

E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company- Climate Change 2018

CO. Introduction

CO.1

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

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, commonly referred to as DuPont, was founded in 1802 and was incorporated in Delaware in 1915. Today, DuPont is helping customers find solutions to capitalize on areas of growing global demand — enabling more, safer, nutritious food; creating high-performance, cost-effective and energy efficient materials for a wide range of industries; and increasingly delivering renewably sourced bio-based materials and fuels. Total worldwide employment at December 31, 2017 was about 44,000 people. The company has subsidiaries in about 90 countries worldwide and manufacturing operations in about 50 countries.

Effective August 31, 2017, The Dow Chemical Company (“Dow”) and E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (“DuPont”) completed the previously announced merger of equals transaction contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of December 11, 2015, as amended March 31, 2017 (the “merger transaction”). The merger transaction resulted in each of Dow and DuPont surviving as subsidiaries of DowDuPont Inc. (“DowDuPont”). DowDuPont is now pursuing the intended separation of the Agriculture, Materials Science and Specialty Products divisions into three independent, publicly traded companies (the “Intended Business Separations”). DowDuPont announced dates for the Intended Business Separations: Materials Science is expected to separate from DowDuPont about the end of the first quarter of 2019, and Agriculture and Specialty Products are each expected to separate from one another around June 1, 2019.

DowDuPont also announced brand names for the Intended Business Separations reflecting its ongoing progress toward the separations.

- The Agriculture division will become Corteva Agriscience™, reflecting its purpose of enriching the lives of those who produce and those who consume.
- The Materials Science division will be called Dow and will retain the DOW® Diamond as its brand, building on the Company’s globally recognized 121-year history of innovation and value creation.
- The Specialty Products division will be called DuPont, carrying forward a 215-year legacy of science-based innovation to transform industries and everyday life.

For purposes of the CDP, references to “the Company” refer to DuPont. Effective with the Merger, DuPont's business activities, including the assessment of current aspects of sustainability policies and performance, ultimately are reviewed and managed by DowDuPont. As a result of this governance structure, certain information in this CDP response is presented for DowDuPont. The CDP Climate Change response reflects the Company’s performance for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017. Except where noted, the scope of this report includes E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company before the merger transaction and DuPont as a subsidiary of DowDuPont after the merger.

Please see Further Information for Forward Looking Statements.

CO.2

(CO.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

Argentina	Germany	Romania
Australia	Hungary	Singapore
Austria	India	South Africa
Belgium	Indonesia	Spain
Brazil	Italy	Switzerland
Canada	Japan	Taiwan (Province of China)
Chile	Luxembourg	Turkey
China	Malaysia	Ukraine
Czechia	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Netherlands	United States of America
Finland	Philippines	Zimbabwe
France	Republic of Korea	

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

C-CH0.7

(C-CH0.7) Which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Polymers

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Please select

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals

Specialty organic chemicals

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board/Executive board	The Environment, Health and Safety Committee (EHSC), a sub-set of the DowDuPont Board of Directors, oversees responsibilities with respect to environment, health, safety, corporate social responsibility and corporate reputation, including climate-related issues. The EHSC, among other duties, assesses current aspects of the Company's environment, health and safety policies and performance; risk and compliance management; and oversees and advises the Board of Directors on matters impacting corporate social responsibility and the Company's public reputation.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<p>The DowDuPont Environment, Health and Safety Committee (EHSC) charter mandates that the EHSC shall meet as often as it determines necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities, but no less frequently than two times annually. From January 1, 2017 until the closing of the Merger Transaction on August 31, 2017, DuPont held 12 Board meetings and seventeen Standing Committee meetings, including one meeting of the DuPont Environmental Policy & Safety Committee. From September 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, DowDuPont held three Board meetings and eight Standing Committee meetings, including one meeting of the EHSC.</p>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

Prior to the 2015 announcement of our merger agreement with Dow, the DuPont CSO co-chaired a cross-functional set of senior business leaders on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics such as climate change risks and opportunities were discussed. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are reported to the Environment, Health and Safety Committee of the Board of Directors.

Since the 2015 announcement, oversight of climate change issues has been transferred to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies are made up of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Corporate executive team

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Other, please specify (Operational performance)

Comment

Our incentive compensation program is structured around those financial and operational performance measures that the company believes are most important in driving the responsible, long-term growth of the business. Achievement of these performance measures is enhanced by accomplishing the Company's sustainability goals, which include world-leading operations performance and providing customers with products that help solve sustainability challenges. Given that sustainability performance is inherent in the Company's approach, making sustainability an explicit performance measure is not necessary.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

All employees

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Behavior change related indicator

Comment

Each year, the Company sets corporate objectives for the company that include both financial and non-financial targets. Non-financial targets include advancing our "commitment to zero" in our Core Values of Safety and Health, Environmental Stewardship, Highest Ethical Behavior, and Respect for People. These corporate objectives serve as the guiding goals for the organization and are incorporated into the performance metrics of employees, including leadership, as appropriate based on level and area of responsibility. For example, our Chief Sustainability Officer, who is a member of our senior leadership team, is responsible for driving progress against our corporate sustainability goals.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Energy manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Efficiency project

Comment

Site energy champions are tasked with implementing projects that will improve facility energy efficiency and reduce GHGs, helping DuPont achieve our energy reduction and GHG reduction targets. The specific projects vary but energy reduction projects are a large part of each site energy manager's critical operating tasks, and progress toward energy efficiency targets is part of how the energy managers' performance is evaluated.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Prior to the 2015 announcement of our merger agreement with Dow , the DuPont CSO co-chaired a cross-functional set of senior business leaders on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics such as climate change risks and opportunities were discussed. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are reported to the Environment, Health and Safety Committee of the Board of Directors. Since the 2015 announcement, oversight of climate change issues has been transferred to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies are made up of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models.
Medium-term	3	6	Prior to the 2015 announcement of our merger agreement with Dow , the DuPont CSO co-chaired a cross-functional set of senior business leaders on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics such as climate change risks and opportunities were discussed. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are reported to the Environment, Health and Safety Committee of the Board of Directors. Since the 2015 announcement, oversight of climate change issues has been transferred to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies are made up of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models.
Long-term	6	20	Prior to the 2015 announcement of our merger agreement with Dow , the DuPont CSO co-chaired a cross-functional set of senior business leaders on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics such as climate change

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
			risks and opportunities were discussed. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are reported to the Environment, Health and Safety Committee of the Board of Directors. Since the 2015 announcement, oversight of climate change issues has been transferred to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies are made up of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models.

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Annually	>6 years	Since 2015 the announcement of our merger agreement with Dow, oversight of climate change issues has been transferred from the Climate and Energy Steering Team to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies consist of business, functional and sustainability leaders tasked with creating independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models. Significant climate and energy related risks and opportunities are reported to the Environment, Health and Safety Committee (EHSC) of the Board of Directors via various risk management channels. The EHSC reports regularly to the larger Board of Directors on EHSC findings, recommendations, and any other matters deemed appropriate.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization’s process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

The company includes discussions of some of the significant risks that could affect our business in our annual DuPont and DowDuPont 10-K reports. Overall, the DowDuPont Board of Directors has an active role, directly and through its committees, in the oversight of the Company’s risk management. The DowDuPont Board has identified the key risks to be monitored by them on a recurring basis, and regularly reviews and discusses with members of management information regarding these risks. The Environment, Health and Safety Committee of the DowDuPont Board focuses on managing risks and opportunities associated with safety, health, and environmental policies and practices, including our response to the issue of global climate change, and provides support for our sustainable growth mission.

i) Since the 2015 announcement of our merger agreement with Dow, responsibility for identifying and assessing climate change risks has been transferred to the Company's sustainability leadership teams—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies consist of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models. For key decisions, these leadership groups provide recommendations to relevant senior leaders from businesses and key functions such as the DuPont Chief Sustainability Officer and VP of Public Policy.

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

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	In most jurisdictions, the company must test the safety, efficacy and environmental impact of its agricultural products to satisfy regulatory requirements and obtain the necessary approvals. In certain jurisdictions, the company must periodically renew its approvals which may require it to demonstrate compliance with the current standards. The regulatory environment is lengthy, complex and in some markets unpredictable, with requirements that can vary by product, technology, industry and country. The regulatory environment may be impacted by the activities of non-governmental organizations and special interest groups and stakeholder reaction to actual or perceived impacts of new technology, products or processes on safety, health and the environment. Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals requires submitting a significant amount of information and data, which may require participation from technology providers. Regulatory standards and trial procedures are continuously changing. The pace of change together with the lack of regulatory harmony could result in unintended noncompliance. Responding to these changes and meeting existing and new requirements may involve significant costs or capital expenditures or require changes in business practice that could result in reduced profitability. The failure to receive necessary permits or approvals could have near- and long-term effects on the company’s ability to produce and sell some current and future products. To maintain its right to produce or sell existing products or to commercialize new products containing biotechnology traits, particularly seed products, the company must be able to demonstrate its ability to satisfy the requirements of regulatory agencies. Sales into and use of seeds with biotechnology traits in

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		jurisdictions where cultivation has been approved could be impacted if key import markets have not approved the import of grains, food and food ingredients and other products derived from those seeds. If import of grains, food and food ingredients and other products derived from those seeds containing such biotechnology traits occurs in these markets, it could lead to disruption in trade and potential liability for the company. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The company is subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, regulations, rules and ordinances relating to pollution, protection of the environment, greenhouse gas emissions, and the generation, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances and waste materials. Costs and capital expenditures relating to environmental, health or safety matters are subject to evolving regulatory requirements and depend on the timing of the promulgation and enforcement of specific standards which impose the requirements. Moreover, changes in environmental regulations could inhibit or interrupt the company's operations, or require modifications to its facilities. Accordingly, environmental, health or safety regulatory matters could result in significant unanticipated costs or liabilities. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Concerns and claims regarding the safe use of seeds with biotechnology traits, crop protection products, and chemicals in general, their potential impact on health and the environment, and the perceived impacts of biotechnology on health and the environment, reflect a growing trend in societal demands for increasing levels of product safety and environmental protection. These concerns and claims include those that increased use of crop protection products, related drift and volatilization, and of biotechnology traits to address resistance of weeds and pests to control by crop protection products, could increase such resistance and otherwise negatively impact health and the environment. These concerns could manifest themselves in stockholder proposals, preferred purchasing, delays or failures in obtaining or retaining regulatory approvals, delayed product launches, lack of market acceptance, product discontinuation, continued pressure for and adoption of more stringent regulatory intervention and litigation. These concerns could also influence public perceptions, the viability or continued sales of certain of the company's products, the company's reputation and the cost to comply with regulations. These concerns could have a negative impact on the company's results of operations. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The company is subject to various laws and regulations around the world governing the environment, including the discharge of pollutants and the management and disposal of hazardous substances. As a result of its operations, including its past operations and operations of divested businesses, the company could incur substantial costs, including remediation and restoration costs. The costs of complying with complex environmental laws and regulations, as well as internal voluntary programs, are significant and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future. The ultimate costs under environmental laws and the timing of these costs are difficult to predict. The company's accruals for such costs and liabilities may not be adequate because the estimates on which the accruals are based depend on a number of factors including the nature of the matter, the complexity of the site, site geology, the nature and extent of contamination, the type of remedy, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) at multi-party sites and the number and financial viability of other PRPs. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Market	Relevant, always included	The company competes with major global companies that have strong intellectual property rights, including rights supporting the use of biotechnology to enhance products, particularly agricultural and bio-based products. Speed in discovering, developing, protecting, and responding to new technologies, including new technology-based distribution channels that could impede the company's ability to engage with customers and end users, and bringing related products to market is a significant competitive advantage. Failure to predict and respond effectively could cause the company's existing or candidate products to become less competitive, adversely affecting sales. Competitors are increasingly challenging intellectual property positions and the outcomes can be highly uncertain. If challenges are resolved adversely, it could negatively impact the company's ability to obtain licenses on competitive terms, commercialize new products and generate sales from existing products. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Failure to appropriately manage safety, human health, product liability and environmental risks associated with the company's products, product life cycles and production processes could adversely impact employees, communities, stakeholders, the environment, the company's reputation and its results of operations. Public perception of the risks associated with the company's products and production processes could impact product acceptance and influence the regulatory environment in which the company operates. While the company has procedures and controls to manage process safety risks, issues could be created by events outside of its control including natural disasters, severe weather events, acts of sabotage and substandard performance by third parties with which the company collaborates. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	The company's manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors beyond the control of the company. Significant variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil, natural gas, and raw materials affect the company's operating results from period to period. Legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. When possible, the company purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Additionally, the company enters into over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on certain raw material purchases. The company takes actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The agriculture industry is subject to seasonal and weather factors, which can vary unpredictably from period to period. Weather factors can affect the presence of disease and pests on a regional basis and, accordingly, can positively or adversely affect the demand for crop protection products, including the mix of products used. The weather also can affect the quality, volume and cost of seed produced for sale as well as demand and product mix. Seed yields can be higher or lower than planned, which could lead to higher inventory and related write-offs and affect the ability to supply. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Upstream	Relevant, always included	The company's manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors beyond the control of the company. Significant variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil, natural gas, and raw materials affect the company's operating results from period to period. Of our estimated \$15 billion sourcing and logistics spend in 2017, approximately 48% went to the top purchased energy and raw materials. Legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. When possible, the company purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Additionally, the company enters into over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on certain raw material purchases. The company takes actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	Failure to appropriately manage safety, human health, product liability and environmental risks associated with the company's products, product life cycles and production processes could adversely impact employees, communities, stakeholders, the environment, the company's reputation and its results of operations. Public perception of the risks associated with the company's products and production processes could impact product acceptance and influence the regulatory environment in which the company operates. While the company has procedures and controls to manage process safety risks, issues could be created by events outside of its control including natural disasters, severe weather events, acts of sabotage and substandard performance by third parties with which the company collaborates. Read more about this and other risks in the DuPont 10-K report.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

DuPont manages risks and opportunities associated with greenhouse gas emissions by executing its greenhouse gas reduction strategy, capitalizing on market demand for sustainable products, and constructively engaging in public policy discussions around climate change. DuPont actively measures and manages its greenhouse gas emissions and benchmarks progress against a series of corporate goals. DuPont works across the company to manage broad risk associated with uncertainty in market needs, demand, and acceptance. We also actively engage

in efforts to develop constructive public policies to reduce GHG emissions and encourage lower carbon forms of energy.

In the US, DuPont engages with lawmakers and their staff in Congress as well as with relevant offices in the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture, offering input on elements that we believe would contribute to an effective framework for action to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. In the case of advanced biofuels, the business is actively managing the risk associated with the uncertainty in regulations by communicating with the public, policy makers, and other interested stakeholders on their progress to commercialize these novel and sustainable technologies, with the objective of advancing a more certain policy future in the transportation fuels market.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Market: Increased cost of raw materials

Type of financial impact driver

Market: Increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g., energy, water) and output requirements (e.g., waste treatment)

Company- specific description

The company's manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors beyond the control of the company. Significant variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil, natural gas, and raw materials affect the company's operating results from period to period. Legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

The high degree of uncertainty in the timing, location, and application of any climate regulation makes accurate estimation of financial implications difficult. Potential costs of many regulations are similar, including increases in energy/feedstock prices, capital costs to limit or "scrub" emissions, and direct emissions taxes. We actively monitor potential climate regulation.

Management method

When possible, the company purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Additionally, the company enters into over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on certain raw material purchases. The company takes actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through

selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results. DuPont manages risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions by executing its greenhouse gas reduction strategy, capitalizing on market demand for sustainable products, and constructively engaging in public policy discussions around climate change. DuPont actively measure s and manage s its greenhouse gas emissions and benchmarks progress against a series of corporate goals. We also actively engage in efforts to develop constructive public policies to reduce GHG emissions and encourage lower carbon forms of energy.

Cost of management

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Type of financial impact driver

Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., transport difficulties, supply chain interruptions)

Company- specific description

The agriculture industry is subject to seasonal and weather factors, which can vary unpredictably from period to period. Weather factors can affect the presence of disease and pests on a regional basis and, accordingly, can positively or adversely affect the demand for crop protection products, including the mix of products used. The weather also can affect the quality, volume and cost of seed produced for sale as well as

demand and product mix. Seed yields can be higher or lower than planned, which could lead to higher inventory and related write-offs and affect the ability to supply.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

At this time, given the significant uncertainties surrounding form, location, and timing of future physical impacts of climate change, costs related to physical risks are not reasonably estimable. If one facility or one key supplier were disrupted as a result of severe weather it could have near-term financial implications but due to the number and geographic diversity of DuPont's facilities and suppliers, there is a low likelihood that this would have a high magnitude impact on DuPont overall.

Management method

DuPont recognizes that even with the best preparation, the company could still be impacted if a weather event caused a major interruption in business for an important supplier or customer, or had a significant impact on local infrastructure around a DuPont facility. DuPont works closely with many of our major supply chain partners to jointly manage supply and demand issues, taking into consideration a wide range of factors that could interrupt the normal flow of business, including major weather events. When possible, the company purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Additionally, the company enters into over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on certain raw material purchases. The company takes actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary

significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results.

Cost of management

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Market: Uncertainty in market signals

Type of financial impact driver

Market: Reduced demand for goods and/or services due to shift in consumer preferences

Company- specific description

Failure to appropriately manage safety, human health, product liability and environmental risks associated with the company's products, product life cycles and production processes could adversely impact employees, communities, stakeholders, the environment, the company's reputation and its results of operations. Public perception of the risks associated with the company's products and production processes could impact product acceptance and influence the regulatory environment in which the company operates. While the company has procedures and controls to manage process safety risks, issues could be created by events outside of its control including natural disasters, severe weather events, acts of sabotage and substandard performance by third parties with which the company collaborates.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

Management method

As part of our comprehensive Product Stewardship & Regulatory Management system, our goal is to have all new and existing products and services covered by a product stewardship review, which includes health and safety impacts. Product stewardship reviews for all products and services are scheduled, conducted and documented prior to commercialization and repeated on a periodic frequency commensurate with risk. The product stewardship review process is one means to verify that effective risk assessment and risk management processes are implemented for each product or product line and to identify opportunities for continuous improvement. The process also requires businesses to conduct product stewardship reviews when significant changes to hazard, exposure, product use, regulatory, or other information is obtained.

Cost of management

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

Company- specific description

Product efficiency standards and regulations could be significant drivers in creating greater market demand/pull for products that are more efficient than the current incumbent technology. There is a link between product efficiency regulations and standards and growth in sales for many of DuPont's businesses that have products that enable greater energy efficiency for our customers or the end consumer.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

New business opportunities and expanded markets could result from policies that put in place standards mandating greater efficiency. In many cases, DuPont is well positioned to provide customers with products that help them reduce their greenhouse gas footprint and/or improve energy efficiency. Many of the products in DuPont's innovation pipeline that will form the basis for the company's top line growth in future years offer energy efficiency and/or reduced greenhouse gas emissions benefits.

Strategy to realize opportunity

DuPont engages directly and through industry associations to advocate for policies that would create more demand for products and processes that improve energy efficiency. For example, in order to shift our thinking from manufacturing efficiency toward a focus on the positive energy efficiency impacts our products can play in the use-phase DuPont set a corporate goal in 2006 to achieve annual revenue of at least \$2 billion by 2015 from products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We tracked the revenue and associated greenhouse gas emissions avoided from some of our products that offer energy or climate benefits to our customers or the final consumers in the product use phase. About \$2.6 billion of the company's 2014 revenue was generated from sales of products that help direct and downstream customers improve energy efficiency and/or reduce GHG emissions. Product efficiency standards and other policy changes play a role in creating greater customer demand for our materials and products that help enable energy efficiency.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

The costs associated with advocating for policies that would enable increased energy efficiency are part of broader budgets for the DuPont businesses and government/regulatory affairs and it is difficult to determine specific costs associated with relevant advocacy. The amount we spend on advocacy and government affairs is extremely small compared to the resources DuPont invests in building a market-driven science company that is well positioned to meet the demands of a low carbon economy.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs (e.g., insurance risk transfer products and services)

Company- specific description

Despite global efforts to mitigate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions there is likely to be a need for adaptation, and it is part of how DuPont considers future product opportunities. In general, one could expect to see increased demand for products that DuPont provides that could help with various aspects of adaptation including the effects of more extreme weather events. Climate scientists and climate models have identified a wide range of potential physical risks associated with climate change. For instance, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change describes potential risks that include changes in precipitation patterns, changes in frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity. Some examples are products like Tyvek® Weatherization systems and StormRoom® with Kevlar®. Additionally, Pioneer seeds that are increasingly resistant to adverse weather conditions; pest resistant; fertilizer efficient and high yielding; allow farmers to continually produce more food and fuel per acre with fewer inputs and can help farmers adapt to agricultural challenges related to climate change.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

While estimating financial opportunities directly related to climate change is exceptionally difficult, we expect several of DuPont's core markets to grow at least in part due to demand for sustainable, low carbon, or climate adaptive (e.g. drought resistant seeds) products. For example, the demand for drought resistant,

higher productivity agricultural products, coupled with the demand for better food safety and security, and increasing consumer interest in health and nutrition are driving global agricultural demand. Our agriculture product line sales amounted to 15 percent and 34 percent of the company's total consolidated net sales for the period September 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 and for the period January 1, 2017 through August 31, 2017, respectively. Estimates vary, but public analyst forecasts generally suggest an anticipated 8-12% CAGR of the overall global seed market through 2020.

Strategy to realize opportunity

We invest significantly in R&D to innovate solutions to address food security and ensure we can meet the food and nutrition demands of a growing population and changing climate. Innovation around making crops more resistant to drought and other changing weather patterns will be vital to climate adaptation. For example, DuPont Pioneer is developing corn plants that can better withstand drought stress. Advancements like these are important as drought remains the leading cause of crop yield loss and the effects of drought reverberate far beyond agriculture communities, impacting global food prices. We also manage this opportunity through our 2020 Food Security Goals. Through these goals, we have committed \$10 billion to R&D and 4,000 new products to be introduced by the end of 2020. The work focuses on producing more food; enhancing nutrition and food and agricultural sustainability; boosting food availability and shelf life; and reducing waste. In addition, we are working to improve the livelihoods of at least 3 million farmers and their rural communities through target collaborations and investments that strengthen agricultural systems and make food more available, nutritious and culturally appropriate. R&D expense related to the agriculture product line accounted for 53 percent and 56 percent of the company's total research and development expense for the periods from January 1 through August 31, 2017 and September 1 through December 31, 2017, respectively.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Type of financial impact driver

Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues

Company- specific description

Despite global efforts to mitigate and reduce greenhouse gas emissions there is likely to be a need for adaptation. As part of its strategy and market opportunity evaluation processes, DuPont considers the impact of megatrends such as climate change. In general, one could expect to see increased demand for products that DuPont provides that could help with various aspects of climate change, including demand from customers and consumers for products made from or that make use of renewable materials. Some examples include our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels (advanced fuels such as cellulosic ethanol).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

Directly estimating financial implications based specifically on climate change related opportunities is exceptionally difficult. However, we expect several of DuPont's core markets to grow at least in part due to increasing market demand for sustainable, low carbon products. For example, biobased technologies are beginning to impact virtually every industry. Our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in

detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels, as well as the other product offerings in our Industrial Biosciences segment, generated revenues of \$573 million and \$1.02 billion for the periods from January 1 through August 31, 2017 and September 1 through December 31, 2017, respectively.

Strategy to realize opportunity

With our advanced science and technology capabilities, we are uniquely positioned to innovate in this fast-growing area. We are focused on creating new categories of renewably sourced, biobased products such as cellulosic ethanol, seed coatings and protection, and enzymes. In addition to efforts to provide products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, DuPont continues to monitor opportunities to meet customer demands related to adaptation to possible physical impacts of climate change. We anticipate that there will be many DuPont products that could be part of the climate change adaptation response. One notable example of this trend is energy-saving detergent Tide Coldwater Clean™ – the first brand in the world to use renewable cellulosic ethanol in a scalable, commercial way to further reduce the impact of detergent on the environment.

Cost to realize opportunity

DuPont works across the company to maximize opportunities associated with new and expanding markets. The additional marginal cost of managing this opportunity associated with climate change in particular is zero.

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	With our advanced science and technology capabilities, we are uniquely positioned to innovate in this fast-growing area. We are focused on creating new categories of renewably sourced, biobased products such as cellulosic ethanol, seed coatings and protection, and enzymes. In addition to efforts to provide products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, DuPont continues to monitor opportunities to meet customer demands related to adaptation to possible physical impacts of climate change. We anticipate that there will be many

	Impact	Description
		DuPont products that could be part of the climate change adaptation response. One notable example of this trend is energy-saving detergent Tide Coldwater Clean™ – the first brand in the world to use renewable cellulosic ethanol in a scalable, commercial way to further reduce the impact of detergent on the environment.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	DuPont has a long history and corporate culture of emergency preparedness that has enabled the company to protect its people and its assets from a variety of crisis events, including natural disaster -related events. DuPont recognizes that even with the best preparation, the company could still be impacted if a weather event caused a major interruption in business for an important supplier or customer, or had a significant impact on local infrastructure around a DuPont facility. DuPont works closely with many of our major supply chain partners to jointly manage supply and demand issues, taking into consideration a wide range of factors that could interrupt the normal flow of business, including major weather events.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	DuPont is investing significantly in R&D to innovate solutions to address food security and ensure we can meet the food and nutrition demands of a growing population and changing climate. Innovation around making crops more resistant to drought and other changing weather patterns will be vital to climate adaptation.
Investment in R&D	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	DuPont is investing significantly in R&D to innovate solutions to address food security and ensure we can meet the food and nutrition demands of a growing population and changing climate. Innovation around making crops more resistant to drought and other changing weather patterns will be vital to climate adaptation. R&D expense related to the agriculture product line accounted for 53 percent and 56 percent of the company's total research and development expense for the periods from January 1 through August 31, 2017 and September 1 through December 31, 2017, respectively.
Operations	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	When possible, the company purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Additionally, the company enters into over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on certain raw material purchases. The company takes actions to offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher raw material costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If the company is not able to fully offset the effects of higher energy and raw material costs, it could have a significant impact on the company's financial results.
Other, please specify	Impacted	We actively engage in efforts to develop constructive public policies to reduce GHG emissions and encourage lower carbon forms of energy. Legislative efforts to control or limit GHG emissions could affect the company's energy source and supply choices as well as increase the cost of energy and raw materials derived from fossil fuels. Such efforts are also anticipated to provide the business community with greater certainty for the regulatory future, help guide investment decisions, and drive growth in demand for low carbon and energy—efficient products, technologies, and services.

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	In general, one could expect to see increased demand for products that DuPont provides that could help with various aspects of climate change, including demand from customers and consumers for products made from or that make use of renewable materials. Some examples include our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels (advanced fuels such as cellulosic ethanol). With our advanced science and technology capabilities, we are uniquely positioned to innovate in this fast-growing area. We are focused on creating new categories of renewably sourced, biobased products such as cellulosic ethanol, seed coatings and protection, and enzymes. In addition to efforts to provide products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, DuPont continues to monitor opportunities to meet customer demands related to adaptation to possible physical impacts of climate change. We anticipate that there will be many DuPont products that could be part of the climate change adaptation response. One notable example of this trend is energy-saving detergent Tide Coldwater Clean™ – the first brand in the world to use renewable cellulosic ethanol in a scalable, commercial way to further reduce the impact of detergent on the environment.
Operating costs	Impacted	DuPont's corporate energy efficiency strategy is managed through our Bold Energy Plan. We have an online database that tracks plant performance toward annual energy and financial targets. The database currently tracks over 2,300 completed, in progress, and proposed projects. Since the inception of the Bold Energy Plan in 2008, DuPont has realized significant energy savings outcomes, with a year-over-year energy cost savings of \$341 million. The company also looks for opportunities to make its overall portfolio less energy- and emissions-intensive, and weighs energy use when investments or divestitures are considered.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	DuPont's corporate energy efficiency strategy is managed through our Bold Energy Plan. We have an online database that tracks plant performance toward annual energy and financial targets. The database currently tracks over 2,300 completed, in progress, and proposed projects. Since the inception of the Bold Energy Plan in 2008, DuPont has realized significant energy savings outcomes, with a year-over-year energy cost savings of \$341 million. The company also looks for opportunities to make its overall portfolio less energy- and emissions-intensive, and weighs energy use when investments or divestitures are considered.
Acquisitions and divestments	Not evaluated	
Access to capital	Not evaluated	

	Relevance	Description
Assets	Not evaluated	
Liabilities	Not evaluated	
Other	Not evaluated	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b)

(C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.

Yes

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

1. Business strategy has been influenced by climate change in many ways, most notably through our corporate sustainability goal-setting process and the implementation of our sustainable growth reviews. These two processes support collecting and reporting information, as well as strategic planning and goal setting. They are described below:
 - a. Corporate Sustainability Goals: In 1989, when we announced our first set of corporate goals, our focus was on reducing the environmental footprint of our manufacturing operations. Subsequent sets of corporate sustainability goals have continued our drive toward a smaller footprint, and commit us to apply our science and innovation to deliver sustainable solutions, reflecting one significant outcome of integrating climate considerations into our corporate strategy. In 2012 DuPont began reporting progress against a new energy efficiency goal, to reduce non-renewable energy use by 10% per price adjusted dollar revenue by 2020.
 - b. In 2006, we began reporting against several publicly announced 2015 footprint and market-facing goals, many of which relate directly to climate change (e.g. 15% absolute GHG reduction target).
 - c. In 2015, we announced a new set of goals, including a greenhouse gas emissions intensity goal, for 2020. This goal – to further reduce our greenhouse gas intensity by 7% from a 2015 baseline - was developed using an early draft (March 2015) of the SDA tool developed by Science-based Targets Initiative, a joint initiative of CDP, WRI, WWF and the UNGC. However, there is not presently a final SDA tool in place for the chemicals industry.
2. Climate change has influenced our strategy in several ways, including through the development of the emissions and energy goals outlined in '1-1' above. It has also influenced our business strategy by helping create market demand for products that are sustainable, energy efficient, or reduce reliance on fossil-based materials. As a result, many DuPont businesses are seeking to innovate solutions to meet this demand. For example, DuPont's Industrial Biosciences business develops products from renewably sourced materials that can replace products derived from conventional petroleum feedstocks.
3. In addition to the creation of market opportunities, other aspects of climate change that have influenced our thinking include uncertainty surrounding new regulations, changing market signals and consumer perceptions, and significant uncertainties associated with potential physical risks of climate change

(including changing precipitation patterns, frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity).

4. One important way our short-term strategy has been influenced by climate change is that it is now standard practice for DuPont to develop and report against greenhouse gas emissions goals, such as the recently-completed 2015 and new 2020 emissions reduction goals, described in section 'i' above. We also actively engage with NGOs, investors, customers, and other stakeholders to understand the expectations for corporations around climate change.
5. Another example is our Bold Energy Plan: DuPont's corporate energy efficiency strategy is managed through our Bold Energy Plan. We have an online database that tracks plant performance toward annual energy targets. The database currently tracks over 2,300 completed, in progress, and proposed projects. Since the inception of the Bold Energy Plan in 2008, DuPont has realized significant energy savings outcomes, with a year-over-year energy cost savings of \$341 million. The company also looks for opportunities to make its overall portfolio less energy- and emissions-intensive, and weighs energy use when investments or divestitures are considered.
6. One important way our long-term strategy has been influenced by climate change is in understanding the megatrends shaping our planet. Between now and 2050, the world's population is expected to climb to 9 billion. This increasingly complex world places growing demands on our planet's resources and we see food (feeding a growing global population), energy (reducing dependence on fossil fuels), and protection (protecting people and the environment) as three vital challenges driving the long-term growth of the markets we serve. We believe that industry must play an important role in helping to develop the sustainable products that enable us to reduce our dependence on fossil-based materials and make farmers facing extreme weather conditions more productive. DuPont is uniquely positioned to capitalize on this trend and we continuously evaluate opportunities for existing and new product and service offerings in light of the anticipated demands of a low-carbon economy.
7. One of the key ways we create competitive advantage with sustainability is through our R&D Innovation Process. DuPont's R&D organization is fully focused on extending its leadership across the high-value, science-driven segments of the agriculture and food value chains, strengthening its lead as provider of

differentiated, high-value advanced industrial materials, and building transformational new bio-based industrial businesses. Several of these segments reflect increasing market demand for efficient, low-carbon products. One example of outcomes of this integration of climate change considerations into our R&D and innovation process is a new DuPont PREFERENZ™ S100 enzyme helps end users clean their laundry as well at 16° C as other products do at 32° C. A life-cycle assessment showed a range of benefits of switching from a “warm” to a “cold” wash, including improvements in energy use and GHG emissions, resource use, ecosystem quality, and human health.

C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e

(C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e) Disclose details of your organization’s low-carbon transition plan.

DuPont conducts R&D activities to renew our portfolio, create new product lines, and transform markets to deliver results in the short, mid and long term. Each business in the company directs R&D activities that support its business objectives, and the company supports cross-business and cross-functional investment to incubate new science-intensive growth opportunities additive to the existing business portfolios. The R&D portfolio is managed by senior business and R&D leaders to ensure consistency with the corporate and business strategies and to capitalize on the application of emerging science. DuPont’s R&D leverages the company's unique world-class science, technology and engineering capabilities, deep understanding of markets and value chains, and research collaborations, to drive revenue and profit growth. DuPont believes that an effective global climate policy framework will help drive the market changes that are needed to stimulate and efficiently deploy new innovations in science and technology, while maintaining open and competitive global markets.

DuPont’s investment in research and development ("R&D") was \$473 million for the period September 1 through December 31, 2017, \$1,064 million for the period January 1 through August 31, 2017.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

To date, we have not conducted any formal scenario analyses. Since the 2015 announcement of the merger with Dow, oversight of climate change issues has been transferred from the Climate and Energy Steering Team to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These management bodies are made up of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from baseline year

7

Metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2015

Start year

2015

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000217

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% achieved (emissions)

14

Target status

Underway

Please explain

The normalizing factor is "price-adjusted revenue" so that increases in pricing (i.e., inflation) cannot be used to achieve the goal. Price-adjusted revenue is proportional to volume (similar to production volume). The intensity goal nets out emissions due to generation of energy required to be supplied to others (e.g., tenants) as this energy demand is not under our control. This target was set before the SDA approach for the chemicals industry was finalized (and it still has not been). It was developed using a draft of the SDA that was available at the time (March 2015). When calculating "percent change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions:" Our intensity goal is for Scope 1 + 2. It does not relate to Scope 3 emissions. It is impossible to truly predict the % change in absolute Scope 1 + 2 as this relies on a prediction of price-adjusted revenue

change over the period, which is not a value that is available for the target year. The value shown assumes a 1% year-over-year increase in price-adjusted revenue.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

2

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	610
To be implemented*	11	4875
Implementation commenced*	15	1184
Implemented*	44	10528
Not to be implemented	1	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity

Lighting

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1516

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

25000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

We implement efficiency projects such as LED retrofitting and various other lighting upgrades and replacements as part of the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. The figures reported represent 2017 realized savings. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated

in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for this reporting year. The Bold Energy Plan was launched in January 2008 and is expected to continue indefinitely as DuPont's method of driving continuous improvement in energy efficiency at its global facilities.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity

HVAC

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1985

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

24000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

We implement energy efficiency projects such as HVAC upgrades and part replacements (air ducts, fans, etc.) as part of the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. The figures reported represent 2017 realized savings. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from

that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for this reporting year. The Bold Energy Plan was launched in January 2008 and is expected to continue indefinitely as DuPont's method of driving continuous improvement in energy efficiency at its global facilities.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity

Other, please specify (Steam Use and Steam Trap)

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

16550

Scope

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

323000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

We make equipment upgrades and process improvements to reduce our purchased steam as part of the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. The figures reported represent 2017 realized savings. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual savings from that point. As a

result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for this reporting year. The Bold Energy Plan was launched in January 2008 and is expected to continue indefinitely as DuPont’s method of driving continuous improvement in energy efficiency at its global facilities.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	DuPont policy is to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in which it operates. The company also actively monitors the legislative and regulatory processes to help inform its investment decisions. For example, legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. There are existing efforts to address GHG emissions at the national and regional levels. Several of the company's facilities in the European Union (EU) are regulated under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. China has begun pilot programs for carbon taxes and trading of GHG emissions in selected areas. In the EU, U.S. and Japan, policy efforts to reduce the GHG emissions associated with gases used in refrigeration and air conditioning create market opportunities for lower GHG solutions. The current unsettled policy environment in the U.S., where many company facilities are located, adds an element of uncertainty to business decisions, particularly those relating to long-term capital investments.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	DuPont conducts R&D activities to renew our portfolio, create new product lines, and transform markets to deliver results in the short, mid and long term. Each business in the company directs R&D activities that support its business objectives, and the company supports cross-business and cross-functional investment to incubate new science-intensive growth opportunities additive to the existing business portfolios. The R&D portfolio is managed by senior business and R&D leaders to ensure consistency with the corporate and business strategies and to capitalize on the application of emerging science. DuPont’s R&D leverages the company's unique world-class science, technology and engineering capabilities, deep understanding of markets and value chains, and research collaborations, to drive revenue and profit growth. DuPont believes that an effective global climate policy framework will help drive the market changes that are needed to stimulate and efficiently deploy new innovations in science and technology, while maintaining open and competitive global markets. DuPont’s investment in research and development ("R&D") was \$473 million for the period September 1 through December 31, 2017, \$1,064 million for the period January 1 through August 31, 2017.
Internal price on carbon	An internal carbon price is one of several methods that we use to guide investment in emission reduction and other capital investment activities within DuPont. The way that we use this tool is to embed a high/medium/low carbon price scenario into our process for evaluating the economics of all capital investments over \$7 million (USD) and others with potentially significant GHG emissions impacts. The intended use of the internal carbon price related to significant new investments is to encourage

Method	Comment
	consideration of existing or future scenarios where there may be a price on carbon (e.g. in a scenario with a high price on carbon a more expensive but less energy intensive technology or process improvement would have a more favorable return on investment compared to a scenario with a low or no price on carbon). The illustrative use of an internal carbon price to alternatively assess comparative economic impact of different investment scenarios is one factor that helps inform capital decision making.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Site energy champions are tasked with implementing projects that will improve facility energy efficiency and reduce GHGs, helping DuPont achieve our energy reduction and GHG reduction targets. The specific projects vary but energy reduction projects are a large part of each site energy manager's critical operating tasks, and progress toward energy efficiency targets is part of how the energy managers' performance is evaluated.
Partnering with governments on technology development	At times DuPont may engage with governments to support the development of low emissions technology.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

Many DuPont products and materials enable GHG emission to be avoided or reduced by our customers or the final consumer. DuPont products and technologies are diverse and enable our customers to avoid GHG emissions in a number of different sectors and applications. Examples include photovoltaics, biofuels, and wind energy.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (DuPont 2015 sustainability goals)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

Comment

As part of our 2015 sustainability goals, DuPont targeted doubling R&D investment in programs with direct, quantifiable environmental benefit to \$640 million and exceeding \$2 billion in revenue from products that created energy efficiency opportunities or significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions. We achieved both goals. However, we will not provide the percentages requested because there is not currently a standard methodology for measuring avoided emissions, particularly at the R&D phase, so any figures calculated are estimates based on DuPont's internal processes. Furthermore, any percentages we could present are for both low carbon products and emissions avoided and based on 2015 figures, the most recent year for which relevant data is available.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

Many DuPont products and materials enable GHG emission to be avoided or reduced by our customers or the final consumer. DuPont products and technologies are diverse and enable our customers to avoid GHG emissions in a number of different sectors and applications. Examples include lightweight materials, electrical insulation systems, and agricultural decision support tools.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (DuPont 2015 sustainability goals)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

Comment

As part of our 2015 sustainability goals, DuPont targeted doubling R&D investment in programs with direct, quantifiable environmental benefit to \$640 million and exceeding \$2 billion in revenue from products that created energy efficiency opportunities or significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions. We achieved both goals. However, we will not provide the percentages requested because there is not currently a standard methodology for measuring avoided emissions, particularly at the R&D phase, so any figures calculated are estimates based on DuPont's internal processes. Furthermore, any percentages we could present are for both low carbon products and emissions avoided and based on 2015 figures, the most recent year for which relevant data is available.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2015

Base year end

December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3691786

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2015

Base year end

December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2761201

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2015

Base year end

December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2851406

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4150034

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

C6.3

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

2816250

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2920772

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Explanation

As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our Scope 3 emissions. Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too significant for reporting at this time. We have a risk-based supplier assessment program that assesses certain strategic and core suppliers based on more than 20 criteria across four areas, including environmental performance, labor practices, ethics, and supply chain sustainability. Suppliers are chosen for assessment based, in part, on the value of their annual contracts with DuPont. Suppliers that meet a certain spending threshold are asked to complete the EcoVadis survey, an online assessment framework based upon international ESG standards.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

To evaluate relevance, GHG emissions of a typical capital project were estimated by multiplying the carbon footprint factors of the individual building materials with the amount of material consumed in this project. A normalized footprint factor for a USD(\$) capital investment was then determined by dividing the total GHG emissions of the capital project by the USD(\$) amount of capital investment. Based on this value and typical capital expenditures, it was concluded that capital goods is not a relevant GHG Scope 3 category for DuPont.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

2295227

Emissions calculation methodology

For each fuel type and each region, emission factors were identified from commercial LCA databases for the production and transportation of the energy, excluding combustion. For electricity, transmission losses were identified by region. Burdens for production of electricity lost in transmission, including combustion, were included. The main data source for emission factors was the "ecoinvent 3" database. Total GHG emissions for delivery of medium voltage electricity to a specific region, including combustion were calculated based on the standard ecoinvent models. Combustion specific emissions were then subtracted for the electricity supplied to the DuPont facility. Data was regionalized to the country level. For the US and Canada, electricity data was evaluated on a sub-regional level.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Burdens of material transportation are much less than material production burdens. For specific materials improvements might be possible, but such changes would not be expected to affect the total DuPont Scope 3 emissions significantly.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Processing waste burden is small compared to use phase and purchased goods burden.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

58328

Emissions calculation methodology

Value represents 2016 business travel. Information on employee commercial air travel is collected by our travel administrator. The segment miles for each route traveled are multiplied by the number of times that route was flown and the DEFRA emission factors for short-haul and long-haul flights are used to calculate the total CO2e emissions associated with employee commercial air travel. One difference is that AR4 fuel factors are used in place of the DEFRA fuel factors. More information on the DEFRA air travel accounting methodology is available at:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/businessesefficiency/reporting/>

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

100

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

We no longer report this data publicly because employee travel is not a significant portion of our Scope 3 emissions and our data is based on estimates. Historically we have estimated employee commuting GHG estimates by calculating an assumed US-average commuting statistics for all DuPont employees in North America and European average statistics for all other employees regardless of location.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

While minor improvements might be possible for specific leased assets, a screening analysis suggests potential leased asset burdens are significantly less than what is expected for purchased goods and services and use-phase emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Based on a screening analysis, it has been determined that the burdens of product transportation are expected to be much less than material production burdens.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Explanation

As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our Scope 3 emissions. Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too significant for reporting at this time.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Explanation

As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our Scope 3 emissions. Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too significant for reporting at this time.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Explanation

As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our Scope 3 emissions. Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too significant for reporting at this time.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Downstream leased assets are not part of the corporation to any significant extent.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Franchises are not part of the corporation to any significant extent.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000274

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

6966284

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

25414000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

2.8

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Our normalizing factor is "price-adjusted revenue" so that increases in pricing (i.e., inflation) cannot be used to achieve the goal. Price-adjusted revenue is proportional to volume (similar to production volume). This emissions intensity figure also includes emissions from energy supplied by DuPont to non-DuPont tenants and adjacent non-DuPont sites, despite the fact that their energy demand is not under our control.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	4077652	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH ₄	1942	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N ₂ O	3045	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	67396	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	4429
Australia	117
Austria	980
Belgium	54250
Brazil	85201
Canada	4864
Chile	6776
China	29272
Czechia	15
Denmark	49570
Finland	31811
France	34123
Germany	39458
Hungary	4737
India	1834
Indonesia	2982

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Italy	1891
Japan	68
Luxembourg	76969
Malaysia	14717
Mexico	66849
Netherlands	24965
Philippines	171
Romania	2870
Singapore	15054
South Africa	2173
Republic of Korea	1223
Spain	50204
Switzerland	1256
Taiwan (Province of China)	796
Turkey	1496
Ukraine	2204

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	398
United States of America	3529891
Zimbabwe	5331
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	1089

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Crop Protection	39211
Electronics and Imaging	119516
Industrial Biosciences	147114
Nutrition and Health	783620
Pioneer	95140

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Safety and Construction	276664
Sustainable Solutions	424
Transportation and Advanced Polymers	2599685
Administrative, Marketing, and Other	88660

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

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	4150034	<Not Applicable>	As a company in the chemicals sector, we list all emissions as relevant to chemical production. However, our Sustainable Solutions business and our "Administrative, Marketing, and Other" divisions do not themselves produce chemicals. Removing Scope 1 emissions associated with these two businesses yields a Scope 1 value of 4,060,950 MTCO2e related to chemicals production activities.

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Argentina	17882	17882	50337	0
Australia	1626	1626	1895	0
Austria	13891	13891	127960	56890
Belgium	27718	16623	107681	0
Brazil	19059	18741	107242	2029
Canada	9733	9733	176087	0
Chile	4175	4175	8378	0
China	139151	139151	233598	206
Czechia	36637	37827	92809	0
Denmark	8687	22118	46754	2220
Finland	98295	149322	622662	154621
France	7490	9057	142103	138
Germany	39601	61253	102380	25445
Hungary	1588	1930	5082	0
India	23810	23810	27110	0

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Indonesia	5636	5636	6767	0
Italy	1127	1515	2894	0
Japan	17861	17861	30413	0
Luxembourg	32931	42150	102654	0
Malaysia	11033	11033	14136	0
Mexico	24992	24992	47881	0
Netherlands	86529	90163	273765	0
Philippines	1684	1684	2411	0
Romania	1678	2046	4342	0
Singapore	10611	10611	21530	0
South Africa	600	600	533	0
South Korea	13184	13184	22042	0
Spain	24190	7158	72587	63113
Switzerland	288	39	10303	10303
Taiwan (Province of China)	9787	9787	14757	0

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Turkey	1630	1630	3255	0
Ukraine	1466	1466	3165	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23795	24478	80098	0
United States of America	2096502	2126221	4736762	33428
Zimbabwe	443	443	530	0
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	940	937	2082	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Crop Protection	72616	68222
Electronics and Imaging	221727	221163
Industrial Biosciences	346444	370666
Nutrition and Health	497500	507265
Pioneer	181231	173853
Safety and Construction	662495	695636
Sustainable Solutions	2188	2558
Transportation and Advanced Polymers	714292	736300
Administrative, Marketing, and Other	117756	145110

[C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7](#)

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	2816250	2920772	As a company in the chemicals sector, we list all emissions as relevant to chemical production. However, our Sustainable Solutions business and our "Administrative, Marketing, and Other" divisions do not themselves produce chemicals. Removing Scope 1 emissions associated with these two businesses yields Scope 2 values of 2,696,306 MTCO2e (location-based) and 2,773,104 MTCO2e (market-based) related to chemicals production activities.

C-CH7.8

(C-CH7.8) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.
Methane (CH4)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	We do not manufacture greenhouse gases.

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	89998	Increased	42	Our total Scope 1 + 2 emissions increased, in part, because we consumed less renewable energy in 2017 versus 2016.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		We completed fewer emissions reductions activities in 2017 versus 2016.
Divestment	0	No change	0	Our 2018 CDP response covers only heritage DuPont activity.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Our 2018 CDP response covers only heritage DuPont activity.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Our 2018 CDP response covers only heritage DuPont activity.
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology	0	No change		
Change in boundary	0	No change		
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 25% but less than or equal to 30%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	448923	17732682	18181605
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	226280	3932551	4158831
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	8774	8774
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	239313	2896175	3135488
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	916407	24570182	25486589

C-CH8.2a

(C-CH8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	18181605
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	4158831
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	8774

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	3135488
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	25486589

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Aviation Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

31422

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Bituminous Coal

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12665

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26671

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Distillate Oil

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

171593

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Hydrogen

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Kerosene

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2516

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57568

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

150782

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7138

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Refinery Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1808

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Residual Fuel Oil

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1420

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Waste Gas)

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1014358

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Waste Liquid)

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

25227

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Waste Solid)

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1203

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Miscellaneous)

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

230

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16228082

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biodiesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biogas

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8917

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Biomass)

DuPont has not historically broken down this information by fuel type at the corporate level. We will consider the value of this additional reporting by sites in the future.

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Landfill Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Wood

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Aviation Gasoline

Emission factor

69.25

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Biodiesel

Emission factor

73.84

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Biogas

Emission factor

52.07

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Bituminous Coal

Emission factor

93.26

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Diesel

Emission factor

73.6

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Distillate Oil

Emission factor

73.98

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Landfill Gas

Emission factor

52.07

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Emission factor

61.69

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Natural Gas

Emission factor

53.07

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Petrol

Emission factor

70.22

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Propane Gas

Emission factor

62.87

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Refinery Gas

Emission factor

59.01

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Residual Fuel Oil

Emission factor

75.11

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

Wood

Emission factor

93.8

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

EPA, 78 FR 71904, 11/29/2013

C8.2f

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

All purchased steam that is renewable falls under this category. Purchased steam accounts for 99+% of the renewable energy in this category.

Low-carbon technology type

Please select

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

199536750

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Mixed low-carbon technology; energy consumed primarily in Europe.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Please select

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

109078

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO₂e per MWh)

0

Comment

Mixed low-carbon technologies, primarily hydropower and rooftop solar.

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Feedstocks

Please select

Total consumption

Total consumption unit

Please select

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO₂ per consumption unit

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

Heating value

Please select

Comment

DuPont no longer owns any businesses that consume energy feedstocks for production.

C-CH8.3a

(C-CH8.3a) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	
Natural Gas	
Coal	
Biomass	
Waste	
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C-CH9.3a

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

C-CH9.6

(C-CH9.6) Disclose your organization's low-carbon investments for chemical production activities.

Investment start date

Investment end date

Investment area

Products

Technology area

Bio technology

Investment maturity

Pilot demonstration

Investment figure

Low-carbon investment percentage

Please select

Please explain

In 2016, DuPont Industrial Biosciences (DuPont) and Archer Daniels Midland Company (ADM) developed a method for producing furan dicarboxylic methyl ester (FDME) from fructose. FDME can be used to create a variety of bio-based chemicals and materials, including plastics, that are ultimately more cost-effective, efficient and sustainable than their fossil fuel-based counterparts. This new, innovative product will help customers replace plastics with materials that are better performing, more cost efficient, and have a lower environmental footprint. ADM and DuPont are taking the initial step in the process of bringing FDME to market by moving forward on the scale-up phase of the project. They plan to open the world's first bio-based FDME pilot production facility in Decatur,

Illinois in April 2018. One of the first FDME-based polymers under development by DuPont is polytrimethylene furandicarboxyate (PTF), a novel polyester also made from DuPont’s proprietary Bio-PDO™ (1,3-propanediol). PTF is a 100 percent renewable polymer that, in bottling applications, can be used to create plastic bottles that are lighter-weight, more sustainable and better performing. Research shows that PTF has up to 10-15 times the CO2 barrier performance of traditional PET plastic, which results in a longer shelf life. With that better barrier, companies will be able to design significantly lighter-weight packages, lowering the carbon emissions and significant costs related with shipping carbonated beverages.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year-previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year-previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year-previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[2017 Assurance Statement.pdf](#)

Page/ section reference

1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 3- at least one applicable category

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Attach the statement

[2017 Assurance Statement.pdf](#)

Page/section reference

1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading systems in which you participate.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

Period start date

January 1 2017

Period end date

December 31 2017

Allowances allocated

211412

Allowances purchased

0

Verified emissions in metric tons CO₂e

205693

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

In the European Union, DuPont is an active participant in the carbon market and endeavors to minimize its financial exposure by buying or selling carbon credits to balance its expected emissions.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?

In the European Union, DuPont is an active participant in the carbon market and endeavors to minimize its financial exposure by buying or selling carbon credits to balance its expected emissions. To review trading activities and ensure corporate alignment, DuPont has historically convened an internal team comprising a regional environmental leader, a regional Sourcing representative, applicable site representatives and corporate-level representation from the Safety, Health, Environment and Operational Excellence Center and the Sustainable Growth Center. The team was chartered to review site level greenhouse gas emissions allowances and trading activities for ETS compliance and alignment with the DuPont Safety, Health & Environment Commitment.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Stress test investments

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2

Application

We embed an illustrative high/medium/low carbon price scenario into our process for evaluating the economics of all capital investments over \$7 million (USD) and others with potentially significant GHG emissions impacts.

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

Variance of price(s) used

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

Type of internal carbon price

Other, please specify (Price scenario)

Impact & implication

An illustrative high/medium/low carbon price scenario is applied to a limited number of capital allocation discussions. This internal carbon price is one of several methods that we use to guide investment in emission reduction and other capital investment activities within DuPont. The way that we use this tool is to embed a high/medium/low carbon price scenario into our process for evaluating the economics of all capital investments over \$7 million (USD) and others with potentially significant GHG emissions impacts. The intended use of the internal carbon price related to significant new investments is to encourage consideration of existing or future scenarios where there may be a price on carbon (e.g. in a scenario with a high price on carbon a more expensive but less energy intensive technology or process improvement would have a more favorable return on investment compared to a scenario with a low

or no price on carbon). The illustrative use of an internal carbon price to alternatively assess comparative economic impact of different investment scenarios is one factor that helps inform capital decision making.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

40

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

30

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our supplier sustainability assessment program adopts a risk-based approach and assesses strategic and core suppliers based on more than 20 criteria across four areas, including environmental performance, labor practices, ethics, and supply chain sustainability. Suppliers are chosen for assessment based, in part, on the value of their annual contracts with DuPont. Suppliers that meet a certain spending threshold are asked to complete the EcoVadis survey, an online assessment framework based upon international ESG standards such as the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)'s standards, the ISO 26000 standard, the CERES Roadmap, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Also, DuPont is as a member of Together for Sustainability (TfS), is a joint initiative of chemical companies that has established a standard approach for evaluating and improving the sustainability performance of suppliers within chemical industry supply chains. Our membership allows us to review the EcoVadis scorecards for suppliers to other TfS members, allowing us to evaluate the ESG performance of suppliers that might not meet the inclusion criteria of our assessment program. In 2017, we continued to make progress on the roll out of our supplier sustainability assessment program and have assessed approximately 380 suppliers, representing approximately 40% of our strategic and core supplier base.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success varies depending on the type of stakeholder engagement. For suppliers, success may be successful adherence to the DuPont Supplier Code of Conduct.

Comment

C12.1c

(C12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Methods of Engagement: DuPont regularly engages with NGOs, government representatives, trade associations, civil society organizations, employees, suppliers, and customers to inform the company's climate and sustainability strategy, goals, and reporting efforts. DuPont encourages and is active in dialogues among companies, the scientific community, governments and environmental groups. For example, in November 2016, DuPont signed the "Business Backs Low-Carbon USA" letter in support of the Paris Climate Agreement. In 2017, DuPont signed the

We Are Still In declaration, an open letter to the international community and parties to the Paris Agreement from U.S. state, local, and business leaders committed to delivering on the promise of the Paris Agreement and America's contribution to it. We also regularly engage with our customers (for example, through the CDP Supply Chain survey), suppliers, and other members of our value chain directly, through surveys, informal and formal collaborations, and, when appropriate for our suppliers, audits.

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

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

Case study: Our engagement with suppliers, customers, and other members of the value chain is demonstrated through the ten DuPont Innovation Centers worldwide. The network of Innovation Centers is designed to allow our customers, other companies, governments, NGOs, universities, and other strategic partners to collaborate with us to solve both regional and global issues, many of which related to climate change, energy efficiency, and sustainability. The type of issues prioritized at each Innovation Center is determined by the local needs of the

region. For instance, the Troy, MI, Innovation Center’s theme of efficiency in automotive innovation follows those located in other automotive-focused regions of Pune, India; Seoul, Korea; and Nagoya, Japan. Other Innovation Centers are focused on food, construction, energy and other key markets and global challenges.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers

Trade associations

Funding research organizations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Biofuels policy)	Support	We actively support preservation of the federal Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) that requires increased use of low-carbon renewable fuels in motor gasoline. We actively engaged with the White House, EPA, USDA, DOE and Congress. Actively support tax incentives for clean energy generation, including, at the federal level, the cellulosic ethanol tax credit and solar investment tax credit. Also support multiple state renewable portfolio standards at the state level.	DuPont supports the RFS in its current form and opposes legislative modifications. DuPont also supports the maximum biofuel volumes that can be established via regulation with EPA.
Energy efficiency	Support	DuPont supports policies that encourage energy efficiency and works with our trade associations, including specifically the American Chemistry Council, to promote a number of those policies.	DuPont is broadly supportive of efforts that promote energy efficiency. Specifically, DuPont has long

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
			supported energy efficiency legislation sponsored by U.S. Senators Portman and Shaheen.
Other, please specify (Climate policy; Reducing emissions)	Support	In November 2016, DuPont signed the “Business Backs Low-Carbon USA” letter in support of the Paris Climate Agreement. In 2017, DuPont signed the We Are Still In declaration, an open letter to the international community and parties to the Paris Agreement from U.S. state, local, and business leaders committed to delivering on the promise of the Paris Agreement and America’s contribution to it.	DuPont remains actively engaged with domestic partners and the international community as part of the global effort to hold warming to well below 2°C and to accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy that will benefit our security, prosperity, and health.
Clean energy generation	Support	Actively support tax incentives for clean energy generation and work to overturn recent tariffs imposed on imports of photovoltaic technologies.	DuPont must remain engaged with proponents of solar technologies to repeal tariffs and create a level playing field to allow for solar investments in the U.S.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

American Chemistry Council (ACC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Please explain the trade association's position

ACC (American Chemistry Council) does not presently have a position on comprehensive climate change legislation. ACC has supported various legislative proposals to improve energy efficiency and/or promote the increased use of materials that enable renewable energy, energy efficiency, light weighting, etc. ACC generally opposes regulatory approaches that it believes will impose significant costs on the industry and/or discourage innovation in the industry. DuPont has its own position on climate change, was a founding member of the US Climate Action Partnership, and continues to support climate-related initiatives. For example, in 2016 we signed the "Business Backs LowCarbon USA" statement coordinated by Business Council for Sustainable Energy, BSR, CDP, CERES, C2ES, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Entrepreneurs, National Wildlife Federation, The Climate Group, We Mean Business, and WWF. Since last fall's election we have reaffirmed our support for actions to address climate change in many letters to the Trump Administration, including an open letter in the Wall Street Journal to President Trump urging him to keep the U.S. a party to the Paris Climate Agreement, and in 2017 committing to the We Are Still In declaration, an open letter to the international community and parties to the Paris Agreement from U.S. state, local, and business leaders committed to delivering on the promise of the Paris Agreement and America's contribution to it.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

ACC has many members who oppose climate controls and we have worked to keep ACC neutral on comprehensive climate legislation and on RFS, and have encouraged ACC's support of legislation that promotes improved energy efficiency and increased renewable energy. Overall, DuPont is a member of various industry organizations and trade associations to which we pay dues. Our participation in trade associations is based on issues and concerns affecting our company. We provide an overview of our policy and trade association contributions on our investor relations site. Our most recent report can be found at <http://www.dow-dupont.com/investors/default.aspx>

Trade association

World Business Council on Sustainable Development

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Through its Vision 2050 and Action 2020 platforms, the WBCSD position on climate change states: “With the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels, the world must, by 2020, have energy, industry, agriculture and forestry systems that, simultaneously, are: 1) Meeting societal development needs; 2) Implementing the necessary structural transformation to ensure that cumulative net emissions do not exceed one trillion tonnes of carbon. Peaking global emissions by 2020 keeps this goal in a feasible range; and 3) Becoming resilient to expected changes in climate.”

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

We believe the global scientific understanding of climate change is sufficient to compel prompt, effective actions to limit emissions of greenhouse gases. As a founding member of WBCSD, we work to inform the WBCSD’s positions and actively collaborate with member companies through several of WBCSD’s platforms. Most notably, we are involved with the WBCSD’s Low Carbon Technology Partnerships Initiative (LCTPi) as well as several sustainable agriculture-focused working groups.

Trade association

Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position

SEIA is generally supportive of legislative and regulatory proposals that support/encourage the development of renewable energy resources. For example, it has been very supportive of the Administration’s Clean Power Plan.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

As noted in the “policy makers” section, DuPont opposes any legislative changes to the RFS. DuPont supported -- largely through SEIA -- improvement/extension of the solar ITC late in 2015.

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?

No

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

First and foremost, our Chief Sustainability Officer is also our Vice President of Public Policy. In addition, we have two internal teams that provide corporate wide perspectives on climate and energy issues and ensure a common approach to climate so that our external and internal engagements related to climate change are consistent.

Prior to the start of the Merger, the DuPont CSO co-chaired a cross-functional set of senior business leaders on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics such as climate change risks and opportunities were discussed. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are reported to the Environment, Health, Safety and Technology Committee of the BoD. Since the announcement of the Merger in 2015, responsibility for climate change issues has been transferred to the sustainability leadership teams for the intended heritage DuPont subsidiaries—the Corteva Sustainability Steering Committee and the Specialty Products Division’s Sustainability Leadership Council. These governing boards are made up of representatives from each business platform and key functions from heritage Dow and heritage DuPont to ensure a full view of historical approaches and future opportunities. These two teams will create independent sustainability strategies appropriate to their unique markets and business models.

These teams are structured to engage key businesses, regions, and functions to provide an organization-wide perspective on the issue of climate change. Coordination among the teams allows for prioritization of issues and enables more efficient use of employee time and resources. Also, our Government Affairs function conducts regular meetings to bring together those people engaged in direct advocacy and indirect activities that influence policy to identify and manage any internal or external policy conflicts.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY FORM 10-K 2017

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[DuPont 2017 10-K.pdf](#)

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

DUPONT 2017 GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE REPORT

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

[2017 DuPont Sustainability Report.pdf](#)

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Publication

In voluntary communications

DUPONT POSITION STATEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[DuPont Position Statement Climate Change DuPont USA.pdf](#)

Content elements

Strategy

C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Forward-looking statements: Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to varying degrees, uncertain, including the intended separation, subject to approval of the DowDuPont's Board of Directors and customary closing conditions, of DowDuPont's agriculture, materials science and specialty products businesses in one or more tax-efficient transactions on anticipated terms (the "Intended Business Separations"). Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events which may not be realized. Forward-looking statements also involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Some of the important factors that could cause DowDuPont's, Dow's or DuPont's actual results to differ materially from those projected in any such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) costs to achieve and achieving the successful integration of the respective agriculture, materials science and specialty products businesses of Dow and DuPont, anticipated tax treatment, unforeseen liabilities, future capital expenditures, revenues, expenses, earnings, productivity actions, economic performance, indebtedness, financial condition, losses, future prospects, business and management strategies for the management, expansion and growth of the combined operations; (ii) costs to achieve and achievement of the anticipated synergies by the combined agriculture, materials science and specialty products businesses; (iii) risks associated with the Intended Business Separations, including conditions which could delay, prevent or otherwise adversely affect the proposed transactions, including possible issues or delays in obtaining required regulatory approvals or clearances related to the Intended Business Separations, associated costs,

disruptions in the financial markets or other potential barriers; (iv) disruptions or business uncertainty, including from the Intended Business Separations, could adversely impact DowDuPont's business (either directly or as conducted by and through Dow or DuPont), or financial performance and its ability to retain and hire key personnel; (v) uncertainty as to the long-term value of DowDuPont common stock; and (vi) risks to DowDuPont's, Dow's and DuPont's business, operations and results of operations from: the availability of and fluctuations in the cost of feedstocks and energy; balance of supply and demand and the impact of balance on prices; failure to develop and market new products and optimally manage product life cycles; ability, cost and impact on business operations, including the supply chain, of responding to changes in market acceptance, rules, regulations and policies and failure to respond to such changes; outcome of significant litigation, environmental matters and other commitments and contingencies; failure to appropriately manage process safety and product stewardship issues; global economic and capital market conditions, including the continued availability of capital and financing, as well as inflation, interest and currency exchange rates; changes in political conditions, including trade disputes and retaliatory actions; business or supply disruptions; security threats, such as acts of sabotage, terrorism or war, natural disasters and weather events and patterns which could result in a significant operational event for the Company, adversely impact demand or production; ability to discover, develop and protect new technologies and to protect and enforce the Company's intellectual property rights; failure to effectively manage acquisitions, divestitures, alliances, joint ventures and other portfolio changes; unpredictability and severity of catastrophic events, including, but not limited to, acts of terrorism or outbreak of war or hostilities, as well as management's response to any of the aforementioned factors. These risks are and will be more fully discussed in the current, quarterly and annual reports filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission by DowDuPont. While the list of factors presented here is, considered representative, no such list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements. Consequences of material differences in results as compared with those anticipated in the forward-looking statements could include, among other things, business disruption, operational problems, financial loss, legal liability to third parties and similar risks, any of which could have a material adverse effect on DowDuPont's, Dow's or DuPont's consolidated financial condition, results of operations, credit rating or liquidity. None of DowDuPont, Dow or DuPont assumes any obligation to publicly provide revisions

or updates to any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, should circumstances change, except as otherwise required by securities and other applicable laws. A detailed discussion of some of the significant risks and uncertainties which may cause results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements is included in the section titled “Risk Factors” (Part I, Item 1A) of DuPont's and DowDuPont’s 2017 annual report on Form 10-K.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President of Public Policy and Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)