Eastman Chemical Company - Climate Change 2018

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Eastman is a global advanced materials and specialty additives company that produces a broad range of products found in items people use every day. With a portfolio of specialty businesses, Eastman works with customers to deliver innovative products and solutions while maintaining a commitment to safety and sustainability. Its market-driven approaches take advantage of world-class technology platforms and leading positions in attractive end markets such as transportation, building and construction, and consumables. Eastman focuses on creating consistent, superior value for all stakeholders. As a globally diverse company, Eastman serves customers in more than 100 countries and had 2017 revenues of approximately $9.5 billion. The company is headquartered in Kingsport, Tennessee, U.S.A. and employs approximately 14,500 people around the world.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Not Applicable>
Row 2	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 4	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Belgium
China
Estonia
Finland
Germany
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Republic of Korea
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Financial control

C-CH0.7

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

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Lower Olefins (cracking)
Methanol
Polymers

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Please select

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals
Specialty organic chemicals

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	At the highest level, Eastman's Board of Directors Audit Committee has responsibility for Eastman's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process which includes management of all risks, including climate-related risks. Eastman personnel assess climate-related issues/risks in conjunction with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework and elevate those as appropriate for consideration as part of our ERM process. Chaired by Director Humberto Alfonso, the Audit committee of the Eastman Board is comprised of the independent, non-employee directors. The Health, Safety, Environment and Security (HSES) Committee of the Board has oversight for environmental performance, including climate change issues, so that group is also involved. Chaired by Julie Holder, the HSES committee of the Eastman Board is comprised of the independent, non-employee directors.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	• Full Board reviews and guides strategy • Full Board reviews and guides major plans of action • Audit Committee of the BOD reviews and guides risk management policies • Full Board sets performance objectives • Finance Committee of the BOD oversees major capital expenditures, acquisitions, and divestitures • Health, Safety, Environment & Security Committee and other committees as appropriate monitor and oversee progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues. It depends on the specifics of the issue.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

Eastman's Chief Sustainability Officer is a member of the Executive Team and reports directly to the CEO. Eastman's CSO leads the company's Sustainability Council and the supporting sustainability sub-councils represent diverse functions including public policy and emerging issues, energy management, product stewardship, sustainability, innovation and life cycle analysis, legislative and regulatory advocacy, and marketing and public communications. These corporate functions are directly aligned with the manufacturing assets through the Company's utility operations, business organizations, regional Health, Safety, Environment and Security (HSES) staff and product stewards. The Team captures insights from these diverse functions that lead to an improved cross-functional understanding of the risks associated with emerging issues including climate-related issues. In addition, the Global Public Affairs organization tracks and manages issues and perspectives external to the company.

Under the direction of Eastman's CSO, a newly formed ESG Council, the Sustainability Council and functional organizations including Global Public Affairs, Sustainability, HSES, Product Stewardship and the Law Department work to monitor and assess climate-related issues in conjunction with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. That framework established two broad categories of risks and several specific types of risk within those categories. The Physical Risks category includes Acute and Chronic risks and the Transition Risks category denotes the transition to a lower carbon economy and includes risks in the areas of Policy/Legal, Technology, Market and Reputation. Eastman personnel then map the specific climate-related risks identified from that assessment against the TCFD framework to nineteen existing risk categories which are included in Eastman's ERM process.

C1.3

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

Yes

C1.3a

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

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction target

Comment
Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction target

Comment
Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other C-Suite Officer

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Other C-Suite Officer

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction target

Comment
Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction project

Comment
Awards up to $1500 for playing key roles in achieving energy efficiency were given in the last year. Managers have discretion to use Eastman Team Recognition (ETR) cash awards to provide immediate reinforcement for energy efficiency efforts earning awards.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction target

Comment
Awards up to $1500 for playing key roles in achieving energy efficiency were given in the last year. Managers have discretion to use Eastman Team Recognition (ETR) cash awards to provide immediate reinforcement for energy efficiency efforts earning awards.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Efficiency project

Comment
Awards up to $1500 for playing key roles in achieving energy efficiency were given in the last year. Managers have discretion to use Eastman Team Recognition (ETR) cash awards to provide immediate reinforcement for energy efficiency efforts earning awards.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Efficiency target

Comment
Awards up to $1500 for playing key roles in achieving energy efficiency were given in the last year. Managers have discretion to use Eastman Team Recognition (ETR) cash awards to provide immediate reinforcement for energy efficiency efforts earning awards.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Used for business planning and risk evaluation
Medium-term	3	5	Applicable to strategy development
Long-term	5	10	Capital projects are typically evaluated for a 15-year asset life

C2.2

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

C2.2a

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

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	3 to 6 years	Eastman's process for identifying and assessing the risks and opportunities associated with climate change is coordinated by a working team with guidance from the Executive Team and oversight by the Board of Directors. Eastman assesses climate-related risks in conjunction with the TCFD framework. The Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Council is facilitated by the Public Policy and Emerging Issues Director. This council along with the Sustainability Council assesses emerging issues, including climate change, and works to identify strategies that can mitigate the risks and seize the opportunities across multiple functions at the company.

C2.2b

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

Significant risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks, are evaluated in Eastman's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. A critical element of our climate strategy involves a process to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks. Eastman identifies climate-related risks through its broader emerging issues process which monitors various key external sources. Eastman is assessing climate-related risks in conjunction with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. That framework established two broad categories of risks and several specific types of risk within those categories. The Physical Risks category includes Acute and Chronic risks and the Transition Risks category denotes the transition to a lower carbon economy and includes risks in the areas of Policy/Legal, Technology, Market and Reputation. Eastman personnel map the specific climate-related risks identified from the assessment against the TCFD framework to nineteen existing risk categories which are included in Eastman's ERM process. This mapping step allows us to perform an initial gap analysis to determine if the specific climate-related risks are already accounted for within the existing risk categories. Following this initial determination, we can adjust the ERM process to address gaps as needed. This provides for a more robust consideration of specific climate-related risks and development of related mitigation plans to address them. Cross-functional working teams are involved in executing on identified mitigation plans.

C2.2c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Processes in place in Global Public Affairs, Global Health, Safety, Environment, and Security and Global Product Stewardship to track regulations. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Processes in place in Global Public Affairs, Global Health, Safety, Environment, and Security and Global Product Stewardship to track regulations. Emerging regulations are considered in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to determine which ones will be impactful.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technology Organization evaluates emerging technologies and existing technologies with regard to climate risk. Evaluations are conducted to determine potential opportunities for energy reductions and emission reductions. Opportunities to enhance product attributes to address climate risk are evaluated. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Processes in place in the Law Department to evaluate climate risk for operations and businesses. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Through addressable market maps and business strategy. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Considered in light of negative publicity, potential deselection and impact on communities, recruitment, and retention. Corporate Responsibility focus on Environment, Education, Economic Development and Empowerment also addresses consideration in this area.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Crisis management plans and business continuity plans in place. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Crisis management plans and business continuity plans in place. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Upstream	Relevant, sometimes included	Procurement evaluation of potential risks. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.
Downstream	Relevant, sometimes included	Business evaluation of potential risks. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.

C2.2d

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

Significant risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks, are evaluated in Eastman's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process which is conducted under the auspices of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. A critical element of our climate strategy involves a process to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks. Eastman is assessing climate-related risks in conjunction with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. That framework established two broad categories of risks and several specific types of risk within those categories. The Physical Risks category includes Acute and Chronic risks and the Transition Risks category denotes the transition to a lower carbon economy and includes risks in the areas of Policy/Legal, Technology, Market and Reputation. Eastman personnel map the specific climate-related risks identified from the assessment against the TCFD framework to nineteen existing risk categories which are included in Eastman's ERM process. This mapping step allows us to perform an initial gap analysis to determine if the specific climate-related risks are already accounted for within the existing risk categories. Following this initial determination, we can adjust the ERM process to address gaps as needed. This provides for a more robust consideration of specific climate-related risks and development of related mitigation plans to address them. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the plans. Cross-functional working teams are involved in executing on identified mitigation plans.

C2.3

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

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Eastman defines a substantive impact as one that would be 'material' information as defined by applicable law and thus requiring public disclosure to investors.

C2.4

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

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Eastman defines a substantive impact as one that would be 'material' information as defined by applicable law and thus requiring public disclosure to investors.

C2.5

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

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	Focus on material solutions in areas such as transportation, building and construction. Opportunities exist with regard to application of coatings, performance films and interlayers and light-weighting materials to enhance fuel efficiency.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	Recent events such as hurricanes Harvey and Irma had the potential to negatively impact supply chain. However due to effective planning and business continuity processes, impact was minimal.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	Opportunity exist with regard to product lines. As an example, performance films and interlayers can be used to provide energy efficiency and can also be used for protection in coastal areas.
Investment in R&D	Impacted	Eastman has invested in both external and internal R&D efforts in the climate change area. Eastman has partnered with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) on projects to enable enhanced and expanded collection of ocean data to support climate research and modelling needs. Additionally, Eastman has specifically partnered with WHOI in the foundational development of its Center for Air Sea Interaction and Marine Meteorology (CASIMM). CASIMM is dedicated to developing the next generation of leaders focused on modeling the effects of climate change. An example of internal research is an ongoing project to develop capability to employ ocean data and phenomena into a modeling tool to allow for seasonal evaluation of physical climate and weather impacts.
Operations	Impacted	One small operation facility in Texas City, Texas was temporarily shut down due to flooding from a hurricane, but the impact was minimal.
Other, please specify	Please select	

C2.6

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

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Not evaluated	Anticipate that risks and opportunities will factor into process in the medium and long term. Eastman believes that a framework similar to that proposed in the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) will be an effective tool to assist in future evaluations.
Operating costs	Not evaluated	Anticipate that risks and opportunities will factor into process in the medium and long term. Risks include external carbon pricing such as carbon tax or cap and trade systems that will increase operating costs. Impact of such pricing schemes to date has not been substantive.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Not evaluated	Anticipate that risks and opportunities will factor into process in the medium and long term. Potential impact may be from efforts to increase resiliency of physical assets or application of adaptation measures.
Acquisitions and divestments	Not evaluated	Risks and opportunities may factor into process in the medium and long term. Physical risks will need to be considered for any manufacturing assets considered especially in coastal regions.
Access to capital	Not evaluated	Will need to ascertain whether cost of capital will be impacted. Trend toward evaluation of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance and rankings has the potential to affect both cost of capital and access to capital.
Assets	Not evaluated	Impact at this point is not quantified nor is significance of impact (if any) determined. Eastman believes that a framework similar to that proposed in the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) will be an effective tool to assist in future evaluations.
Liabilities	Not evaluated	Impact at this point is not quantified nor is significance of impact (if any) determined. Eastman believes that a framework similar to that proposed in the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) will be an effective tool to assist in future evaluations.
Other	Please select	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Yes

C3.1a

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

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

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

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

In development, we plan to complete it within the next 2 years

C3.1c

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

Eastman's business objectives and strategy are driven by our purpose to "enhance the quality of life in a material way". As we work to fulfil our purpose at Eastman, we strive to grow our positive impact by creating value in all that we do. We know we must create far more value than the resources we use or the future is not sustainable. Climate-related issues are a key component and are integrated into our approach to sustainability. As we address growing demands, we focus on driving resource productivity through improved processes that protect the environment in the communities where we operate, as well as understanding the impact of our products. We help our customers and their customers do the same thing. We strive for continual improvement to manage our resources responsibly including increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Innovation steers a sustainable portfolio that brings solutions to significant, global issues including climate change.

Eastman's purpose is supported by five principles: (1) Relentlessly engaging the market, becoming an essential part of customers' success; (2) Embracing and converting market complexity into value; (3) Leveraging world-class technology platforms into advantaged application platform; (4) Safely and relentlessly driving productivity; and (5) Inspiring talented people to innovate and drive growth. Climate-related issues are integrated into these principles and businesses, operations, and functions apply them to their objectives and strategy.

Eastman's business strategy clearly reflects an emphasis on energy reduction. Eastman's energy program is a corporate program with broad participation and executive-level support that uses ENERGY STAR® resources, corporate initiatives, and designated funding to improve energy efficiency. Energy efficiency is a key part of achieving sustainability goals, such as a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

In 2013, Eastman announced plans to convert boilers at its manufacturing sites in Kingsport, Tennessee, and Springfield, Massachusetts, from coal to natural gas. The conversion of these boilers is expected to achieve significant reductions in greenhouse gas and other emissions, in addition to helping the company reach its emissions goals. When completed in 2018, the Kingsport project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20%.

Natural resource efficiency and climate change strategy has also driven several recent product development efforts including the following:

- Eastman BioExtend™ 30 and BioExtend™ 30 HP antioxidant solutions were developed and are marketed to extend the shelf life of biodiesel and slow down the oxidation process.

- Saflex® PVB interlayers, an advanced interlayer technology for laminated glass that brings safety, security, acoustic, UV screening and reduction in summer solar heat gain to automotive and architectural glazing.

C3.1g

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

Eastman has been evaluating the framework proposed in the work of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures and is generally supportive of the framework. Currently, the evaluation of methodology and resources necessary to conduct scenario analysis as proposed by the TCFD and other groups has been qualitative in nature. Eastman anticipates that implementation of the framework will be incremental and initial focus will be on capital expenditures.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Scope
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope
97

% reduction from baseline year
17

Metric
Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year
2008

Start year
2008

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1.03

Target year
2020

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

% achieved (emissions)
84

Target status
Underway

Please explain
When submitting to CDP we do not include sales of steam and electricity that we generate and sell across our boundary. These sales are included in our GHG intensity data that is available on our website. The 7% change in absolute Scope 1-2 emissions has been achieved through year end 2017.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
7

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

C4.2

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

Target
Waste

KPI – Metric numerator
Hazardous Waste

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)
Production

Base year
2010

Start year
2010

Target year
2020

KPI in baseline year
0.0067

KPI in target year
0.0057

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Eastman set a goal to reduce hazardous waste intensity by 15% by 2020 compared to a baseline year of 2010.

Part of emissions target
No, this is a separate goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Part of sustainability landscape goals)

Target
Other, please specify (TRI emissions)

KPI – Metric numerator
TRI emissions

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2010

Start year
2010

Target year
2020

KPI in baseline year
7740000

KPI in target year
5800000

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Eastman set a goal to reduce Toxic Release Inventory Emissions as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency by 25% by 2020 compared to a baseline year of 2010.

Part of emissions target
No, this is a separate goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Part of sustainability landscape goals)

Target
Other, please specify (Volatile Organic Compounds)

KPI – Metric numerator
Volatile Organic Compounds

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2010

Start year
2010

Target year
2020

KPI in baseline year
8194

KPI in target year
6965

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Eastman set a goal to reduce Volatile Organic Compounds by 15% by 2020 compared to a baseline year of 2010.

Part of emissions target
No, this is a separate goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Part of sustainability landscape goals)

Target
Other, please specify (Nitrogen Oxides)

KPI – Metric numerator
Nitrogen Oxides

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2010

Start year
2010

Target year
2020

KPI in baseline year
11034

KPI in target year
8827

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Eastman set a goal to reduce Nitrogen Oxides by 20% by 2020 compared to a baseline year of 2010.

Part of emissions target
No, this is a separate goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Part of sustainability landscape goals)

Target
Other, please specify (Sulfur Dioxide)

KPI – Metric numerator
Sulfur Dioxide

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2010

Start year
2010

Target year
2020

KPI in baseline year
22925

KPI in target year
13755

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Eastman set a goal to reduce Sulfur Dioxide by 40% by 2020 compared to a baseline year of 2010.

Part of emissions target
No, this is a separate goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Part of sustainability landscape goals)

Target
Other, please specify (Reportable Releases)

KPI – Metric numerator
Reportable Releases

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2010

Start year
2010

Target year
2020

KPI in baseline year
61

KPI in target year
45

% achieved in reporting year

Target Status
Underway

Please explain
Eastman set a goal to reduce Reportable Releases by 25% by 2020 compared to a baseline year of 2010.

Part of emissions target
No, this is a separate goal.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (Part of sustainability landscape goals)

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	22	
To be implemented*	8	4000
Implementation commenced*	15	10000
Implemented*	104	7410
Not to be implemented	50	

C4.3b

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

Activity type
Energy efficiency: Processes

Description of activity
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
69000

Scope
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
5000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
7000000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

Activity type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
5130

Scope
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
700000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
1800000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

Activity type
Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity
Building controls

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
80

Scope
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
20000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)
50000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Eastman's capital energy budget continues to be supported by upper management and remained at $8 million for 2017. In addition, a $2.5 million expense budget was allocated to improve energy efficiency primarily through steam leak repair and adding/replacing insulation. Eastman's business strategy clearly reflects an emphasis on energy reduction. Since 2008, Eastman has improved energy intensity by approximately 11.3%.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Current regulatory requirements reinforce fuel conversion that results in lower GHG.
Employee engagement	To guide and direct corporate-wide energy efforts, an annual energy communications plan is developed and continually updated. To build support in energy management at all levels, the Energy Team uses awareness campaigns. Eastman promoted employee engagement in energy by participating in improvement drives such as promoting ENERGY STAR's Light the Moment campaign and creating an animated video on selecting light bulbs for Energy Awareness Month. The video was then broadcast on digital screens throughout the company. Investing in training to increase employee engagement and ensure the continued success of Eastman's energy program also included providing training on an online Energy Project Calculator tool, providing water conservation training, and creating tip sheets for operators to help them better understand how they can contribute to energy efficiency.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Improved employee awareness resulted in measurable energy reductions. To motivate employees, recognition programs are used along with team celebrations and verbal and written reinforcement. Employees are motivated to contribute to company energy efficiency goals through a variety of venues including recognition for achievements in the company newsletter, individual awards, team celebrations, notes of reinforcement and nominal prizes for participation. Performance commitments of all personnel include goals and objectives for each year, and performance against these goals is a factor in determining compensation. Site energy champions are given MMBTU reduction goals for their site and these goals become part of their performance commitment. These goals help Eastman achieve GHG reduction targets.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products
Alternative Methods of Supply – Several large global capacity oxo and acetyl derivatives.

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

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge- Chemicals sector

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year
1

Comment
Calculated avoided emissions for Eastman's use of bilateral agreements to reduce logistical emissions associated with fulfilling international contracts. The reduction represented approximately 5% of the total cradle-to-customer carbon emissions for products sold using bilateral agreements.

Level of aggregation
Product

Description of product/Group of products
TEA Ester Quats

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

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge- Chemicals sector

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year
1

Comment
Calculated avoided emissions for Eastman's use of enzyme catalyzed esterification. The reduction represented approximately 5% or greater of the total cradle-to-gate carbon emissions for the product.

Level of aggregation
Group of products

Description of product/Group of products
Performance films for automotive and architectural interlayers

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

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Avoided emissions through LCA methods)

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

Comment
This class of products has been assessed by Harmony Environmental and through internal studies to assess the avoided emissions of both automotive and architectural interlayers. While these studies do calculate avoided emissions for this class or product, they predate the "Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge" methodology and are instead comparative LCAs for various window systems. For architectural interlayers for example, heat-mirror insulate glass was the proposed solution and triple pane insulated glass was the comparative solution.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2008

Base year end
December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6414720

Comment
Normalized baseline year by removing sites divested since 2008 and including sites that were acquired after baseline year. Baseline year change due to associated GHG emissions of sales of steam being added to normalized data for the purposes of reporting to CDP. Eastman generates steam but does not consume all the steam produced, some of the steam is sold to third parties.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2008

Base year end
December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1719450

Comment
Normalized baseline year by removing sites divested since 2008 and including sites that were acquired after baseline year. Emissions have been estimated prior to acquisition and added to the total using average available emissions data. Baseline year change due to credits being added to normalized data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6325630

End-year of reporting period
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

Scope 2, market-based
We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Eastman reports a location-based Scope 2 emissions. Scope 2 emissions are provided by the site using standard emissions factors.

C6.3

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
1384860

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

End-year of reporting period
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

C6.4a

(C6.4a) 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

Non-manufacturing sites such as sales offices, technical centers, toll converters are excluded. Manufacturing sites that are excluded represent less than 3% of the total emissions. The Headquarters campus, which includes non-manufacturing buildings, is included.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

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

Please select

Explain why the source is excluded

The Scope 2 emissions from non-manufacturing offices are not significant sources of emissions. The Headquarters campus, which includes non-manufacturing buildings, is included.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

9609067

Emissions calculation methodology

Primary data for mass of raw materials purchased as chemical feedstocks were used. Cradle-to-purchase GHG emissions factors for 88% (by mass) of purchased raw materials were available, largely from the thinkstep GaBi 2018 LCI dataset. A small fraction of raw materials' GHG emissions factors were derived from USLCI or supplier-specific datasets. GHGs emitted during generation of energy feedstocks (accounted for elsewhere in CC14.1 Scope 3 emissions) were excluded. Cradle-to-purchase GHG emissions for 88% by mass of purchased raw materials were calculated and the result then scaled up to estimate GHG emissions of 100% of raw materials purchased.

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

90

Explanation

Primary data for the mass of raw materials purchased were available for 100% of raw materials. Secondary data for GHG emissions for 88% of mass of purchased raw materials were available. Change from 2016: more accurate reporting of demineralized water increased the relative impact of this type of water and increased the average carbon intensity measurably.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

In order to evaluate the relevance of capital on Eastman's total footprint, GHG emissions were estimated based on capital goods expenses for FY2015. The impact of the activity was estimated using Carnegie Mellon's economic input/output (EIO) LCA tool (http://www.eiolca.net/cgi-bin/dft/use.pl). Because annual GHG emissions from purchased capital goods are estimated to be 200,000 tons of CO2, which is <5% of Eastman annual Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, it is reasonable to conclude that emissions from purchased capital goods are not relevant to this study.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
243460

Emissions calculation methodology
Primary data regarding the electricity and fuel use identified in the 2015 Scope 1 and 2 Eastman GHG emissions were used. For each fuel type and region, GHG emission factors were identified largely from the commercially available LCA database PE/thinkstep GaBi 2015. GHGs emitted during generation of purchased electricity and already reported as Scope 2 emissions were subtracted.

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

Explanation
100% primary data from purchasing were used to identify annual fuel and energy purchased. Secondary data from purchased PE/thinkstep GaBi 2015 datasets were used to determine specific cradle-to-purchase GHG emission factors for each purchased fuel or energy feedstock.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
In a product life cycle analysis (LCA), when Eastman has included the impact of transportation, it has been the impact of shipping a product to a customer. In considering, the “cradle to gate” analysis, the carbon emissions are less than one percent, which also serves as a good indicator for measurement and is applicable to upstream transportation. Even though transportation emissions are not significant for Eastman, studies are still being conducted on reducing the impact.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Insignificant compared to our global Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO2e emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
6242

Emissions calculation methodology
Employee commercial air travel is collected by Eastman's travel administrator. The emissions calculation is a product of the mileage of a segment (trip) multiplied by an ‘emissions factor’. The mileage of each trip segment is maintained in our database for all flights. The emission factors are set by DEFRA which is The United Kingdom’s “Department for Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs”. Additional information about the formulation and accounting methodology around these emissions factors can be found on the DEFRA’s website located at: http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
15309

Emissions calculation methodology
Employee commuting GHG emission estimates were calculated assuming US-average commuting statistics for all Eastman employees in North America and European average statistics for all other employees regardless of location. Eastman 2017 human resource employee data was used to identify the number of Eastman employees at the end of 2017. The 2009 National Household Travel Survey [1] was used to identify typical distance for commuting in the US. Because of the location of Eastman sites in North America, it was assumed that all North American employees commute using personal vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans or SUVs) as opposed to public transportation. The ecoinvent v2 LCA model for transportation by passenger car was used to determine the GHG emission factor for commute via passenger car, automobile, truck, van or SUV per person-km per year. The ecoinvent v2 LCA regular bus, average train, and tram models were used to represent public transportation and to calculate annual GHG emissions per person-km. [1] . “Summary of Travel Trends: 2009 National Household Travel Survey.” US Department of Transportation, A. Santos, N. McGuckin, H.Y. Nakamoto, D. Gray, and S. Liss. http://nhts.ornl.gov/2009/pub/stt.pdf [2] "EU Transport in Figures: Statistical Pocketbook 2016." European Commission 2016. https://ec.europa.eu/transport/sites/transport/files/pocketbook2016.pdf

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

Explanation

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Eastman has very few upstream leased assets, and emissions are extremely small in comparison to overall corporate evaluation and measurement.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
As noted, transportation carbon emissions based on distribution is less than one percent of total emissions. This constitutes a very small percentage of the overall product impact and is also relatable to downstream transportation distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Eastman has very few downstream assets, such as warehouse space, and emissions are too small for measurement.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Eastman has no franchise businesses or assets.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.00081

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
7710490

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
9549000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
7

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Revenues in 2017 increased compared to 2016 and greenhouse gas emissions decreased compared to 2016.

Intensity figure
0.85

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
7710490

Metric denominator
unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total
9032650

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
3

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
The decrease in GHG indexed to production is due to a number of different factors including successful energy saving projects, shutdowns, discontinued use of temporary boilers, switch to natural gas for some of our boilers and increased production compared to 2016.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	6029580	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1870	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	27500	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	266680	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	76810
Europe	278360
Latin America (LATAM)	3535
North America	5966925

C7.3

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

By facility

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Facility 1	1459	36.16	139.85
Facility 2	39743	3.97	103.43
Facility 4	43	32.26	118.78
Facility 7	33470	1.28	103.8
Facility 8	2040	31.35	120.7
Facility 12	0	31.61	120.11
Facility 13	53	35.47	129.36
Facility 14	0	30.65	114.42
Facility 15	0	36.85	118.28
Facility 16	5596	59.4	27.25
Facility 17	0	51.02	3.74
Facility 18	13193	51.09	3.72
Facility 19	122859	51.15	14.02
Facility 20	51303	51.5	3.65
Facility 21	121	51.33	12.01
Facility 22	32256	65.08	25.55
Facility 23	31739	51.64	-2.68
Facility 24	21293	52.66	9.21
Facility 26	1103	-23.14	-47.02
Facility 27	973	21.18	-102.46
Facility 29	1459	19.41	-102.05
Facility 30	49911	33.65	-85.85
Facility 31	0	34.23	-118.59
Facility 32	15790	39.26	-76.09
Facility 33	0	36.68	-76.92
Facility 34	89325	42.15	-72.53
Facility 35	27824	40.27	-79.9
Facility 36	3932893	36.53	-82.54
Facility 37	14140	36.73	-79.88
Facility 38	4	36.73	-79.91
Facility 39	14414	40.18	-79.94
Facility 40	260045	38.6	-90.16
Facility 41	2657	43.97	-75.9
Facility 42	55533	30.6	-87.13
Facility 43	96551	30.25	-91.09
Facility 44	1352330	32.5	-94.89
Facility 45	0	42.12	-83.19
Facility 46	55510	29.39	-94.89

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

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	6325630	<Not Applicable>	
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility generation activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	203880	0	872004	0
Europe	312940	0	1774435	0
Latin America (LATAM)	9430	0	37079	0
North America	858610	0	4834367	0

C7.6

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

By facility

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Facility 1	2164	0
Facility 2	16385	0
Facility 4	62128	0
Facility 7	37724	0
Facility 8	13589	0
Facility 12	5432	0
Facility 13	45235	0
Facility 14	486	0
Facility 15	20738	0
Facility 16	11078	0
Facility 17	18584	0
Facility 18	62105	0
Facility 19	5438	0
Facility 20	19711	0
Facility 21	39348	0
Facility 22	141022	0
Facility 23	6330	0
Facility 24	9318	0
Facility 26	2441	0
Facility 27	6644	0
Facility 29	346	0
Facility 30	5384	0
Facility 31	0	0
Facility 32	3950	0
Facility 33	10475	0
Facility 34	30106	0
Facility 35	0	0
Facility 36	49583	0
Facility 37	23263	0
Facility 38	6693	0
Facility 39	5405	0
Facility 40	5305	0
Facility 41	0	0
Facility 42	0	0
Facility 43	15770	0
Facility 44	549790	0
Facility 45	8990	0
Facility 46	143900	0

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	1384860	0	Eastman uses a Scope 2 – location based.
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CH7.8

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

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
High Value Chemicals (Steam cracking)	17	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions.
Methanol	2	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions.
Propylene (FCC)	9	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions.
Polymers	3	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions.
Soda ash	1	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions.
Other base chemicals	10	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions. Oxygen, cellulose sulfatate, acetic acid, acetone, c9 resin oil, piperylene, 2-EH acid.
Other (please specify) (Liquid nitrogen, demineralized water)	45	Used reported quantity of purchased raw materials and multiplied it by each GHG factor. Divided by total scope 3 emissions. Liquid nitrogen, demineralized water

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	
Methane (CH4)	0	
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	200000	Decreased	3	Converted the largest cogeneration facility at our largest site from coal to natural gas combustion. Percentage was calculated using the difference in site emissions data from 2016 and 2017 compared to the corporate total emissions.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions	30000	Decreased	0.4	Shutdowns and discontinued use of temporary boilers. Percentage was calculated using the difference in site emissions data from 2016 and 2017 compared to the corporate total emissions.
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	23497801	23505597
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	4115060	4115060
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	3293889	3293889
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	7796	<Not Applicable>	7796
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	0	30922342

C-CH8.2a

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

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	23505597
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	4115060
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	3293889
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	7796
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	30922342

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Coal

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
7405911

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
7405911

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
9559943

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1120551

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
1009911

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
7432166

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
36073

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
36073

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Fuel Oil Number 5

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
22533

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
22533

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Residual Fuel Oil

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
124

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
124

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

C8.2d

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

Coal

Emission factor
207.3

Unit
lb CO2e per million Btu

Emission factor source
IPCC, 2nd Assessment Report

Comment

Fuel Oil Number 5

Emission factor
163.13

Unit
lb CO2e per million Btu

Emission factor source
IPCC, 2nd Assessment Report

Comment

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Emission factor
136.61

Unit
lb CO2e per million Btu

Emission factor source
IPCC, 2nd Assessment Report

Comment

Natural Gas

Emission factor
117.1

Unit
lb CO2e per million Btu

Emission factor source
IPCC, 2nd Assessment Report

Comment

Residual Fuel Oil

Emission factor
166.13

Unit
lb CO2e per million Btu

Emission factor source
IPCC, 2nd Assessment Report

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1224289	1410045	7796	7796
Heat	1120551	1120551	0	0
Steam	14623699	14039073	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CH8.2e

(C-CH8.2e) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary
Electricity	1224289	1410045
Heat	1120551	1120551
Steam	14623699	14039073
Cooling	0	0

C8.2f

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

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

No purchases or generation of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low-carbon emission factor

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C-CH8.3

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

Feedstocks
Natural gas

Total consumption
3400

Total consumption unit
million cubic feet

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit
109.4

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit
0.32

Heating value
HHV

Comment
Eastman consumes the majority of our fuel for co-generation. The feedstock consumption is an estimate only. The feedstock portion is included in our total Scope 1 emissions.

C-CH8.3a

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

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	0
Natural Gas	0.01
Coal	0
Biomass	0
Waste	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	0
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Other, please specify (% improvement in energy efficiency)

Metric value
1

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain

C-CH9.3a

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

C-CH9.6

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

EU ETS

Korea ETS

C11.1b

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

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

Period start date

January 1 2017

Period end date

December 31 2017

Allowances allocated

154529

Allowances purchased

17000

Verified emissions in metric tons CO2e

222016

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

Period start date

January 1 2016

Period end date

December 31 2017

Allowances allocated

124878

Allowances purchased

0

Verified emissions in metric tons CO2e

105742

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

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

Eastman's current strategy for allowance trading under all emission trading schemes is to properly manage the compliance obligations of facilities worldwide by pursuing operating efficiency improvements wherever possible to minimize compliance obligation. Eastman will then purchase allowances/compliance instruments to satisfy any net compliance obligations. If allowances allocated to the company exceed the current compliance obligations, allowances are generally retained for future compliance requirements. Eastman does not trade allowances speculatively.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Navigate GHG regulations

GHG Scope
Scope 1

Application
Facilities part of ETS systems

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

Variance of price(s) used
Market based pricing pending the ETS system.

Type of internal carbon price
Other, please specify (Based on view of current ETS market pric)

Impact & implication
Used in Eastman's financial analysis on business and investment decisions. Evaluation of energy efficiency projects.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Drive energy efficiency

GHG Scope
Scope 1

Application
Facilities part of ETS systems

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

Variance of price(s) used
Market based pricing pending the ETS system.

Type of internal carbon price
Other, please specify (Based on view of current ETS market pric)

Impact & implication
Used in Eastman's financial analysis on business and investment decisions. Evaluation of energy efficiency projects.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Drive low-carbon investment

GHG Scope
Scope 1

Application
Facilities part of ETS systems

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

Variance of price(s) used
Market based pricing pending the ETS system.

Type of internal carbon price
Other, please specify (Based on view of current ETS market pric)

Impact & implication
Used in Eastman's financial analysis on business and investment decisions. Evaluation of energy efficiency projects.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Together for Sustainability membership)

% of suppliers by number
3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
10

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We are institutionalizing a systemic approach to assess our suppliers so that we can then engage with them to help drive improvements.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
To date, Eastman has invited 435 suppliers to participate in TfS assessments; and 174 of them completed the assessment and obtained an EcoVadis score.

Comment
Eastman is a member of Together for Sustainability (TfS), the Chemical Initiative for Sustainable Supply Chains. As part of this initiative, Eastman began assessing its supply base using the TFS assessment supplied by Ecovadis. Together for Sustainability is a chemical industry member-driven initiative founded in 2011 by major chemical companies. Since that time, membership has grown to 20 members, including Eastman as the first US chemical industry member. TfS develops and implements a global supplier engagement program to assess, audit and improve sustainability practices within the supply chains of the chemical industry. TfS members have two tools at their disposal to evaluate their suppliers' sustainability management: TfS Assessments, conducted via EcoVadis, and TfS audits, on-site inspections conducted by pre-approved audit companies.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement
Education/information sharing

Details of engagement
Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

Size of engagement
75

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
70

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We have conducted LCAs on approximately 80% of our products which we share with customers upon request and use that opportunity to engage with them in a deeper dialogue regarding our commitment to reducing our carbon footprint and better understanding their priorities. Additionally, we share via our website and in discussions with customers, the relevant sustainability-related certifications that our products carry. Eastman has been awarded our 7th consecutive ENERGY STAR® recognition for our outstanding energy management program. We share our ENERGY STAR® Partner of the Year status with customers regarding all of our products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Positioning Eastman as a company committed to managing and reducing emissions and developing deeper engagement with customers that value this.

C12.1c

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

As a member of the American Chemistry Council, Eastman encourages and supports logistics providers in becoming Responsible Care® Partners. “For more than 20 years, Responsible Care® Partners have worked hand-in-hand with American Chemistry Council members to promote continual environmental, health, safety and security (EHS&S) performance improvements throughout the chemical industry supply chain”. Eastman is striving to collaborate with suppliers thru strategic relationship management teams, performance metric reviews, and innovation discussions to surface and vet sustainable solutions for our logistics needs. The Global Supply Chain at Eastman partners with our logistics providers to actively look for solutions that can improve our carbon footprint and reduce accidental releases of material. Our suppliers are always looking for ways to implement sustainable solutions such as upgrading to new trucks and maximizing the mpg realized over mountainous terrain. Many of our logistics partners are members of SmartWay®, which encourages fuel savings and reduced emissions through a variety of sustainable strategies, such as, wind deflectors, idle reduction equipment and speed control. Eastman also engages with other partners in the value chain through membership in, support for and participation in organizations that are involved in climate-related activities. Examples of such activities include participation in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Consortium for Ocean leadership (COL), the Nature Conservancy and sponsorship of the Economist World Ocean Summit. At the Economist World Ocean Summit held in Mexico in February 2018, Mr. David Golden, Senior Vice-President and Chief Sustainability Officer, served as a panelist in a discussion regarding necessity to enhance ocean and climate research to enable better information and solutions with regard to climate change adaptation and resiliency. Also, the company actively follows groups such as the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board.

C12.3

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

C12.3a

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

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	Eastman has engaged the US Department of Energy, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the US EPA in support of our efforts to promote energy efficiency at our largest sites. Eastman is a DOE Better Plants Challenge partner. Our efforts have led Eastman to be named as an ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year for seven consecutive years with the last five being selected as Sustained Excellence.	None
Clean energy generation	Support	Eastman advocated broad definitions of clean energy to allow new and innovative approaches as well as promotion of combined heat and power for more efficient use of traditional fuels.	
Other, please specify (Ocean Research)	Support	The Eastman Global Public Affairs and Policy group engages with policy makers and urges the development of laws based on sound science. With regards to the science of climate change, they represent the company position that a better understanding of the role of the oceans would enable scientists to improve climate models and reduce uncertainties.	Increase funding in ocean research to yield data that contributes to more informed policy making.
Other, please specify (Combined Heat and Power)	Support	Eastman uses combined heat and power for the majority of our steam and electricity needs. Eastman works with policy makers and agencies like DOE and EPA to encourage the creation of legislation and regulations that encourage additional use of efficient combined heat and power to reduce power demand from less efficient, traditional power generation plants.	

C12.3b

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

Yes

C12.3c

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

Trade association
ACC

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Please explain the trade association's position
The American Chemistry Council does not have a published policy on climate change legislation and is generally neutral on that subject. ACC supports legislative proposals to improve energy efficiency and/or promote the increased use of materials that enable renewable energy, energy efficiency, etc. ACC generally opposes regulatory approaches that it believes will impose significant costs on the chemical industry.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Eastman encourages ACC to support legislation that promotes energy efficiency. Eastman also worked through ACC to get lawmakers to correct provisions in proposed carbon trading legislation that would have disadvantaged the chemical industry.

Trade association
Business Roundtable

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Business Roundtable's position on climate change is consistent with Eastman's and is explained as follows: Access to reliable, affordable energy undergirds U.S. national and economic security, and a clean, healthy environment is essential for economic prosperity now and for future generations. Business Roundtable supports policies that capitalize on America's strengths in technology and energy diversity to maximize U.S. energy options and preserve environmental quality. The business community has a special obligation to step forward and help build an environmentally and economically sustainable future. Because the consequences of global warming for society and ecosystems are potentially serious and far-reaching, Business Roundtable believes that steps to address the risks of such warming are prudent and supports collective actions that will lead to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions on a global basis.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Eastman recognizes customer innovation is crucial in sustainable solutions and transparency in accountability both up and downstream with supply chains is imperative to the changing world and sustainability. For this reason, Eastman became a signatory member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). The UNGC assists in managing risks and opportunities in "complex environmental, social and government realms" with universal principles. Participating companies utilize an accountability policy, Communication on Progress (COP), which exhibits a commitment to transparency.

Trade association
Cefic

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Cefic recognizes the industry need for reliable supplies of competitively priced energy and supports establishment of competitive energy markets with energy flowing freely across national borders in the EU. A key element is energy efficiency and a recognition that the chemical industry is a solution provider of energy efficiency and energy saving solutions throughout the economy. Policies fostering energy savings i.e. in transport and buildings will open new market opportunities for the chemical industry. At the same time, policies should safeguard industry access to competitive, reliable energy so as to remain able to provide such services to society. Cefic believes the way to achieve the move towards a low carbon economy is to fully expose renewables to the market which would drive down costs. Cefic supports a path to a low carbon economy under which the aim of the policy is to 'innovate down' the cost of decarbonisation to make it competitive, rather than to increase the cost of essential feedstocks and energy.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Eastman participates in various Cefic groups and councils that help to craft Cefic policy.

C12.3f

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

Members of the ESG Council and the Sustainability Council and sub-councils work with diverse functions including energy management, product stewardship, sustainability, innovation and life cycle analysis, legislative and regulatory advocacy, and marketing and public communications. These corporate functions are directly aligned with manufacturing through the Company's utility operations, business organizations, and regional environmental permitting and compliance staff groups and product stewards. Insights from operations management and from these diverse functions lead to an improved cross-functional understanding of the risks associated with emerging environmental issues as well as the opportunities that could offer a competitive advantage in the marketplace. Comprehensive strategies are developed and roles and responsibilities are assigned to ensure coordinated, consistent internal and external messaging.

C12.4

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

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2018 Sustainability Report.pdf

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

C14. Signoff

C-FI

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

C14.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President, Chief Legal & Sustainability Officer, and Corporate Secretary	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Please select

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Please select

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

Please select

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2018-2019 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

Please select

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?

Please select

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services, if so, what functionality will you be using?

Please select

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Please select

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors Customers	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms