stress the WRI Aqueduct tool have been used. The total consumption figure is a calculated number by deducting the total water discharge amounts from total water withdrawal amounts. Being a chemical manufacturing site, water is mainly used as cooling water amounts, which is released back into the environment with no contamination, thus keeping the consumption volumes very small comparatively. The water consumption volumes therefore primarily consist of the evaporation losses (approx. 50%). It can further consist of the water added to the sold products, processes or stored water for fire. The figures are measured and reported on a quarterly basis into our HSE Performance Data system.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

China

INTERNAL

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dagu River river basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.077696

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.426219

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

INTERNAL

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The data is available for the site. However, we do not publish data on site level for confidentiality reasons. The site was identified as water risk site after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment. It is situated in a area with extremely high water stress. All identified water risk sites share two water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). To assess current and future water stress the WRI Aqueduct tool was used. We are continuously working to improve our water management and become water stewards at the site.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

India 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Narmada

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.660095

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.133931

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The data is available for the site. However, we do not publish data on site level for confidentiality reasons. The site was identified as water risk site after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment. It is situated in a area with extremely high water stress. All identified water risk sites share two water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). To assess current and future water stress the WRI Aqueduct tool was used. We are continuously working to improve our water management and become water stewards at the site.

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Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Italy

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Martino river basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.542089

INTERNAL

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

12.932682

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The data is available for the site. However, we do not publish data on site level for confidentiality reasons. The site was identified as water risk site after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment. It is situated in a area with extremely high water stress. All identified water risk sites share two water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). To assess current and future water stress the WRI Aqueduct tool was used. We are continuously working to improve our water management and become water stewards at the site.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

India 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify :Chambal river basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.442234

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.406806

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

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(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The data is available for the site. However, we do not publish data on site level for confidentiality reasons. The site was identified as water risk site after carrying out the extensive LANXESS water risk assessment. It is situated in a area with extremely high water stress. All identified water risk sites share two water-related targets: (1) Introduction of a Water Stewardship program until 2023, (2) reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% until 2023 (base year 2019). To assess current and future water stress the WRI Aqueduct tool was used. We are continuously working to improve our water management and become water stewards at the site.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The external verification of the Water withdrawals (total volumes) was conducted by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total water withdrawals, as specified under GRI-303-3. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with GRI-Criteria. PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The external verification of the Water withdrawals by source was conducted during the verification of water withdrawals (total volumes) by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total water withdrawals by source, as specified under GRI-303-3. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with GRI-Criteria. PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is not reported and therefor not third party verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The external verification of the Wastewater discharges (total volumes) was conducted by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total wastewater discharge, as specified under GRI-303-4. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with

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GRI-Criteria. PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The external verification of the Wastewater discharges by destination was conducted during the verification of wastewater discharges (total volumes) by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total wastewater discharge, as specified under GRI-303-4. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with GRI-Criteria. PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The external verification of the wastewater discharges by treatment level was conducted during the verification of wastewater discharges (total volumes) by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total wastewater discharge, as specified under GRI-303-4. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with GRI-Criteria. PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

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(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Wastewater emissions (after treatment) in thousand metric tons are third party verified. This excludes the verification of the Total nitrogen, Total organic carbon (TOC) and Heavy metals. The external verification of the Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters was conducted by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total water withdrawals, as specified under GRI-303-3. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with GRI-Criteria.- PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The external verification of the Water consumption (total volumes) was conducted by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC). The assurance engagement was conducted per ISAE 3000 (Revised), ensuring that the data is prepared in all material aspects according to the relevant GRI-Criteria. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on the data presented in the "Environmental and Safety Performance" table of our Annual Report 2023. This table includes data on total water withdrawals, as specified under GRI-303-5. The preparation of this table is the responsibility of our executive directors, in line with GRI-Criteria.- PwC complies with German professional independence and ethical standards, following the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Auditors and the IDW Quality Management Standard 1.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

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☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

6714000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

42120.45

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We aim to continue reducing water withdrawal by implementing advanced water management programs and innovative technologies. We are committed to achieving a 9% reduction in water withdrawal at high-risk sites by 2028 (base year 2019).
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals

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(9.6.1.2) Product name

All LANXESS products (Total Sum)

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.33

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Thousand Euros of sales

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

We calculate water intensity for different levels of detail, e.g. corporate or plant level. So far we only publish data on corporate level. The water consumption intensity per thousand Euros of sales is about the same compared to the previous year (2022: 1,36 m³/thousand sales). The main reason is that sales and water consumptions decreased in a consistent way. This means in detail the water consumption volume (nominator) decreased due to a decrease in production volume compared to the previous year. To the same extend, also the sales volumes decreased (denominator). We calculate the water intensity as total water consumption (in m3) divided by thousand Euros of sales (). How the metrics are used internally: The HSE Management Dashboard provides a detailed overview on water consumption and withdrawal intensities. The information is available for all management levels at site and for the corporate functions. As trends can be displayed, the data can be used to measure progress, monitor and derive targets. Strategy: The three steps of the program are designed to promote sustainable water management: (1) Global water management: Regulatory compliance, transparent reporting, performance and targets (2) Local water stewardship: Risk assessment and management approach (3) Beyond the gates: Social engagement and impact valuation. Additionally, in accordance with the product stewardship topic, all important product related environmental criteria like emissions, water consumption and waste generation values are critically being assessed and reviewed internally,

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this can result in implementing specific water projects aimed at reducing product water intensity in coming years. Furthermore, a change in product portfolio and production rate can cause a shift in the amounts. Trend: The intensity is likely to reduce in the coming years. In order to manage the reduction of water consumption, LANXESS derived a target on reducing specific water consumption on a year-to-year basis by 2%. This target illustrates our approach of continuous improvement. LANXESS also has a special focus on the water risk sites, where reduction projects are planned or under discussion. The LANXESS Water Program, started in 2020, provides the strategic framework for our commitments.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

All LANXESS Products

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.33

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Denominator: Thousand Euro of Sales

(9.12.5) Comment

We calculate water intensity for different levels of detail, e.g. corporate or plant level. So far we only publish data on corporate level. The water consumption intensity in relation to sales is about the same compared to the previous year (2022: 1.36). We calculate the water intensity as total water consumption (in m3) divided by the sales (thousand Euro of sales).
[Add row]

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(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

All products containing restricted substances in the Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (3% of 2023 sales) are included in the roadmap process. The Roadmap-Process (2024/2026) is one of our five categories (Energizer, Performer, Transitioner, Roadmap 2024/ 2026, Phase-out) of our LANXESS Product Sustainability Monitor which we use as a strategic tool to align our portfolio with sustainability. As part of our roadmap process, we are examining whether critical substances in the respective chemical end products could be replaced with safe and sustainable alternatives. We do not switch to other substances that experts believe could have comparable hazardous properties but that are not currently subject to restrictions. If it is not possible to use sustainable alternatives, we will remove the products from

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the portfolio. If the socio-economic repercussions of discontinuing a product are too severe, we will take science-based risk mitigation measures to ensure safe use of the product worldwide. In cases of doubt, we will conduct socio-economic analyses and carefully weigh up the benefits and risks to human health and the environment.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

All products containing substances on the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (5% of 2023 sales) are included in the roadmap process. The Roadmap-Process (2024/2026) is one of our five categories (Energizer, Performer, Transitioner, Roadmap 2024/ 2026, Phase-out) of our LANXESS Product Sustainability Monitor which we use as a strategic tool to align our portfolio with sustainability. As part of our roadmap process, we are examining whether critical substances in the respective chemical end products could be replaced with safe and sustainable alternatives. We do not switch to other substances that experts believe could have comparable hazardous properties but that are not currently subject to restrictions. If it is not possible to use sustainable alternatives, we will remove the products from the portfolio. If the socio-economic repercussions of discontinuing a product are too severe, we will take science-based risk mitigation measures to ensure safe use of the product worldwide. In cases of doubt, we will conduct socio-economic analyses and carefully weigh up the benefits and risks to human health and the environment
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Amongst others, water is already an important criteria of the LANXESS Product Sustainability Monitor. The water impact of a product is assessed by contrasting water stress at the production site and the specific water withdrawal of the product. A matrix like that enables us to identify products with a low water impact.The LANXESS Product Sustainability Monitor consist of several different assessment indicators. Two that are related to a sustainable water use are: (1) Water stress: Water stress is defined as the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply in the river basin. Using data provided by WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas, the current water stress situation is assessed for all LANXESS production sites and included into the LANXESS Product Sustainability Monitor at product level. A low water stress risk level is assessed as a low impact.(2) Specific water withdrawal: the water withdrawal is the total sum of all water input on the production site. This includes Water from surface water bodies, rain water, groundwater or third party water (also in the form of steam). This value, divided by production volume, forms the specific water withdrawal rate. A low specific water withdrawal rate per ton of product is assessed as a low impact.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Details on LANXESS Product Sustainability Monitor: Using this analytical tool, we identify products that are produced in a particularly sustainable manner as well as products where we see potential for improvement, and have been increasing the sustainability performance of our portfolio for years. The assessment categories contain, amongst others, also two water related aspects: water stress assessment and specific water withdrawal. According to a defined set of thresholds, all products are classified. We divide our portfolio into four categories: (1) Energizers: outstanding sustainability performance, (2) Performers: sustainable according to the current state of the art, (3) Transitioners: do not yet fulfill all LANXESS sustainability requirements, monitoring and active steering to reduce their environmental impact (4) Roadmap: serious sustainability concerns, roadmaps to products find replacements with safe and sustainable alternatives.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

INTERNAL

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

INTERNAL

Water consumption

☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2.36

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.36

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.33

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target: Reduction of specific water consumption by 2% per year. Coverage: We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. For continuing operations, the specific water consumption amounted to 1.33 cubic meters/thousand euros (–2.2% year-on-year). Including the HPM business unit, the specific water consumption amounted to 1.29 cubic meters/thousand euros (4.2% year-on-year). We achieved our target of reducing specific water consumption by at least 2% in the reporting year despite lower sales.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Handling scarce water resources in a conscious and careful manner is an investment in the future. We have already formulated obligations, strategies and specific goals for these two issues. We are committed to the responsible use of water and work with a water program. In order to break the link between our growth and water consumption and potential stresses from wastewater discharge, we have set targets at Group level that we will continue to monitor in the future. We are aiming for an annual reduction of specific water consumption by 2%.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

LANXESS's water consumption is calculated by subtracting the volume of treated and untreated wastewater (including once-through cooling water) and water volumes (e.g. sold steam) sold to third parties from the water withdrawal (including purchased steam).

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

INTERNAL

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.12

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.11

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.13

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Expired

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-100

INTERNAL

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target: Reduction of specific Total Organic Carbon (TOC) by 2% per year. Coverage: We measure & report environmental data for all our production sites with LXS interest 50%. For continuing operations, the specific TOC amounted to 0.13 kilograms/thousand euros (6% year-on-year). Including the HPM business unit, the specific TOC amounted to 0.12 kilograms thousand euros (20% year-on-year).

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We are committed to the responsible use of water and work with a water program that includes global efficiency targets for water consumption and pollution (TOC reduction in wastewater), and other water stewardship measures. LANXESS has developed UltraPure 1296 MD PLUS for semiconductor production, a new mixed-bed resin for ultra-pure water with a far lower content of metals such as iron, zinc and sodium compared to standard products. In addition, the special production process for UltraPure 1296 MD PLUS ensures only very little total organic carbon (TOC) and particles are released.15.2.16) Further details of target

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

INTERNAL

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2028

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

INTERNAL

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target: Implementation of the WASH pledge measures until 2028 (WASH4WORK) Coverage: The abbreviation WASH (Water for Sanitation and Hygiene) stands for all activities that go beyond the mere management of water quality and quantity and focus on people. As a company in the chemical industry, we are of course subject to strict regulations regarding the use of water for production, as well as sanitary water and waste water. However, with our commitment to WASH, we not only want to reach our own employees, but also have a positive impact on neighboring communities. Making a positive contribution to overcoming the challenges in this area can contribute to stability and social justice in society in the long term..

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

By signing the WASH Pledge, we will underline the importance of this issue and make our efforts verifiable. Adequate sanitary facilities and access to clean drinking and hygiene water form the foundation for the health and safety of our employees and beyond in the neighboring communities. As it is a new target from the year 2024, we did not make any progress in the reporting year (2023).

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We measure theprovision of fully-functioning, safelymanaged WASHservices to all workerswith a risk basedapproach. Our methodthereby is auditing aspart of our Compliancechecks. Thosecompliance checks areperformed minimumevery 5 years.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

INTERNAL

Water use efficiency

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2028

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3.64

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2.6

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

389

INTERNAL

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target: 9% absolute reduction of water withdrawal at water risk & stress sites until 2028 (base year 2019) Coverage: All identified water stress and water Risk Sites (A location experiencing very high water stress currently or at risk of very high water stress in the future.)

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

The LANXESS water risk sites identified in our analysis are in focus of our water efforts. We decided to implement sitespecific water stewardship programs at the water risk sites until the end of 2023 which we successfully implemented. In order to maintain our commitment to water stewardship, we have set ourselves a follow-up target and are aiming to reassess and review our water stewardship activities in 2028. Our LANXESS specific water stewardship framework includes action plans, collaborative and multi-stakeholder water projects to address shared basin risks and best water practices on site. To facilitate this program, we developed a LANXESS specific framework that is based on accepted and recognized standards, namely Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), European Water Stewardship (EWS) standards. To step-up as a local water steward, our risk sites have developed a site-specific action-plan for engagement using this framework and will implement the planned actions accordingly.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

While water stress is the most important water indicator in the current debate, it is not sufficient for a comprehensive assessment of water-related risks at our production sites. That is why LANXESS has developed a comprehensive water risk analysis.The assessment combines internal data of water withdrawal, wastewater loads, water stress with operational or regulatory risks. The water risk assessment helps to prioritize our sites based on the magnitude of water risk, and it lays the foundation for context-based goals and measures for the site. Our main indicators for water risk are the water stress score and the specific water withdrawal per ton of product. The water stress score is the average of the current and future water stress, and therefore reflects the current situation as well as the expected future change (in a pessimistic scenario with higher population growth and a lower rate of urbanization). The second indicator is the specific water withdrawal per ton of product. The less water a site withdraws for production, the lower the risk posed by water scarcity. We analyse all our sites using this assessment once in every two years. The latest assessment was carried out in 2023 based on the 2022 data. As a result of this assessment we identified the same four water risk sites as in earlier assessments, namely Jhagadia (India), Latina (Italy), Nagda (India) and Qingdao (China).

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

INTERNAL

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency
☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2.6

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2.6

INTERNAL

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target: Reduction of absolute water withdrawal by 15% (base year 2019) until 2023; Coverage: The target is applicable to our four waterrisk sites. Through different water saving and efficiency projects a total for continuing operations, absolute water withdrawal at water risk sites has been reduced by 31% in 2023 compared with the base year 2019. Including the HPM business unit, the reduction was likewise 31%.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In the reporting year, we conducted a final review of our target to reduce water withdrawal at water risk sites by 15% by the end of 2023 (base year: 2019). With a reduction of 31%, we exceeded our target, illustrating our commitment to sustainability. For example, water withdrawal has been reduced significantly by a technical optimization of the cooling towers in Latina and by various water saving measures in Qingdao. At the two Indian sites, Jhagadia and Nagda, rainwater projects were implemented with the local community. In addition, we carried out analyses regarding the local water stewardship programs at all water risk sites in the reporting year. All gaps identified were closed in time and all four water risk sites met the extensive requirements of the LANXESS Water Stewardship Program.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The expiry of the two water targets in fiscal year 2023 does not mean an end to our commitment to water as an important resource. To seamlessly continue our work, the Sustainability Committee resolved to continue and expand the previous targets from the fiscal year 2024 onward:Water stewardship and risk-based reduction will remain part of our LANXESS Water Program in the future.

Row 6

INTERNAL

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reassessment of the water stewardship programs at water risk sites until 2028

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2028

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

INTERNAL

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target: Reassessment of the water stewardship programs at water risk sites until 2028 Coverage: The target is applicable to our four waterrisk sites.

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

The Reassessment of the water stewardship programs at water risk sites began in 2024 and the final assessment of the target will be done for the reporting year 2028: LANXESS Water Stewardship Program includes action plans, collaborative and multi-stakeholder water projects to address shared basin risks and best water practices on site. To facilitate this program, we developed a LANXESS specific water stewardship framework that is based on accepted and recognized standards, namely Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), European Water Stewardship (EWS) standards. This framework consists of three main steps namely data collection, water stewardship questionnaire and a response plan to help the employees on our water risk sites with having a systematic understanding of their local water situation.. To step-up as a local water steward, our risk sites have developed a site-specific action-plan for engagement using this framework and will implement the planned actions accordingly.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As a corner-stone of these local waterstewardship programs, we are committed to reducing water withdrawal at these foursites.
[Add row]

INTERNAL

INTERNAL

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

Plastic is compared to our other raw material and waste streams a rather small volume. Therefore, we concentrate on more impactful streams. Therefore, as a specialty chemicals company, the entire question block is not of high relevance for us.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

LANXESS Urethane Systems is a producer in polyurethane systems for elastomers, coatings, adhesives and sealants with special focus on solvent-free and low monomer systems.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

INTERNAL

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

LANXESS does not produce durable plastic goods.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Durable plastics e.g., in production facilities, offices or for packaging.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

LANXESS does not produce plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Our packaging is selected on the basis of legal regulations and taking account of sustainability and safety aspects. Across the Group, we are consistently working on optimizing our packaging's thickness in order to conserve resources. We also make our packaging sustainable by switching from disposable to reusable packaging or using sustainable, recycled raw materials.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

LANXESS does not provide services that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

As part of our commitment to safeguarding resources, we use state-of-the-art wastewater treatment facilities. At our large "Verbund" sites along the Lower Rhine, Currenta is our professional partner for wastewater management. At some other sites, we run our own wastewater treatment facilities. In Antwerp, we not only treat our own wastewater, but also that of our "Verbundpark" partner. At other smaller sites, we opt for externall wastewater treatment. Our waste is mostly disposed of by external disposal partners. To verify correct disposal, as well as standard verification documentation we also carry out regular checks at our disposal partners.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

INTERNAL

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

LANXESS does not provide financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No further comment.
[Fixed row]

(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

	Please explain
	For confidentiality reasons we do not disclose data at this level of detail.

[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

INTERNAL

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Target-setting methodology

INTERNAL

☑ Methane emissions
☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance;LANXESS also uses a number of other data to evaluate environmental performance. These numbers also have an impact on the environment sustainability. (see Page 29 and Pages 254-255)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

INTERNAL

Business strategy

☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :All taxonomy figures including the internal processes behind are part of the usual audit process of the annual report.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All taxonomy figures including the internal processes behind are part of the usual audit process of the annual report

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023 AR LXS_web.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

INTERNAL

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance; For Scope 3 the two categories Scope 3: Purchased goods and services Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products were audited;

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	No addition information needed.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Operating Officer (COO) / Member of the Board of Management

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

INTERNAL

Select from:

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No

INTERNAL

INTERNAL