Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

DuPont was founded in 1802 and was incorporated in Delaware in 1915. Today, DuPont is creating higher growth and higher value by extending the company's leadership in agriculture and nutrition, strengthening and growing capabilities in advanced materials and leveraging cross-company skills to develop a world-leading bio-based industrial business. Through these strategic priorities, DuPont is helping customers find solutions to capitalize on areas of growing global demand — enabling more, safer, nutritious food; creating high-performance, cost-effective 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, 2014, was about 63,000 people. The company has operations in about 90 countries worldwide and 62 percent of consolidated net sales are made to customers outside the United States of America.

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

DuPont views climate change as an important global issue that will present numerous risks and opportunities to business and society at large. The company's longstanding commitment to safety and sustainability provides an additional incentive to analyze and manage risks and opportunities associated with climate change mitigation and adaptation. More information about DuPont can be found at www.dupont.com. An overview of our efforts around sustainable growth can be found at www.sustainability.dupont.com

On July 1, 2015, DuPont completed the separation of its Performance Chemicals segment though the spin-off of all of the issued and outstanding stock of The Chemours Company (Chemours). This CDP response covers 2014 and therefore, includes information for the Performance Chemicals segment .

Forward Looking Statements
This document contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by their use of words like "plans," "expects," "will," "believes," "intends," "estimates," "anticipates" or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about the company's strategy for growth, product development, regulatory approval, market position, anticipated benefits of recent acquisitions, timing of anticipated benefits from restructuring actions, outcome of contingencies, such as litigation and environmental matters, expenditures and financial results, are forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events which may not be realized. Forward-looking statements also involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the company's control. Some of the important factors that could cause the company's actual results to differ materially from those projected in any such forward-looking statements are: fluctuations in energy and raw material prices; failure to develop and market new products and optimally manage product life cycles; ability to respond to market acceptance, rules, regulations and policies affecting products based on biotechnology; significant litigation and environmental matters; failure to appropriately manage process safety and product stewardship issues; changes in laws and regulations or political conditions; global economic and capital markets conditions, such as inflation, interest and currency exchange rates; business or supply disruptions; security threats, such as acts of sabotage, terrorism or war, weather events and natural disasters; ability to protect and enforce the company's intellectual property rights; successful integration of acquired businesses and separation of underperforming or non-strategic assets or businesses and successful completion of the proposed spinoff of the Performance Chemicals segment including ability to fully realize the expected benefits of the proposed spinoff. The company undertakes no duty to update any forward-looking statements as a result of future developments or new information.

CC0.2

Reporting Year
Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.
We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014

CC0.3

Country list configuration

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

Select country

CC0.4

Currency selection

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

USD($)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.
If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.
If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

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

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

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

The Environmental Policy Committee is a sub-set of the DuPont Board of Directors and was chaired by Bertrand Collomb, former Chairman and CEO of Lafarge and former Chairman of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, in 2014.

The DuPont Board of Directors is responsible for broad corporate policy and overall performance. Board members oversee the management and stewardship of the company to enhance DuPont's long-term value and vitality. The Board maintains five committees: 1) Environmental Policy; 2) Audit; 3) Compensation; 4) Corporate Governance; and 5) Science and Technology. The Environmental Policy Committee is responsible for reviewing the company's environmental policies and practices, including our response to the issue of global climate change, and provides support for our sustainable growth mission. The Committee met three times in 2014.

CC1.2

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

Yes

CC1.2a

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

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Behaviour change related indicator	Our executive compensation programs are designed to attract, motivate, reward and retain the high quality executives necessary for Company leadership and accomplishment of our strategies. Direct compensation for executives includes 3 elements: base salary, a short-term incentive program (STIP) award, and a long-term incentive (LTI) award. Our STIP targets are set as a percentage of base salary, consistent with market practice. In 2014, target STIP was based on 3 factors: Corporate Performance Payout Factor; Total Business Unit Performance Payout Factor; and Individual Performance Payout Factor. Included in the Total Business Unit Performance are several sub-factors, including a percentage for Dynamic Planning. Dynamic planning is assessed, both qualitatively and quantitatively, on a number of items, such as external factors, currency fluctuations, raw material fluctuations, and core values. One of our core values is environmental stewardship, which is driven by a strategy that includes, among other elements, corporate sustainability efforts. The Individual Performance payout is based on the executive's performance versus personal, predetermined critical operating tasks or objectives. These may include attainment of key strategic growth goals, specific revenue and earnings goals, and achievement of fixed cost reduction targets, successful acquisitions/divestitures and integration efforts, and fulfillment of core values. One of our core values is environmental stewardship, which is driven by a strategy that includes, among other elements, corporate sustainability efforts. A full description of our approach to executive compensation can be found in our most recent Proxy statement. Available here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/filings-and-reports/quarterly-and-annual-reports/default.aspx
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Behaviour change related indicator	Each year since 1990 DuPont has held an award program to recognize the most significant employee accomplishments. The Sustainable Growth Excellence Awards seek to honor those teams and individuals who have made significant contributions toward DuPont implementing our mission, vision and the Sustainability Goals. Any DuPont employee or team can be nominated for an award, and many of the nominations relate to energy efficiency and/or greenhouse gas reductions in DuPont operations or products. Each winning individual or team is celebrated at an annual ceremony and is awarded $5000 to donate to the organization or charity of their choice. More information on the program is available on the website at: http://www2.dupont.com/inclusive-innovations/en-us/gss/sustainability/employee-engagement.html and http://www2.dupont.com/inclusive-innovations/en-us/gss/sustainability/innovation/stories-innovation.html.
Facility managers	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Plant Site Managers have responsibility for all aspects of site operations and set priorities for the workforce. His or her performance is judged by annual metrics (e.g. safety, environment, fixed costs, etc). Energy is a metric on the Plant Site Manager report card, providing additional incentive and individual accountability for our success in meeting annual energy savings targets. At most of the DuPont sites around the world, an individual facility manager's annual variable compensation is based in part on his or her site's performance toward an energy reduction target.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Energy managers	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project	Site energy champions are tasked with implementing projects that will improve facility energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs), helping DuPont achieve our energy reduction and GHG reduction targets. The specific projects vary but energy reduction projects are a large part of each site energy manager's critical operating tasks, and progress toward energy efficiency targets is part of how the energy managers' performance is evaluated.

Further Information

For additional information, please reference our most recent PROXY statement, available here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/filings-and-reports/quarterly-and-annual-reports/default.aspx

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

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

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

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

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Global – all countries where DuPont has an operational footprint.	> 6 years	A cross-functional set of senior business leaders sits on the corporate Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) where key global environmental topics – including climate change risks and opportunities – are discussed. The discussions cover a range of timeframes, including near-term (1-3 years) as well as climate change risk management trends that would have an impact 6 or more years in the future. The Steering Team is co-chaired by DuPont Chief Sustainability Officer/VP for Safety, Health, and Environment and the Senior VP for Integrated Operations and Engineering. Significant climate and energy related risks and opportunities raised by the Steering Team, and through other risk management channels, are reported to a sub-set of the DuPont Board of Directors – the Environmental Policy Committee (EPC). The EPC, which meets at least 3 times a year, reports regularly to the Board of Directors on EPC findings, recommendations, and any other matters the EPC deems appropriate.

CC2.1b

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

Overall, the Board of Directors has an active role, directly and through its committees, in the oversight of the Company's risk management. The Board has identified the key risks to be monitored by them on a recurring basis, and regularly reviews and discusses with members of management information regarding these risks. The Board maintains five committees: 1) Environmental Policy (EPC); 2) Audit; 3) Compensation; 4) Corporate Governance; and 5) Science and Technology. The EPC focuses on risks associated with emerging regulatory developments related to the environment.

i) At the company level, the Climate & Energy Issue Group includes broad representation from functions and those businesses facing significant risks or opportunities related to climate change. This team meets quarterly and is responsible for engaging key businesses, regions, and functions. For key decisions, the Climate & Energy Issue Group provides recommendations to the Climate & Energy Steering Team (Steering Team) which is made up of senior leaders from businesses and key functions, and is co-chaired by DuPont Chief Sustainability Officer/VP for Safety, Health, and Environment. Several business Presidents also sit on the Steering Team. This team has been in place for 8 years and continues to evolve as the policy and market context changes. Significant climate and energy related issues raised by the Steering Team are regularly reported to a sub-set of the DuPont Board of Directors – the Environmental Policy Committee (EPC). The EPC, which meets at least 3 times a year, reports regularly to the Board of Directors on EPC findings, recommendations, and any other matters the EPC deems appropriate.

ii) At the asset/facility level, our site energy champions work to help mitigate risks associated with climate change by setting site-level energy reduction targets and

implementing energy reduction projects that drive progress toward corporate energy and greenhouse gas reduction targets.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

The company's operations could be affected by various risks, many of which are beyond its control. The most significant risk factors that could affect our business are included in Item 1A of our annual 10-K report. In our 2014 10-K, we identify legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon as a potential risk that could increase energy costs and price volatility.

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

Separate from the processes described above, DuPont also uses a sustainability-specific materiality analysis as a way to rank and prioritize environmental and social issues for each DuPont business unit and to help guide its voluntary sustainability reporting efforts. Criteria that are used in this process include: impact to business success (profitability, product acceptance, market demand, right to operate, ability to implement business strategy) and importance to stakeholders (employees, customers, community, shareholders, NGOs, government). The analysis is conducted with each of DuPont's business units. Those sustainability (including climate) issues that are identified as of highest importance to business success and shareholders are communicated to our Climate & Energy Steering Team and Climate & Energy Issue Group to ensure that appropriate efforts are in place to address and monitor these important issues.

CC2.1d

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

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

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

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

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

o Corporate Sustainability Goals: In 1989, when we announced our first set of corporate goals, our focus was on reducing the environmental footprint of our manufacturing operations. Subsequent sets of corporate sustainability goals have continued our drive toward a smaller footprint, and also commit us to apply our science and innovation to deliver sustainable solutions, reflecting one significant outcome of integrating climate considerations into our corporate strategy. In 2012 DuPont began reporting progress against a new energy efficiency goal, to reduce non-renewable energy use by 10% per price adjusted dollar revenue by 2020. In 2006 we began reporting against a number of publicly announced 2015 footprint and market-facing goals, many of which relate directly to climate change (e.g. 15% absolute GHG reduction target).

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

ii) Climate change has influenced our strategy in a number of ways, including through the development of the emissions and energy goals outlined in 'i' above. Additional aspects of climate change that have influenced our thinking include uncertainty in new regulations, changing market signals and consumer demand, and significant uncertainties associated with potential physical risks of climate change (including changes such as precipitation patterns, frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity). As an example, we believe climate change and other megatrends are increasing market demand for sustainable, high efficiency, or low-carbon products. The evolution of our business toward agriculture and nutrition, bio-based industrials, and advanced materials such as high efficiency photovoltaic components is, in part, a reflection of these long-term megatrends.

iii) One important component of our short-term strategy is the completion of our 2015 sustainability emissions reduction goals, described in section 'i' above. In 2006 we began reporting against a number of publicly announced 2015 footprint and market-facing goals, many of which relate directly to climate change (e.g. 15% absolute greenhouse gas reduction target; goal to reach $2 billion in annual revenue from products that help customers reduce GHG emissions).

Another example is our Bold Energy Plan: DuPont's corporate energy efficiency strategy is managed through our Bold Energy Plan. We have an online database that tracks plant performance toward annual energy targets. The database currently tracks over 2,300 completed, in progress, and proposed projects. Since the inception of the Bold Energy Plan in 2008, DuPont has realized significant energy savings outcomes, with a year-over-year energy cost savings of $270 million. The

company also looks for opportunities to make its overall portfolio less energy- and emissions-intensive, and weighs energy use when investments or divestitures are considered.

iv) One important component of our long-term strategy that has been influenced by climate change is our shift in focus toward 3 strategic pillars: 1) agriculture and nutrition, 2) industrial bioscience, and 3) advanced materials such as high efficiency photovoltaic components. This strategic focus reflects a shift in portfolio and several significant acquisitions and divestitures over the past 5-10 years. As a result, DuPont is now focused on delivering solutions that help address some of the world's greatest: food (feeding a growing global population), energy (reducing dependence on fossil fuels), and protection (protecting people and the environment). We believe market demand for low carbon, sustainable goods is increasing. 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. As part of this ongoing evaluation, we are developing new market-facing sustainability goals for 2020 and plan to further embed sustainability in our innovation process.

v) 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 the company's strategic priorities: extending its leadership across the high-value, science-driven segments of the agriculture and food value chains, strengthening its lead as provider of differentiated, high-value advanced industrial materials, and building transformational new bio-based industrial businesses. Several of these segments reflect 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.

vi) Several substantial business decisions and actions have been made that were influenced, in part, by climate change. As noted elsewhere, the DuPont business portfolio has been evolving toward 3 strategic areas: 1) agriculture and nutrition, 2) industrial bioscience, and 3) advanced materials such as high efficiency photovoltaic components. This shift in DuPont's portfolio reflects a belief that megatrends such as population growth and climate change are driving a market need for sustainable, efficient products. Many of DuPont's acquisitions and divestitures have been intended to align DuPont's portfolio with these pillars. For example, in 2011 DuPont acquired Danisco, a company with expertise in bio-based materials.

CC2.2b

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

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

Yes

CC2.2d

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

An illustrative high/medium/low carbon price scenario is applied to a limited number of capital allocation discussions. This internal carbon price is one of several methods that we use to guide investment in emission reduction and other capital investment activities within DuPont. The way that we use this tool is to embed a high/medium/low carbon price scenario into our process for evaluating the economics of all capital investments over $7 million (USD) and others with potentially significant GHG emissions impacts. The intended use of the internal carbon price related to significant new investments is to encourage consideration of existing or future scenarios where there may be a price on carbon (e.g. in a scenario with a high price on carbon a more expensive but less energy intensive technology or process improvement would have a more favorable return on investment compared to a scenario with a low or no price on carbon). The illustrative use of an internal carbon price to alternatively assess comparative economic impact of different investment scenarios is one factor that helps inform capital decision making.

CC2.3

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

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations
Other

CC2.3a

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

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	Actively support preservation of the federal Renewable Fuel Standard that requires increased use of low-carbon renewable fuels in motor gasoline. Actively engaged with the White House, EPA, USDA, DOE and Congress.	DuPont opposes any legislative changes to the RFS. In 2014, DuPont's Global Business Director for Biorefineries testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee in support of the RFS and urged Congress to retain the existing law in its present form.

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	Actively support the creation, preservation, or extension of renewable energy and energy efficiency tax credits across multiple states and at the Federal level. In addition, actively support multiple state renewable portfolio standard laws and energy efficiency programs.	DuPont is broadly supportive of efforts that seek to increase clean energy generation and promote energy efficiency.
Energy efficiency	Support	Continue to support the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act (S. 2262). In 2014, DuPont co-signed a letter of support with other members of The Business Roundtable urging consideration of the bill by Senator Harry Reid and Senator Mitch McConnell.	DuPont has been publicly supportive of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act.

CC2.3b

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

Yes

CC2.3c

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

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
American Chemistry Council (ACC)	Mixed	ACC (American Chemistry Council) does not have a position on comprehensive climate change legislation. ACC has supported various legislative proposals to improve energy efficiency and/or promote the increased use of materials that enable renewable energy, energy efficiency, lightweighting,	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

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		etc. ACC generally opposes regulatory approaches that it believes will impose significant costs on the industry and/or discourage innovation in the industry. DuPont has a position on climate change and was a founding member of the US Climate Action Partnership, a group of businesses and NGOs that came together to call on Congress to pass comprehensive climate change legislation.	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, available here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/governance-documents/default.aspx
World Business Council on Sustainable Development	Consistent	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."	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.

CC2.3d

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

No

CC2.3e

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

Yes

CC2.3f

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

The Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) at Stanford University is an industry partnership that supports innovative research on sustainable energy technologies with low greenhouse gas emissions. DuPont joined GCEP as a corporate sponsor in September 2011. GCEP's key research areas include solar and bioenergy technologies, combustion efficiency, carbon sequestration and the electric grid. The topic of engagement is on the research and development of technologies that will enable lower greenhouse gas energy systems. There is strong alignment between the GCEP mission and DuPont's core R&D strengths and corporate focus on energy and developing sustainable, low carbon solutions.

In addition to financial support, GCEP's corporate sponsors provide technical expertise and real-world advice on how to accelerate the deployment and commercialization of successful inventions. The sponsors help GCEP identify and investigate innovative avenues of research to make environmentally sustainable, low-cost energy available to everyone. The sponsors have their own substantial, related research programs. GCEP is managed by Stanford and governed by the university's rules for research openness. Stanford has an ironclad policy that requires the results of research be made public and publication is not subject to prior approval or review of any sponsor. Comprehensive scientific reports describing GCEP research to date are currently available on the Project's website. Please see Technical Reports (http://gcep.stanford.edu/research/technical_report.html).

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

GCEP is focused solely on science and technology research to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy use. With this focus, it does not actively advocate policy positions related to climate change and energy. The GCEP is primarily a research and development partnership with the objective of seeking new solutions to one of the grand challenges of this century: supplying energy to meet the changing needs of a growing world population in a way that protects the environment. Its mission is to conduct fundamental research on technologies that will permit the development of global energy systems with significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions. It does post communication about the results of its research on its website.

CC2.3g

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

i and ii) As a company, DuPont has been supportive of the hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) focused elements of President Obama's Climate Action Plan and of the US EPA's efforts under that plan to use their existing authorities to remove certain high-Global Warming Potential (GWP) HFCs from use in the US. We have also

supported the US federal government's efforts to include preferences for low-GWP technologies in its federal purchasing requirements. At the international policy level, DuPont is active in calling for and supporting an amendment to the Montreal Protocol that would expand the scope of the Protocol to cap and reduce the total global warming potential (GWP) of HFCs .

iii) The nature of the engagement is primarily through regular meetings with relevant parties as well as through industry associations, with the governments of Brazil, India, and China – among others - to encourage their support of an amendment. DuPont has been actively engaged to ensure effective implementation of the EU Mobile Air Conditioning Directive that requires the use of low-GWP auto air conditioning refrigerants. We were also very involved with and supportive of the updates to the European f-gas directive to move European countries to lower GWP refrigeration and air conditioning technologies. We have also supported a similar program in Japan.

iv) As outlined above, the actions advocated as part of this engagement is support for the hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) focused elements of President Obama's Climate Action Plan and of the US EPA's efforts under that plan to use their existing authorities to remove certain high-GWP HFCs from use in the US.

CC2.3h

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

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

The Climate & Energy Issue Group includes broad representation from functions and those businesses facing significant risks or opportunities related to climate change. This team meets quarterly and is responsible for engaging key businesses, regions, and functions to provide an organization-wide perspective on the risks and opportunities related to climate change. The Climate & Energy Steering Team is made up of senior leaders from businesses and key functions, and is co-chaired by DuPont's Chief Sustainability Officer / Vice President for Safety, Health, and Environment and the Senior Vice President for Integrated Operations & Engineering. Several business Presidents also sit on the Climate & Energy Steering Team. The Steering Team meets on an as needed basis and provides overall leadership and guidance to:
- Build deeper awareness of climate and energy risks and opportunities.
- Ensure coordinated, consistent actions and messages across the company with respect to advocacy, communications, and planning around climate and energy issues.
- Incentivize business leaders to provide additional consideration of product opportunities that relate to climate change mitigation or adaptation.

These teams are structured to engage key businesses, regions, and functions to provide an organization-wide perspective on the issue of climate change. Coordination among the teams allows for prioritization of issues and enables more efficient use of employee time and resources. This team structure has been in place for the past seven years and continues to evolve as the policy and market context changes.

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

CC2.3i

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

CC2.4

Would your organization's board of directors support an international agreement between governments on climate change, which seeks to limit global temperature rise to under two degree Celsius from pre-industrial levels in line with IPCC scenarios such as RCP2.6?

No opinion

CC2.4a

Please describe your board's position on what an effective agreement would mean for your organization and activities that you are undertaking to help deliver this agreement at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP 21)

The DuPont Board of Directors does not have a position specific to the 2015 United Nations Conference in Paris (COP 21). However, DuPont has a publicly available "Position Statement on Climate Change", which was submitted for review to the DuPont Board of Directors, available here: http://www.dupont.com/corporate-functions/our-company/insights/articles/position-statements/articles/climate-change.html

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

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

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2	98.2%	15%	2004	20262000	2015	Since the early 1990s when DuPont began taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the company has achieved major global reductions in emissions. In 1994 DuPont established our first greenhouse gas emissions goal and committed to reduce 40% from our 1990 base. After meeting that goal, in 1999 DuPont established a new goal to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 65% from a 1990 base. By the end of 2003 we had reduced our greenhouse gas emissions by 72%. Our current goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2015 from an updated base year of 2004. Under our emissions reduction goal base and target year emissions net out emissions from energy that is generated for and supplied to others (e.g., site tenants whose operations are not under our control), and emissions calculated from grid factors where contractual renewable electricity is used. Our NET baseline for 2004 is 19,905,000 metric tons CO2e. Note that this adjusts for all acquisitions and divestitures since 2004.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

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

CC3.1c

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

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

CC3.1d

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

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
Abs1	90.9%	100%	We have achieved our 2015 goal early. In fact, we achieved a reduction of 19.6% through 2014. We have sunset this goal and are developing a new goal with a refreshed baseline considering a major pending structural change in the company.

CC3.1e

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

CC3.2

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

Yes

CC3.2a

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

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

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

Biofuels: We are developing a portfolio of biofuels solutions to help meet global transportation energy needs. For example, we are actively involved in bringing cellulosic ethanol to the market. Cellulosic ethanol represents one biofuels technology that will diversify transportation fuels and reduce reliance on conventional fossil fuels.

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

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

Agricultural Decision Support Tools: DuPont Pioneer recently launched EncircaSM, a new decision support tool for farmers. Encirca provides the farmer with a platform for recording and organizing land and crop observations, delivers personalized information acre by acre that allows the farmer to make more informed decisions about nitrogen management, irrigation management, and other decisions and factors that impact the yield, profit, and sustainability of the farm. For example, Encirca can help farmers manage nitrogen application rate and timing in such a way that may decrease the overall amount of nitrogen needed, an opportunity for farmers to reduce their input cost per bushel of corn produced, while reducing the environmental impact of nitrogen fertilizer production, application and use.

ii) Emissions avoided over time:
Between 2007 and 2013, our products enabled more than 45 million metric tons of GHG emissions to be avoided by our customers and the end-use consumers. In addition, one of DuPont's 2015 corporate sustainability goals was to achieve annual revenues of at least $2 billion from products that create energy efficiency and/or greenhouse gas emissions reductions for our customers. This goal was launched in 2006, and about $2.5 billion of the company's annual 2013 revenue was generated from sales of products that help direct and downstream customers improve energy efficiency and/or reduced GHG emissions.

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

CC3.3

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

Yes

CC3.3a

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

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	124	

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
To be implemented*	41	10000
Implementation commenced*	73	24300
Implemented*	217	132940
Not to be implemented	6	

CC3.3b

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

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Wide range of energy efficiency projects implemented at DuPont facilities (e.g., process optimization, fuel switch) to reduce energy use and Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The figures reported represent aggregate 2014 savings for the Company's voluntary global energy efficiency improvement program, the Bold Energy Plan. DuPont accounts for emission savings from energy efficiency projects by determining the start date for each project and measuring annual	320000	Scope 1 Scope 2	Voluntary	35200000	34900000	1-3 years	Ongoing	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	savings from that point. As a result, the reporting year figures provided may include savings from projects initiated in the previous reporting year but resulted in emissions savings for the reporting year. Estimated annual CO2e savings for all projects was approximately 320,000 metric tonnes. 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								

CC3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	DuPont policy is to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in which it operates. The company also actively monitors the legislative and regulatory processes to help inform its investment decisions. For example, legislation to address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishing a price on carbon could create increases in energy costs and price volatility. There are existing efforts to address GHG emissions at the national and regional levels. Several of the company's facilities in the European Union (EU) are regulated under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. China has begun pilot programs for carbon taxes and trading of GHG emissions in selected areas. In the EU, U.S. and Japan, policy efforts to

Method	Comment
	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's R&D investments focused on delivering value to its customers while 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 strategic priorities serve markets that increasingly demand sustainable, efficient, low-carbon products.
Internal price of carbon	An internal carbon price is one of several methods that we use to guide investment in emission reduction and other capital investment activities within DuPont. The way that we use this tool is to embed a high/medium/low carbon price scenario into our process for evaluating the economics of all capital investments over $7 million (USD) and others with potentially significant GHG emissions impacts. The intended use of the internal carbon price related to significant new investments is to encourage consideration of existing or future scenarios where there may be a price on carbon (e.g. in a scenario with a high price on carbon a more expensive but less energy intensive technology or process improvement would have a more favorable return on investment compared to a scenario with a low or no price on carbon). The illustrative use of an internal carbon price to alternatively assess comparative economic impact of different investment scenarios is one factor that helps inform capital decision making.
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. For example, DuPont is among the consortium of approximately 120 companies, nonprofits, and universities led by the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, supporting the Obama Administration's Institute for Advanced Composites Manufacturing Innovation (IACMI). The Institute will, among other research areas, help promote the development of advanced materials that will help the automotive industry develop the next generation of low emission, fuel efficient vehicles .

CC3.3d

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

Further Information

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

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

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In mainstream financial reports but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Page 9 (Item 1A Risk Factors); Page 41 under "Climate Change" (Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DuPont 2014 Annual Report.pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	DuPont Position Statement on Climate Change - Whole Document - http://www.dupont.com/corporate-functions/our-company/insights/articles/position-statements/articles/climate-change.html	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DuPont Position Statement on Climate Change - Screenshot.jpg
In voluntary communications	Underway - previous year attached	DuPont 2014 (Covering 2013) GRI Report - Pages 9 and Pages 30 - 40 cover our position on climate change and emissions performance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/DuPont2014GRIReport.pdf
In voluntary communications	Underway - previous year attached	DuPont Sustainability Progress Report (Covering 2013) Pages 8 - 11	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2014-dupont-sustainability-progress-report.pdf

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

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

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

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct / Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	The company's manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as	Increased operational cost	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	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. DuPont actively monitors potential climate regulation. For example, in the U.S., the EPA has proposed the Clean Power Plan rule to reduce carbon emissions from power plants.	DuPont manages risks associated with greenhouse gas emissions by executing its greenhouse gas reduction strategy, capitalizing on market demand for	DuPont works across the company to manage broad risk associated with uncertainty in market needs, demand, and acceptance. The additional marginal cost of managing this risk for climate change in particular is zero. In addition, costs associated with advocacy and government affairs are extremely small compared to the company's investments in building a diverse, market-driven science company. For example, each year DuPont makes available a Political Policy and Contributions Report on its

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct / Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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						EPA estimates implementation of this rule could result in a 4-7% increase in retail electric prices in 2020 and an 8-12% increase in Henry Hub natural gas prices. In 2013, the DuPont annual “Data Book” provided details on energy, electricity, raw material, and logistics costs. In 2013, total spend was approximately $13.4 billion. Full details can be found here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/filings-and-reports/quarterly-and-annual-reports/default.aspx	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. In 2013, we achieved a 19 percent in GHG emissions versus our	Investor Relations website that provides a total spend on lobbying activities based on the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) method in calculating lobbying expenses reported under the Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA). Using this methodology, for 2013, the aggregate amount reported under the LDA was approximately $9 million, inclusive of any climate-related activities. Full details can be found here: http://investors.dupont.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/governance-documents/default.aspx

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct / Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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							2004 baselines. In addition, in 2013 the company achieved a 4 percent reduction in energy intensity from non-renewable resources versus a 2010 baseline. We continuously evaluate market opportunities for existing and new low carbon products. About $2.5 billion of the company's 2013 revenue was generated	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct / Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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							from sales of products that help direct and downstream customers improve energy efficiency and/or reduce GHG emissions. We also 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	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct / Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	many company facilities are located, adds an element of uncertainty to business decisions, particularly those relating to long-term capital investments.							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	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct / Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								growth in demand for low carbon and energy-efficient products, technologies, and services.	

CC5.1b

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

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty of physical risks	DuPont is a global company with operations in more than 90 countries worldwide, with some facilities located in coastal regions. The significant uncertainties	Other: Uncertainty/risk associated with long-term investments	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown	At this time, given the significant uncertainties surrounding form, location, and timing of future physical impacts of climate	DuPont is a global company with operations in more than 90 countries worldwide, with some facilities located in coastal regions. DuPont has always taken	The additional marginal cost of managing this risk associated with climate change in particular is zero. Costs associated with methods

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	associated with potential physical risks of climate change make it challenging to prepare a diverse company and complex supply chains for unknown events with unknown timing. Climate scientists and climate models have identified a wide range of potential physical risks associated with climate change. For instance, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change describes potential risks that include changes in precipitation patterns, changes in frequency of extreme weather events, reduced freshwater supply and regional changes in agricultural productivity. Risks of extreme weather events and/or changing						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.	seriously the risk of potential physical damage to company facilities and its manufacturing processes and has taken a number of proactive measures to manage and minimize risk, such as the development and implementation of comprehensive disaster management plans. The company's emergency preparedness plans include consideration of design and siting of buildings, process safety management, community preparedness, and site emergency response. DuPont has a long history and corporate culture	described above taken to reduce and manage the risks associated with the potential physical impacts of climate change are part of broader activities related to our efforts to strategically manage and minimize risk as it relates to our facilities and supply chains.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	precipitation patterns could pose a risk to our production agriculture business customers. Further since 100% of the product inventory for Pioneer, our seed business, is produced outdoors, weather in general, not just extreme weather events, impacts our business.							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	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								consideration a wide range of factors that could interrupt the normal flow of business, including major weather events.	

CC5.1c

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

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty in market signals	Uncertainty in market signals (which could include market needs, market demands, and market acceptance for DuPont products that serve the clean energy and low-carbon space) adds complexity to business strategy	Reduced demand for goods/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Unknown	Low-medium	While directly estimating a financial implication based entirely on climate change-related risks is exceptionally difficult, we expect several of DuPont's core markets to grow at least in part due to more market demand	The enactment of certain climate and energy policies (e.g. renewable portfolio standards, energy efficiency standards) can create greater market certainty and help lower-carbon and more efficient products scale up and be offered on competitive terms	DuPont works across the company to manage broad risk associated with uncertainty in market needs, demand, and acceptance, as well as reputational concerns. The additional marginal cost of managing this

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	development and investment decisions. For instance, some DuPont products – such as advanced biofuels or materials for fuel cells or photovoltaics - will not deploy at scale unless they can be offered on competitive terms with incumbent fuels or technologies. Policy decisions can play a significant role in influencing market needs, market demands, and market acceptance.						for low carbon, high efficiency, sustainable products. For example, bio-based technologies are beginning to impact virtually every industry. Our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels (advanced fuels such as cellulosic ethanol) generated revenues of $1.3 billion in 2014. We expect the market for these products will grow by about 5-8% annually over	with incumbent fuels or technologies. We are active in advocating for policy solutions both through our own engagement and lobbying activities as an individual company and through that of trade associations to which we belong. In the US, DuPont engages with lawmakers and their staff in Congress as well as with relevant offices in the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture, offering input on elements that we believe would contribute to an effective framework for action to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. In the	risk for climate change in particular is zero.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							the long term. A shift in market signals or demand could delay or alter this expected growth	case of advanced biofuels, the business is actively managing the risk associated with the uncertainty in regulations by communicating with the public, policy makers, and other interested stakeholders on their progress to commercialize these novel and sustainable technologies, with the objective of advancing a more certain policy future in the transportation fuels market. The business is also applying a life-cycle approach and conducting an LCA on cellulosic ethanol which will enable interested stakeholders to better understand and account for the benefits of advanced biofuels in relation to traditional	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								transportation fuels.	

CC5.1d

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

CC5.1e

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

CC5.1f

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

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

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

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

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Product efficiency regulations and standards	Product efficiency standards and regulations could be significant drivers in creating greater market demand / pull for products	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium	New business opportunities and expanded markets could result from policies that put in place standards mandating greater	DuPont engages directly and through industry associations to advocate for policies that would create more demand for products and processes that improve energy efficiency. In order to shift our thinking from manufacturing efficiency toward a focus on the positive energy efficiency impacts our products can play in the use-phase DuPont set a corporate goal	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

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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.						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	in 2006 to achieve annual revenue of at least $2 billion by 2015 from products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We track the revenue and associated greenhouse gas emissions avoided from some of our products that offer energy or climate benefits to our customers or the final consumers in the product use phase. About $2.5 billion of the company's 2013 revenue was generated from sales of products that help direct and downstream customers improve energy efficiency and/or reduce GHG emissions. Product efficiency standards play a role in creating greater customer demand for our materials and products that help enable energy efficiency. Updates on progress toward this goal are posted on our website: www.sustainability.dupont.com.	associated with relevant advocacy. The amount we spend on advocacy and government affairs is extremely small compared to the resources DuPont invests in building a market-driven science company that is well-positioned to meet the demands of a low-carbon economy.

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

CC6.1b

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

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	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	Increased demand for existing products/services	3 to 6 years	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium	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	Agriculture will be one of the sectors most directly faced with the need to respond to the physical impacts of climate change. DuPont is investing significantly in R&D to innovate solutions to address food security and	DuPont is dedicating a very significant portion of our annual corporate R&D spend to the societal challenge of feeding the world. In 2014 our total R&D spend was approximately $2 billion. A

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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, StormRoom® with						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 key Agriculture & Nutrition offerings – Seeds and Traits, Crop Protection Products and	ensure that we are able to meet the food and nutrition demands of a growing population and a changing climate. Innovation around making crops more resistant to drought and other changing weather or precipitation patterns will be a critical element of climate change adaptation. For example, DuPont Pioneer is working to develop corn plants that can more successfully withstand drought stress. Drought advancements like these are critically important as drought remains	significant portion of our R&D spend was aimed at innovating solutions that will address the global humanitarian challenge of feeding a growing global population.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Kevlar®, and SentryGlas®. Additionally, Pioneer seeds that are increasingly resistant to adverse weather conditions; pest resistant; fertilizer efficient and high yielding; allow farmers to continually produce more food and fuel per acre with fewer inputs and can help farmers adapt to agricultural challenges related to climate change.						Specialty Food Ingredients – generated revenues of $14.8 billion in 2014. We expect the market for these products will grow by about 5-8% annually over the long term.	the leading cause of crop yield loss and the effects of drought reverberate far beyond agriculture communities, causing global food prices to increase. We also manage this opportunity through our corporate 2020 food security goals. Through these goals, we will commit $10 billion to R&D and 4,000 new products to be introduced by the end of 2020. The work will center on producing more food; enhancing nutrition and food and agricultural sustainability; boosting food availability and shelf life; and reducing waste.	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								In addition, we will work to improve the livelihoods of at least 3 million farmers and their rural communities through target collaborations and investments that strengthen agricultural systems and make food more available, nutritious and culturally appropriate.	

CC6.1c

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

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Changing consumer behaviour	Despite global efforts to mitigate and reduce	New products/business services	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium	While directly estimating a financial implication	With our advanced science and technology	DuPont works across the company to maximize

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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 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						based entirely on climate change-related opportunities is exceptionally difficult, we expect several of DuPont's core markets to grow at least in part due to a market demand for sustainable, low carbon products. For example, bio-based technologies are beginning to impact virtually every industry. Our key portfolio offerings in Bioactives (enzymes used in detergents, food and animal nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels (advanced fuels	capabilities, we are uniquely positioned to innovate in this fast-growing area. We are focused on creating new categories of renewably sourced, bio-based products such as cellulosic ethanol, seed coatings and protection, and enzymes. In addition to efforts to provide products that help our customers reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, DuPont continues to monitor opportunities to meet customer demands related to adaptation to possible physical impacts of	opportunities associated with new and expanding markets. The additional marginal cost of managing this opportunity associated with climate change in particular is zero.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	nutrition, and corn-based ethanol), Biomaterials (including Sorona® and other renewable polymers) and BioFuels (advanced fuels such as cellulosic ethanol).						such as cellulosic ethanol) generated revenues of $1.3 billion in 2014. We expect the market for these products will grow by about 5-8% annually over the long term.	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 CleanTM – 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.	

CC6.1d

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

CC6.1e

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

CC6.1f

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

Further Information

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

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

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

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Thu 01 Jan 2004 - Fri 31 Dec 2004	15041000
Scope 2	Thu 01 Jan 2004 - Fri 31 Dec 2004	5221000

CC7.2

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

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

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

CC7.3

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

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

CC7.4

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

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
			See Attached File

Further Information

Fuel Emissions Factor File in response to CC7.4. Source: US Environmental Protection Agency 40 CFR Part 98, Tables C-1 and C-2.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Fuel and Energy to GHG Factor Table (CDP 2015).xlsx

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC8.1

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

Operational control

CC8.2

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

13393438

CC8.3

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

4648097

CC8.4

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

No

CC8.4a

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

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

CC8.5

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

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling	All sites with manufacturing or production report, as do all moderate-to-large non-manufacturing sites, but smaller non-manufacturing sites are not required to. These gaps are closed by estimation based on headcount of non-manufacturing facilities that report vs those that do not report. This totals under 2% of corporate Scope 1, so the error is a fraction of 2%. Other sources of uncertainty include error inherent in fuel meters, fuel HHV and content measurements, and process mass balances; and accuracy of default emission factors.
Scope 2	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling	All sites with manufacturing or production report, as do all moderate-to-large non-manufacturing sites, but smaller non-manufacturing sites are not required to. These gaps are closed by estimation based on headcount of non-manufacturing facilities that report vs those that do not report. This totals under 6% of corporate Scope 2, so the error is a fraction of 6%. Other sources of uncertainty include error inherent in electricity meters, and steam & heat measurements; and accuracy of default electricity grid factors (e.g., US EPA e-Grid and International Energy Agency (IEA)).

CC8.6

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

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

CC8.6a

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

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/DuPont 2013 GHG Assurance Review Letter 9 19 14.pdf	Pages 1 and 2	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.6b

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

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

CC8.7

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

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

CC8.7a

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

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DuPont 2013 GHG Assurance Review Letter 9 19 14.pdf	Pages 1 and 2	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.8

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

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	

CC8.9

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

Yes

CC8.9a

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

74985

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC9.1

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

Yes

CC9.1a

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Argentina	4235

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Australia	380
Austria	2147
Belgium	53272
Brazil	74662
Canada	4503
Chile	12342
China	93665
Croatia	550
Czech Republic	50
Denmark	51125
Egypt	691
Ethiopia	1260
Finland	23976
France	35954
Germany	41192
Hong Kong	49
Hungary	7168
India	9745
Indonesia	4948
Italy	3553
Japan	20
Luxembourg	75626
Malaysia	14798
Mexico	257430
Netherlands	187062
Pakistan	687
Philippines	2649
Romania	6644
Russia	0
Singapore	22016
South Africa	0
South Korea	2384

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Spain	46557
Sweden	1724
Switzerland	1148
Taiwan	149786
Thailand	2660
Turkey	2478
Ukraine	1493
United Kingdom	791
United States of America	12190209
Zimbabwe	855
Rest of world	954

CC9.2

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

By business division
By GHG type

CC9.2a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Building Innovations	29720
Crop Protection	94886
Electronics and Communications	108572
Industrial Biosciences	128999
Nutrition and Health	654172
Packaging and Industrial Polymers	2643851
Performance Chemicals	8831302
Performance Polymers	481307
Pioneer	132576
Protection Technologies	164801
Sustainable Solutions	72
Administrative, Marketing and Other	123180

CC9.2b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

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

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	7000717
CH4	6991
N2O	93302
HFCs	6065387
PFCs	227041

CC9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2e

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

Legal structure	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC10.1

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

Yes

CC10.1a

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

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in CC8.3 (MWh)
United States of America	3795785	7964253	0
Argentina	17641	58126	0
Australia	2301	2522	0
Austria	14525	112294	47616
Belgium	22017	109189	3796
Brazil	12789	87806	0
Canada	10576	81540	0
Chile	6030	12847	0
China	160316	282951	0
Croatia	182	508	0
Czech Republic	21156	81767	653
Denmark	14630	44602	648
Egypt	310	638	0
Finland	63919	465585	142791
France	9967	146729	0
Germany	34771	68355	0
Hong Kong	883	1076	0
Hungary	2241	6626	0
India	27125	29653	0
Indonesia	5526	6871	0

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in CC8.3 (MWh)
Italy	1457	3400	0
Japan	14651	29191	0
Luxembourg	33483	81200	0
Malaysia	10509	14365	0
Mexico	98699	342524	0
Netherlands	45314	178961	58474
Pakistan	277	635	0
Philippines	1437	2737	0
Romania	3287	6164	0
Russia	259	566	0
Singapore	11831	22166	0
South Africa	585	631	0
South Korea	16529	28581	0
Spain	25115	80765	0
Sweden	48	2625	0
Switzerland	380	11925	0
Taiwan	125896	462895	0
Thailand	1434	2580	0
Turkey	1192	2369	0
Ukraine	669	1392	0
United Kingdom	31966	91263	0
Zimbabwe	303	790	0
Rest of world	86	2476	0

CC10.2

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

By business division

CC10.2a

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

Business division	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Building Innovations	36089
Crop Protection	99663
Electronics & Communications	242787
Industrial Biosciences	300016
Nutrition & Health	516579
Packaging & Industrial Polymers	212272
Performance Chemicals	1742057
Performance Polymers	477392
Pioneer	197247
Protection Technologies	678807
Sustainable Solutions	4147
Administration, Marketing & Other	141041

CC10.2b

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

Facility	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2d

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

Legal structure	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Explanatory note for CC10.1a, column 4 - Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in CC8.3: In CC8.3 we have only reported as zero carbon those sources of zero carbon Scope 2 energy that are on-site or direct connected. We have not yet fully assessed the instruments for other low carbon sources of Scope 2 energy that we have purchased to assure that they meet the quality requirements under recently issued update to The GHG Protocol.

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

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

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

CC11.2

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

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	31682345
Electricity	6117810
Heat	13132
Steam	4802761
Cooling	436

CC11.3

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

Fuels	MWh
Aviation gasoline	28161
Biodiesels	291
Biogas	109226
Bituminous coal	1883509
Diesel/Gas oil	100999
Distillate fuel oil No 2	197334
Distillate fuel oil No 6	106882
Kerosene	460
Landfill gas	306819
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	26034
Motor gasoline	17742
Natural gas	24152889
Petroleum coke	2723121

Fuels	MWh
Propane	1623
Refinery gas	4763
Town gas or city gas	208
Wood or wood waste	3091
Other: Hydrogen	15239
Other: Toluene	385598
Other: Waste Gas or Off-gas	537086
Other: Waste Liquid	1081262
Other: Miscellaneous	8

CC11.4

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

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
Non-grid connected low carbon electricity generation owned by company, no instruments created	3796	On-site solar and wind
Other	250182	Non-grid connected low carbon steam owned by site landlord.

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

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

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	2.5	Decrease	Improvements in energy efficiency due to ongoing implementation of Corporate "Bold Energy Plan" at over 100 sites. Projects noted in CC.3 accounted for 132 thousand metric tons (0.7 percent reduction). Improved process emissions controls, including N2O reductions from nitric acid production at one site (123 thousand metric tons CO2e, 0.7 percent) and improved emissions controls (175 thousand metric tons, 1.0 percent) and refrigeration unit leak repairs (18 thousand metric tons, 0.1 percent) at several sites.
Divestment	0.3	Decrease	A total reduction of about 0.5 million metric tons CO2e as we divested one site and Glass Laminating Solutions business operations at several sites.
Acquisitions	0	No change	No comment
Mergers	0	No change	No comment
Change in output	0.3	Increase	Overall 1 percent increase in production volume across the company led to about 0.3 percent increase in CO2e (50 thousand metric tons). Increase in fluorinated GHG emissions due to increased production at two sites (1.0 million metric tons emissions increase). This was substantially offset by reduced output at several other fluorinated GHG producing sites (0.8 million metric tons emissions decrease), and by permanent shutdowns at a few small sites (0.2 million metric tons).
Change in methodology	0	No change	No comment
Change in boundary	0	No change	No comment
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	No comment
Unidentified	0	No change	No comment
Other	0	No change	No comment

CC12.2

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

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.000520	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	0.3	Increase	Net sales of $34.7 billion in 2014 were 3 percent below prior year despite a 1 percent increase in sales volume. Reductions in the denominator that more than offset the volume increase included a 2 percent reduction from portfolio changes, primarily due to changes within the Performance Chemicals and Performance Materials segments and 1 percent negative currency impact. The negative currency impact was driven by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against most currencies. Local prices were 1 percent lower principally due to lower prices in the Performance Chemicals and Electronics & Communications segments,

CC12.3

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

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
274	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	5.1	Decrease	As described above, we achieved a 2.5% reduction in emissions. We made a 3.5% upward revision in 2013 headcount, offset by an 0.8% decrease in actual headcount for 2014. So the true reduction in CO2e per FTE employee was

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
					1.6%.

CC12.4

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

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.00256	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: Adjusted EBITDA	8.4	Decrease	We were able to achieve a 2.5% decrease in emissions while attaining a 6% increase in adjusted EBITDA.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

Yes

CC13.1a

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

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
European Union ETS	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014	313449	1600	381486	Facilities we own and operate

CC13.1b

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

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

CC13.2

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

No

CC13.2a

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

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

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated				As a manufacturing company, purchased goods and services are expected to be a relevant category for our scope 3 emissions. Preliminary screening confirms this assumption. However, uncertainty is too

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					significant for reporting at this time.
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				To evaluate relevance, GHG emissions of a typical capital project were estimated by multiplying the carbon footprint factors of the individual building materials with the amount of material consumed in this project. A normalized footprint factor for a $ capital investment was then determined by dividing the total GHG emissions of the capital project by the $ amount of capital investment. Based on this value and typical capital expenditures, it was concluded that capital goods is not a relevant GHG scope 3 category for DuPont.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	2830000	Primary data regarding the electricity and fuel use identified in the 2014 Scope 1 and 2 DuPont GHG emissions was used. For each fuel type and each region, emission factors were identified from commercial LCA databases for the production and transportation of the energy, excluding combustion. For electricity, transmission losses were identified by region. Burdens for production of electricity lost in transmission, including combustion was included. The main data source for emission factors was the ecoinvent 3 database. Total GHG	96.00%	96% primary data was used to identify fuel and energy use rates. Secondary data was used to determine regional specific emission factors and electricity grid loss factors.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			emissions for delivery of medium voltage electricity to a specific region, including combustion were calculated based on the standard ecoinvent models. Combustion specific emissions were then subtracted for the electricity supplied to the DuPont facility. Data was regionalized to the country level. For the US and Canada, electricity data was evaluated on a sub-regional level.		
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Burden of material transportation are much less than material production burdens. While for specific materials improvements might be possible, such changes would not be expected to affect the total DuPont Scope 3 emissions significantly.
Waste generated in operations	Not relevant, explanation provided				Processing waste burden is small compared to use phase and purchased goods burden.
Business travel	Not relevant, calculated	51321	Information on employee commercial air travel is collected by our travel administrator. The segment miles for each route traveled are multiplied by the number of times that route was flown and the DEFRA emission factors for short-haul and long-haul flights are used to calculate the total CO2-e emissions associated with employee commercial air travel. More information on the DEFRA air travel accounting methodology is available at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/business-efficiency/reporting/	100.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Employee commuting	Not relevant, calculated	72000	Employee commuting GHG estimates were calculated assuming US-average commuting statistics for all DuPont employees in North America and European average statistics for all other employees regardless of location. DuPont 2014 human resource data was used to identify the number of DuPont employees. The 2009 National Household Travel Survey(1) was used to identify typical modes and distances for commuting in the US. The EPOMM Modal split Tool, available at http://epomm.eu/ tems/index.phtml was used to identify average EU commuting modes. The same distances used for the US were used for the EU. Ecoinvent LCA models for transportation by car and by bus were used to identify emission factors per person-year. Bus transportation was used to represent all public transportation. Source: A. Santos, N. McGuckin, H.Y. Nakamoto, D. Gray, and S. Liss. “Summary of Travel Trends: 2009 National Household Travel Survey.” nhts.ornl.gov/2009/pub/stt.pdf	0.00%	Primary data was used to identify the number of DuPont employees Secondary data was used to identify commuting modes, distances, and emission factors per person
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				While minor improvements might be possible for specific leased assets, a screening analysis suggests potential leased asset burdens are significantly less than what is expected for purchased goods and services and use-phase emissions
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Burden of product transportation are expected to be much less than material production burdens based on a screening analysis.

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

CC14.2

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

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

CC14.2a

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

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/15/5115/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/DuPont 2013 GHG Assurance Review Letter 9 19 14.pdf	Pages 1 and 2	ISO14064-3	97

CC14.3

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

Yes

CC14.3a

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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Emissions reduction activities	2.6	Decrease	Scope 3 Fuel and energy-related GHG reductions largely tracked Scope 1 and 2 GHG reductions, as described in CC12.1a. The most significant component of change was emissions reductions activities, along with a small additional component due to divestment. These reductions were partially counterbalanced by increase in output. The net decrease in Scope 3 was therefore 2.6%. See also next line item for additional explanation for this Scope 3 source.
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Change in methodology	3.7	Decrease	The assured value from 2013 was lower than reported due to a few corrections made to characterization factors. See also previous line item for additional explanation fort his Scope 3 source.
Business travel	Other: Reduced air mileage	11	Decrease	Emissions associated with business travel vary from year to year depending on number and frequency of flights taken by employees. In 2014 air mileage was reduced by 11 percent compared with 2013. This can be attributed in part to increased use of forms of meeting and conferencing that do not require travel and in part to cost containment policies.
Business travel	Change in methodology	10	Decrease	DEFRA air travel emissions factors decreased by an average of about 10% across all classes and distances. Note: We have not included in the 10% decrease an additional methodology change factor. We reported for 2013 80000 metric tons of emissions based on calculations reported to us by our travel consultant. We discovered errors in their methodology after the CDP reporting deadline and recalculated the correct value as 63659 metric tons. This value was assured by a third party, as shown in the attachment at CC14.2a. The 2014 emissions calculations were performed using the corrected methodology.
Employee commuting	Other: Minor employment changes	1	Decrease	Headcount reduction of roughly 1%. Methodology is the same as 2013 reporting.

CC14.4

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

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

CC14.4a

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

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

For example, when a leading automobile manufacturer was looking for specialized parts that would be durable in an extremely high-temperature, high-pressure and wet environment DuPont was the only materials supplier that could provide the products and expertise necessary for a solution. During an engagement with the DuPont Innovation Center in Nagoya, Japan, customer engineers collaborated with designers and leaders from two DuPont businesses. The result was turbocharger air ducts made of DuPont™ Zytel® HTN (high-temperature nylon) and hoses made of DuPont™ Viton® synthetic rubber. The customer now uses DuPont™ Vamac® elastomer in their new SKYACTIV-D diesel engines, which are able to withstand air temperatures reaching 200°C at pressures up to 200 kPa in a wet, corrosive environment.

Strategy for prioritizing engagements: The type of issues prioritized at each Innovation Center is determined by the local needs of the region. For instance, the Troy, MI Innovation Center's theme of efficiency in automotive innovation follows those located in other automotive-focused regions of Pune, India; Seoul, Korea; and Nagoya, Japan. Other Innovation Centers are focused on food, construction, energy and other key markets and global challenges. In 2014, several hundred projects, many of which are anticipated to be commercialized within the next few years, were initiated at Innovation Centers.

CC14.4b

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

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment
0	5%	DuPont is in the process of implementing a supplier sustainability assessment program through EcoVadis. This program will require

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment
		suppliers to report on climate-related issues, among other environmental concerns. At this early stage we are not able to provide a specific number of suppliers but estimate that the program has been rolled out to approximately 1 - 5% of current suppliers representing approximately 1 - 5% of total spend.

CC14.4c

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

How you make use of the data	Please give details
Use in supplier scorecards	DuPont is in the process of implementing a supplier sustainability assessment program through EcoVadis. This program will require suppliers to report on climate-related issues, among other environmental concerns. Through this platform, suppliers will be assessed on 21 criteria across four themes of Environment, Fair labor practices, ethics/fair business practices, and supply chain.

CC14.4d

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

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

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

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

Further Information

CDP 2015 Climate Change 2015 Information Request