

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Oleon is a leading producer of oleochemicals with a worldwide industrial and commercial presence. At Oleon we believe in the use of natural renewable raw materials. We are specialized in converting natural fats and oils into a wide range of oleochemical products, such as fatty acids, glycerin, esters, dimers, propylene glycol, technical oils and specialty oleochemicals. Our products, made from renewable raw materials, combine high performance with biodegradability. These oleochemical products are used in cosmetics and homecare, detergents and fabric softeners, chemicals for oil production and exploration, lubricants and hydraulic oils, food additives, agricultural products and solvents, materials and polymer additives, coatings, inks and paints, candles and paper. We work with about 1.000 employees. The production is spread over 5 production sites : We have two production sites in Belgium (Ertvelde and Oelegem), one in Germany (Emmerich), one in Compiègne (France) and one in Port Klang (Malaysia). The head office of Oleon is located in Ertvelde near Ghent (Belgium). Oleon disposes of 11 sales offices in Europe, USA and Asia. In Europe, Oleon is the largest oleochemical company with a market share estimated at 25%. Oleon is world leader for fatty acid esters. More than 500k ton of oleochemicals are produced and sold each year. Because of the favorable location of our plants, various transportation possibilities across land and sea are at our disposal: Oleon buys raw materials from all over the world and its end products are exported to more than 100 countries. Oleon is part of the French group Avril, with headquarters in Paris. Avril has 5 major business lines: Oilseeds Processing, Oils & Condiments, Avril Specialties, Animal Nutrition & Processing, Avril Development. The business unit Oleochemistry (= Oleon) adheres to the Avril Specialties business line. The chemistry of fats and oils and their derivatives is our key technology. Today we manufacture our high quality products in modern facilities with state of the art technology. Thanks to well-contemplated investments, mainly based on own developed technology, our plants are the most recent and the most efficient. Ambitious investment programs are running in each of our factories which put us at the top of the oleochemical scene. Sustainability is at the core of both Oleon and its mother company, Avril.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Belgium
France
Germany
Malaysia

C0.4

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

EUR

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 chosen approach for consolidating your GHG 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

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Other chemicals

Other, please specify (Oleochemicals)

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
No	<Not Applicable>

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) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	The Industrial Director (COO) has direct responsibility regarding climate-related issues such as climate change, energy consumption, energy efficiency, etc. The Industrial Director is a member of the Executive Committee gathering every 2 weeks. Communication within the factories around energy occurs on a daily frequency. Every few months a large report is made and then discussed with the COO and other board members. An example of a climate-related decision is the purchasing of solar panels for the production site in Germany. The decision to purchase solar panels was made in 2022 and the installation will take place in 2023.

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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets 	<Not Applicable >	Every 6 to 8 weeks, climate-related issues are scheduled agenda items during the Executive Committee meetings. Climate-related issues are integrated through reviewing and guiding various plans and policies, establishing and monitoring performance objectives, overseeing significant changes in operations and monitoring progress against climate-related goals and targets.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Industrial Director (COO) has the necessary competence regarding climate-related issues such as climate change, energy consumption, energy efficiency, etc. The COO carries the final responsibility on climate-related audits such as the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001. The COO and its team is also closely working together with specialized consultancies on climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Providing climate-related employee incentives

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Industrial Director (COO) carries the responsibility of climate-related issues within the company. He assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities based on the information he receives from his internal team. The Industrial Director is member of the Executive Committee which is the highest level within the organization. He has the final decision on climate-related policies, objectives, plans, studies, etc. To monitor climate related issues, the Industrial Director can mobilize other departments and stakeholders to co-build the strategy. For example, when creating Oleon's new corporate energy policy 2023 in 2020, other departments and stakeholders were invited to join the discussion on how Oleon wants to progress regarding climate-related issues in the future. This new corporate energy policy was created together with the Process, Energy, Quality and Corporate Social Responsibility departments.

To follow this corporate energy policy, the Industrial Director sets Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) which are then directly implemented in the plants. At plant level, the KPI's are implemented by the appointed Energy manager and Plant manager. The Industrial Director, Energy manager and Plant manager meet several times per year to discuss, assess and report on climate related developments, data and issues.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Incentives are provided to the Energy managers, Quality requirements and certification expert, the Corporate Industrial and Energy Expert and the Corporate HSE manager.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Director on board

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

During the annual performance appraisal, the employee receives a score from 1 to 5 (1 meaning "below expectations" and 5 being "exceeding expectations"). Depending on the score, the employee will receive a bonus and/or salary increase, determined by the head of the department. In order to receive a high score, the employee needs to fulfill his/her targets that were set for that year. Climate-related topics are part of the Industrial Director's targets. One of the KPI's monitored is the 1% annual reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions per plant. Depending if this KPI is met, it will have an impact on the performance appraisal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

If an employee has climate-related targets in his/her objectives, they will receive a financial incentive if they achieve a good result throughout the year (salary increase). Targets/KPI's can be set on energy consumption, production, water, HSE.

Entitled to incentive

Facilities manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

During the annual performance appraisal, the employee receives a score from 1 to 5 (1 meaning "below expectations" and 5 being "exceeding expectations"). Depending on the score, the employee will receive a bonus and/or salary increase, determined by the head of the department. In order to receive a high score, the employee needs to fulfill his/her target that were set for that year. Climate-related topics are part of the Industrial Director's targets. One of the KPI's monitored is the 1% annual reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions per plant. Depending if this KPI is met, it will have an impact on the performance appraisal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

If an employee has climate-related targets in his/her objectives, they will receive a financial incentive if they achieve a good result throughout the year (salary increase). Targets/KPI's can be set on energy consumption, production, water, HSE.

Entitled to incentive

Energy manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

During the annual performance appraisal, the employee receives a score from 1 to 5 (1 meaning "below expectations" and 5 being "exceeding expectations"). Depending on the score, the employee will receive a bonus and/or salary increase, determined by the head of the department. In order to receive a high score, the employee needs to fulfill his/her target that were set for that year. Climate-related topics are part of the Industrial Director's targets. One of the KPI's monitored is the 1% annual reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions per plant. Depending if this KPI is met, it will have an impact on the performance appraisal.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

If an employee has climate-related targets in his/her objectives, they will receive a financial incentive if they achieve a good result throughout the year (salary increase). The Energy manager has KPI's and targets on energy consumption.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	No comment.
Medium-term	2	5	No comment.
Long-term	5	10	No comment.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Oleon considers two different types of substantive impact:

- A substantive financial impact influencing Oleon's financial results. The impact is quantified in €. Financial impact is considered as substantive from the threshold of 200k€ EBITDA (around 0.3% of Oleon EBITDA).

- A substantive operational impact disturbing production planning. The impact is quantified in days of downtime. Operational impact is considered as substantive from 5 days of downtime of a production unit. Downtime could lead to Oleon not being able to meet the order requests of our customers which can have a serious financial impact on the company.

Definition: A production unit is a unit that is crucial for the production of the end products of a plant – when it fails there is an impact of the output of the plant as other units will no longer get feed or end products will no longer be produced. Globally, Oleon has 35 production units.

In both categories, impact can be classified in 3 categories: low/medium/high.

Financial impact gradation:

- Low: €200k - €400k (EBITDA).

- Medium: €400k - €1M (EBITDA).

- High: >€1M (EBITDA).

Operational impact gradation:

- Low: 1 production unit is down between 5 and 10 consecutive days.

- Medium: 1 production unit is down between 10 and 30 consecutive days OR 1 full plant is down less than 3 consecutive days.

- High: 1 production unit is down more than 30 consecutive days OR 1 full plant is down more than 3 consecutive days.

Precisions:

Both impacts can be seen as positive or negative:

- For financial impact, the positive impact is extra incomes or savings, and the negative impact is costs /or a loss of incomes.

- For operational impact: the positive impact would be a shutdown avoided while a negative impact would be a shutdown.

Substantive impacts described and classified above represent the starting point of an answer to assess the impact. Chance of occurrence, gradation and profitability will condition the answer. The answer can be multiple, from not acting and accepting the impact (if impact is low and negative, and chance of occurrence is very low) to direct and intensive action to avoid future impact (if impact is high and chance of occurrence is rather high).

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

As of 2014, Oleon is evaluating its product with life-cycle assessments (LCA). At the end of 2022, 50% of Oleon's product portfolio in number and 80% in volume sold was assessed by LCA. LCA is used Oleon and by customer (stakeholders) as tool to identify, assess and respond to risk and opportunity related to Climate.

Risk and opportunity identification:

As result of an LCA, stakeholders are getting a list of environmental impacts including carbon footprint (CF). These data can be used to evaluate environmental impact of a product on the Climate (absolute analysis) or to compare product between each other (relative analysis). This usages helps stakeholders to identify risk and opportunities such as a product with a too high CF (risk) or a product with a lower CF than similar product on the market (opportunity).

Assessment:

Using LCA, stakeholders can then assess risk and opportunities with a better understanding of impact related to raw materials ,processes, transport. Each climate impact contributor can be isolated and quantified. By doing, main climate impact contributor can be isolated and serve as base for response to risk and opportunity.

Response:

Once fully understood, a response to a risk and opportunity can be build around LCA of a product consisting in proposition for lower carbon solutions or a consolidation of calculation to improve carbon footprint assessment or a CF market analysis.

Example of responses:

+In the case of a carbon footprint too high, Oleon is using its LCA knowledge to propose alternatives. During one of our LCA's, we noticed that palm oil was accounting for 80% of a product carbon footprint. We noticed that byreplacing conventional palm oil with RSPO certified palm oil, the GHG emissions related to this raw material were 3 times lower resulting in lower product carbon footprint. By proposing this option to customers we offer then a response to a risk (having a product with a too high carbon footprint) and we create an opportunity (allowing our customer and us to reduce scope 3 emissions).

+Usage of LCA to reduce scope 3 emissions.

As Oleon wants to reduce all our GHG emissions by 30% compared to 2019 and reduce the average scope 3 emissions per ton of product sold by 30% compared to 2019, we need to have a better understanding where the higher GHG emissions come from. This is not only important for Oleon but also for our customers who want to reduce their scope 3 emissions. From our LCA, we discovered that raw material is representing around 80% of our products CF. The example of reponse presented above, was a good indication for Oleon that working with non-sustainable raw materials can impose a large risk if we want to achieve our 30% reduction target. We should therefore focus on sourcing more sustainable materials that are e.g. RSPO, ISCC, RTRS certified. Oleon has committed to have an LCA for all its products by the end of 2023.

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current (European) energy legislation is monitored per plant by our energy managers by means of a software tool (Verifield – Kluwer). Oleon complies with all current European regulations. An example is the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS). Oleon has plants in Belgium, France and Germany that fall under the EU ETS.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation is always included in Oleon's climate-related risk assessment. Oleon has 5 manufacturing sites in 5 different countries. If Oleon fails to prepare for the emerging regulations, this could lead to a financial loss due to business disruption. If Oleon needs to redirect a portion of its production due to failure to comply with new regulations it could increase operational costs depending on the size and location of the manufacturing site. If new legislation is reported by the tool, Oleon takes the necessary actions to comply.
Technology	Relevant, always included	R&D technology: Oleon is working on new energy efficient technologies i.e. with the INCITE project (formerly known as the LipaMetrics Project), we wish to jointly develop new technology to make esters in an innovative way: via enzymatic catalysis. Oleon, together with VITO and five other European partners from Germany, Italy and France, has launched and awarded this major European project. The project is sponsored by the European Commission. Oleon is also part of the LIPES consortium (http://www.lipes.eu). LIPES is dedicated to bringing the first market replication of greener and healthier fatty acids. The objective is to create high purity bio-based intermediates and end products from vegetable oils and fats. The LIPES approach replaces current thermal hydrolysis and saponification production routes, instead using a new enzyme-based, environmentally friendly alternative; Using this approach will make the process far more resource efficient, saving at least 45% water, 70% enzymes and 80% energy over current approaches. Process technology: Oleon works with third parties to make energy technology improvements. In the future, this will be approached in an even more structured way, as well as the investigation of new energy technologies (by means of the energy roadmap 2023).
Legal	Relevant, always included	Regulations are relevant and always included as non-compliance could cause risk that would expose Oleon to litigation.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market is always included in Oleon's climate-related risk assessment. Customers' preference is continuously shifting to more sustainable products. For example, more and more customers are asking for the carbon footprint of our products. We can provide this information for our customers via Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA). New collaborative projects with customers are set up to reduce the carbon footprint of the final product from cradle to grave. As a result of our context analysis (including the emerging trends in the market), we have also expanded the scope of our ISO 50001 framework from process efficiency related projects on plant level to a corporate energy strategy including our Malaysian site. In the context of the Avril Group project 2020 on the Group climate strategy, we can now also report on our scope 3 emissions.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation is always included in Oleon's climate-related risk assessment. We identify our green image/industry as a business differentiator and asset/opportunity. If we do not fully exploit it, it could result in a weakness/risk. Customers demand from Oleon to comply with global environmental and energy requirement. In response all Oleon manufacturing sites are ISO 14001 certified and all European manufacturing sites are ISO 50001 certified. Losing these certificates could harm Oleon's reputation with its customers.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	In the past we encountered the problem once that the river near one of our plants reached a water level that was too low. We then ensured that we could use a second water source in the future.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical is relevant and sometimes included in Oleon's climate-related risk assessment. For example, Oleon prepares for shifts in temperature by creating a strategy on the winterization of isolation tanks in our Oelegem manufacturing site. Furthermore, in Oleon's supply chain, rising mean temperatures could disrupt the flow of raw materials needed for our production. This could lead to a higher production cost or that we are unable to produce the requested volume for our customers. Avril Group is carrying out a project during 2020 to adopt a strategy and position around climate change.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

In 2022 the EU adopted a new regulation called the EUDR (EU Deforestation Regulation). This regulation will make it mandatory that certain products will need to be deforestation free in order to be imported. The affected products are palm, soy, cocoa, rubber, etc. For Oleon, palm and soy are in scope. The regulation states that the first importer into the EU will need to showcase traceability to plantation/farm and proof that it is deforestation free (cut-off date 31/12/2020). The regulation was adopted in December 2022 and will come into force end of June 2023. Companies will have 18 months' time to be compliant (end December 2024). Oleon is the first importer for the palm oil used in our EU production sites and for the ester manufactured in our Port Klang site that is being used as an ingredient in our EU sites. Even if Oleon is not liable for the other products under the EUDR scope, we do take responsibility and need to make sure that our direct suppliers of palm and soy will be compliant with the EUDR by the end of December 2024. This regulation can result in a higher cost of raw materials due to higher traceability and need for proof of deforestation free supplies.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

6000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

11000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Oleon purchases sustainably certified palm products under the RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) standard on customer request. In 2022, Oleon became a member of the RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy) and will undergo an RTRS audit for its production site in Germany in 2023 in order to purchase sustainably certified soy products on customer request as well. These 2 standards have traceability and deforestation in their checklist. If Oleon purchases RSPO and RTRS certified material that can be considered fully traceable and deforestation free, we will need to purchase the segregated option (Mass Balance will not be sufficient to be EUDR compliant). SG (segregated) material has a premium ranging from €30 - €120/MT for palm oils (crude palm oil, hydrogenated palm oil, RBD palm oil and stearin) and €100 - €350/MT for palm derivatives (PFAD, fatty acids, fatty alcohols and glycerin) based on market estimations by Oleon's Purchasing team. When calculating the impact cost, taking the lower premium range and the average palm volume of 120,000MT per year, the lower premium range will be around €6,000,000 of premium cost. When looking at the higher premium range and the same volume, the higher premium range will be around €11,000,000 of premium cost. The premium cost is the additional cost Oleon will need to pay in order to purchase material that is compliant to the EUDR. This is on top of the regular cost for the material which Oleon will need to pay regardless of the certification status of the material.

Cost of response to risk

270000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Response to identified risk:

Satellite monitoring: Oleon decided to monitor the traceability and deforestation status of its palm and soy supply chain via satellite monitoring.

Details of the risk response process:

In January 2023 Oleon started its collaboration with Satelligence, a satellite monitoring consultancy firm. Throughout the year Oleon gathers the palm mill list from its suppliers which is then being shared with Satelligence. Satelligence will link each mill to a plantation (concession map). If there is no plantation known, a 50 km radius is taken to monitor deforestation (as 50km is the distance a fresh fruit bunch can travel without losing quality). Each mill is then categorized as Verified Deforestation Free (VDF) or non-VDF. For mills with a concession map, Satelligence will check if any deforestation took place within the concession. For mills without a map, they will use the 50km radius to check if the mill is VDF or not. This enables Oleon to work together with our suppliers in the coming months in order to be ready by end December 2024. An additional benefit is that there is no need for the mill/farm to be RSPO/RTRS certified as we will have deforestation data via the satellites. This will make it possible for Oleon to not need to purchase certified material for all palm and soy products. Moreover, Oleon's goal is to certify our traceability and satellite monitoring tool in order to showcase that this approach can guarantee compliance towards the EUDR.

Explanation of cost calculation:

Palm supply chain monitoring with Satelligence cost: The annual membership to monitor Oleon's palm supply chain with Satelligence is €224,000. The monitoring of Oleon's soy supply chain is free for the first year. With satellite monitoring Oleon can check which mills are EUDR compliant and which suppliers are sourcing from non-compliant mills. Oleon does expect the annual membership of Satelligence to increase once the test for our soy supply chain is finalized. Oleon does not have an estimate of the new cost yet, but this will only come into effect in January 2024 when the membership will need to be renewed.

Third party verification cost: It is estimated that a third-party audit will cost between €2,000-€5,000.

Staff cost: The CSR team has 1 FTE who dedicates half of their time towards sustainable sourcing and certification. Costs are estimated around €40,000.

Final cost calculation: €270,000.

Comment

For Oleon, satellite monitoring is a great tool to monitor deforestation risk in our palm and soy supply chain. Especially since only a certain part of the entire palm and soy supply chain are sustainably certified. By using satellite monitoring, Oleon can still source from non-certified sources without the risk that these sources are linked to deforestation. Oleon will still purchase RSPO (and RTRS once certified) products as these standards also check the social impact and other environmental factors.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Oleon's mission is to be the industry leader in sustainable chemistries (Oleochemistry). The chemical industry represents one of the largest economic sectors worldwide and in Europe, and thus has a considerable impact on the environment. To timely act on public concerns about climate change and environmental issues, Oleon has and will continue to be playing a leading role towards the development of alternative greener, safer, and more sustainable processes and products world-wide.

Oleon is already very active in reducing the carbon footprint of its product working on sustainable procurement and reduction of process energy consumption. However, this tend to be common practices in industry. We think that if we perform better than our competitors and manage to inform potential clients in a convincing way of our climate related improvement, we expect our market share to grow from higher demand.

In this frame, Oleon decided to innovate at process level and develop enzymatic process. The main objective is to increase availability of products with reduced environmental impact.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

8000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Strategy to realize the opportunity:

To go further into the creation of safe and sustainable products and outperformed its competitors, Oleon decided to initiate the INCITE project.

The project has been started in 2019 with funding of the European Commission (EC) as part of the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme that originated from the public-private partnership initiative between A SPIRE and the EC called "Processes 4 planet".

To realize this opportunity, Oleon partnered in this consortium with several well reputed knowledge institutes such as the University of Ghent, the Bioeconomy for Change, the ENDURA, the Fraunhofer Insitute, BICT and VITO.

The initiation of this flagship project is in continuation of Oleon's strategic roadmap moving towards the use of solvent-free synthesis of oleochemical esters using biocatalysts (enzymes).

The project has been structured with the following steps interconnected (more info <https://www.project-incite.eu/project/>): Innovation at pilot level, demonstration at industrial level and validation with business and sustainability assessment.

The INCITE project demonstrates the upscaling at industrial production levels of oleochemical esters using enzymes, thereby:

- 1) Increasing product quality, (less post-reaction purification needed)
- 2) improve on the safety of the operations and (lower process temperatures and utilizing less hazardous components)
- 3) improving:
 - the environmental footprint of processes (reduction of 43% in the process CO2 emissions when compared with the chemical process)
 - the environmental footprint of products (reduction of 35% for product carbon footprint versus traditional oleochemical product).

This is achieved by operating at lower process temperatures and utilizing less hazardous components (such chemical catalysis) when compared to current conventional chemical synthesis processes.

Cost explanation:

The total project budget is 20 Mio EUR for all partners.

As Oleon was in charge of two main tasks (R&D and industrialization), 8 Mio EUR was allocated to Oleon. The budget corresponds to 240 person.months and 5Mio EUR cost (incl. equipment, materials, services, travel). Cost of person.month at Oleon cannot be disclosed for confidentiality reason but the average of 10k€/person.month can be taken as first estimate to verify the cost calculation.

Comment

Extra information can be found on INCITE website: <https://www.project-incite.eu/>

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Oleon has set up a climate transition plan for its scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Oleon's target is to reduce its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (base year 2019). This is an absolute reduction target aligned with a well-below 2°C world. Additionally, we have a target to reduce our scope 3 emissions by 30% by 2030 (base year 2019). This is an intensity target aligned with a 2°C world. We plan to align our strategy with a more ambitious plan in the next 2 years (2023 and 2024). We will recalculate our target to be aligned with a 1.5°C world in order to stay validated by the SBTi and have a complete transition plan based on the TCFD framework.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transition scenarios</td> <td>IEA B2DS</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	IEA B2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>(i) Scenario identification: After a full carbon footprint assessment in 2019, Oleon's shareholder the Avril Group decided to publish an ambitious climate commitment, which requires to understand what a mitigation scenario means and what are the differences between a 2DS, B2D or 1.5C scenario. The B2DS scenario from the IEA was quickly identified as a key scenario given its level of ambition on GHG reduction and its alignment with SBTi criteria.</p> <p>(ii) Methodology used: Avril Group drew a science-based trajectory aligned with the IEA B2DS scenario and compared this target to what it could be implemented in the future. More accurately, two scenarios specific to Avril were elaborated, one realistic and one ambitious, and based on feedbacks and workshops with operational teams. CO2 gains were estimated for each main lever included in Avril roadmaps. Reduction was then estimated for both Avril scenarios and compared to the IEA B2DS scenario.</p> <p>(iii) Time Horizon: The time horizon used in these climate-related scenarios is 2030, because a ten-years time horizon usually corresponds to investments agenda.</p> <p>(iv) Perimeters: the IEA B2DS scenario is a global scenario, which is applicable to every company operating worldwide. Consequently, there is no exclusion of any perimeter of the Avril companies. Furthermore, our Scope 3 (upstream and downstream) is also included into the perimeter of this scenario analysis.</p> <p>(v) Scenario results: This scenario analysis enabled Avril Group and Oleon to understand the level of efforts needed to reach the B2DS target and by how much the designed roadmaps help to achieve this trajectory.</p> <p>(vi) Case study: Following the results of this analysis, and within the framework of its new purpose named "Serving the Earth", Avril Group set in 2020 a commitment to reduce all direct and indirect GHG emissions by 30% by 2030. Therefore, the results of this scenario analysis directly influenced Avril strategy and top management because it is the first time the Group set a quantified objective to take action for the climate. This commitment was also adopted by Oleon.</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA B2DS				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical climate scenarios</td> <td>RCP 8.5</td> </tr> </table>	Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>Oleon received via Avril a study performed by Axa Climate evaluating physical climate risk for its industrial sites (plants and storage site included).</p> <p>(i) Scenario identification: The scenario used for the study is the SSP5-8.5 scenario corresponding to the most pessimistic climate scenario. In this scenario, world development is done with fossil energy, resulting in a global warming of 1.9-3°C by 2050 and 3.3-5.7°C by 2100. The choice of this scenario has been done to explore in a conservative way the "worst case scenario".</p> <p>(ii) Methodology used: To evaluate physical climate risks for industrial sites, the study is looking at acute and chronic risks at site location taking into account the frequency and severity of physical risk events, the site vulnerability and exposition. All indicators are then compiled in a risk score. Combined with financial value of the sites, each site can be placed on a 2D maps of financial importance/risk score.</p> <p>(iii) Time Horizon: The study is looking at 3 different times: the reference period between 1985-2014, the short-term period 2030 (average between 2015-2044); and medium-term period 2050 (average between 2035-2064).</p> <p>(iv) Perimeters: the RCP 8.5 scenario is a global scenario, which is applicable to every company operating worldwide. Consequently, there is no exclusion of any perimeter of the Avril companies (including Oleon's sites). To anticipate as much as possible, the new Oleon's site in Texas (US) has been included in the study even if it was not operational in 2022.</p> <p>(v) Scenario results: This scenario analysis enabled Oleon to identify industrial site at risk in the physical climate scenario. The study will be the starting point of climate change adaptation action at industrial sites concerned.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5				

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

For transition scenario:

Which scenario is aligned with Oleon/Avril's ambition and is in line with the SBTi criteria?

Which percentage of GHG emissions reduction should Oleon/Avril strive for (scope 1, 2 and 3)?

For physical scenario:

Which of Oleon's industrial sites (including storage) are at risk in the case of physical climate scenario in 2030 horizon?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Transition scenario:

Avril and Oleon analyze several scenario: 2DS, B2D or 1.5C scenario.:

-First analysis has been done to understand the meaning of mitigation scenario and the differences between those three.

-Then during workshops with operational teams, CO2 gains expected by each scenario has been compared with realistic and ambitious gains reachable within the 2030 timeframe in the operational side.

As output of this two step process, the IEA B2DS was seen as the best scenario for Oleon and Avril.

Converting the scenario selection and CO2 possible gains into targets, Avril and Oleon set the 2030 target of 30% CO2eq reduction of scopes 1, 2 and 3. At Oleon, a CSR roadmap has been defined to reach the objectives. The roadmap includes 11 projects under the topic of "Taking action for the climate". For each project, dedicated budget and manpower has been defined and approved by top management.

Physical scenario:

Out of Axa climate study performed for Avril, a result summary focused on Oleon's industrial sites has been provided to Oleon. The results summary is looking at risk score within 2030 but also at its evolution from 2022 until 2030 and the value of the industrial site for Oleon (financial and operational). Out of the 16 Oleon's sites, 6 should be considered as priority in the frame of physical climate scenario. out of the 6 selected sites, 3 showed potential risk in the short term. Risks are high temperature and heat waves, river floods and marine submersion.

At the moment no actions have been started to assess these risks but the study will be relay to each site to evaluate the measures in place to respond to the risks and if not adapted additional measure will be put in place.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As Oleon's customers are more and more aware of the environmental impact of their products, they rely on us to inform them on the carbon footprint of the purchased products. Due to our increasing focus on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) we can provide this information to our customers. Additionally, by working together with customers on LCA's from cradle to grave, we can find the Oleon product that fits their final product best, resulting in a lower overall carbon footprint. Oleon has set the target to do an LCA for all Oleon products by the end of 2023. Oleon has a dedicated LCA team that works together with a consultant and LCA databases in order to create an LCA for our products.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Oleon wants to have a better understanding of the sustainability of its suppliers both on the social and environmental side. In order to do so we are working together with EcoVadis, a sustainability rating platform as of 2019. Over the course of 5 years, our selected suppliers will be asked to undergo the EcoVadis assessment. One of the topics of this assessment is the environment. Suppliers with a low score will be contacted by Oleon and we will support them in setting up a corrective action plan. In the long run, Oleon wants to only work with partners who have a well established approach towards climate-related issues.
Investment in R&D	Yes	LIPES: The LIPES project (Life Integrated Process for Enzymatic Splitting of triglycerides) is dedicated to developing a new environmentally friendly alternative to the traditional and current splitting routes of triglyceride producing free fatty acids and glycerol. Using this approach will make the process far more resource efficient, saving at least 45% water and 80% energy over current approaches. The new approach will enzymatically produce selected commercially important fatty acids at an overall lower variable cost than the current processes and showcase their use as intermediates in a wider range of applications. The project will contribute to reaching the European Commission goals on waste reduction by avoiding the generation of salts in the saponification of oils and favoring the recyclability of the glycerol by-product which otherwise negatively impact the environmental footprint of the saponification process. INCITE: Making greener chemicals is at the core of Oleon's innovation department. Often, we try to reach this goal by starting from renewable raw materials instead of petrochemical ones, but increasingly we are also looking into making our chemicals in a more sustainable way. In this respect, the Oleon R&D departments took on an ambitious challenge and is a key partner in the European INCITE project (Grant Agreement number 870023). Here, we receive financial support from the European Union together with seven other European partners to make oleochemical products on industrial scale with enzymes instead of with classic catalysts. Enzymes are naturally occurring proteins that can catalyze a wide range of reactions in nature, amongst them esterification reactions. They allow us to work under mild process conditions such as ambient pressure and temperatures between 45°C and 70°C, while still obtaining the same type of end products. Thanks to this Oleon will use less energy during its manufacturing process, will form less side products (and therefore less color and odor), innovate the way esters are standardly made today and contribute to a greener and more sustainable future. A demonstration industrial unit is currently being built in Oleon's Oelegem facility from which certainly isopropyl palmitate, but potentially also other esters, will be supplied to customers for approval.
Operations	Yes	More than 99% of our energy consumption goes into our production plants. Our production processes need thermal energy for optimal processing (e.g. heating up distillation columns and reactors). Steam is our most important energy carrier and is mainly generated on-site with natural gas-fired steam boilers. Electricity is consumed in our cooling towers, compressors and pumps. Oleon mainly uses electricity from the national grid. Until 2017, only our production unit in Emmerich generated its own electricity using a gas-fired cogeneration unit. As a result, energy is a major contributor to our operational costs and has an impact on our environmental footprint (CO2 emissions). Oleon has been aiming to reduce the energy consumption and to improve the energy efficiency of the different plants for years. In order to give a certain structure to these efforts, the International Management System ISO 50001 was introduced. The European plants are all certified. Being awarded this certificate is not the main goal, keep on reducing the energy consumption of our plants is what counts. Practical actions in our different plants include the execution of large and small energy projects, raising awareness, energy-efficient operations of the production installations, monitoring of the energy performance of installations, purchasing efficient engines, efficient maintenance of the large energy consumers, etc. Oleon has an energy reduction target of 9% by 2023 (base year 2018) and a reduction of 30% by 2030 (base year 2019).

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets	Revenues influence: Oleon is producing bio-based products for a broad range of market (lubricant/consumer goods/animal feed...). In the frame of climate change, the demand of bio-based product with low carbon footprint is growing. The estimated growth of demand is taken into account in our business and financial planning for the short and medium projections. Oleon expects its revenue to grow in the future partially through increased demand on the market for bio-based products with low carbon footprint. This market trend influences our choices in financing projects in all departments including R&D: The INCITE project, described in section C2 as opportunity, has been started and financed (partially by EU) in this context of new market trend for biobased product produced with low energy processes. Direct and indirect cost influences: Within climate change, access to energy and its cost is a central question. Energy reduction (cost and CO2eq emission is a key topic at Oleon. All Oleon plants are working following the ISO 50001 standard. The European production sites are also ISO 50001 certified by external parties. As part of our energy management system, we have taken into account Oleon's context and stakeholders. We have defined an energy policy, including targets to reduce our specific energy consumption. To achieve those targets, the production sites have identified actions to reduce energy consumption. Actions and projects are identified through brainstorm sessions, Kaizen workshops, exchange of best practices between the production sites during corporate energy meetings, energy audits, etc. Oleon is also in collaboration with external experts on energy performance of our utilities. Oleon relies on the continuous improvement system and culture to identify new projects and secure savings. Employees can also submit an improvement initiative that are evaluated and implements when applicable. For each continuous improvement project CO2eq emission reduction is calculated and taken into account in the decision of project implementation. If Oleon wants to do an (energy) related investment, a CAPEX project request is completed (reviewed by the COO if exceeding a certain amount, otherwise managed at plant level). All topics listed above are described in this CAPEX project request. Based on the ROI and the benefits of the project, a project is withheld or not. Capital expenditure, Acquisitions, assets influences: As Oleon took engagements to reduce its emissions in the frame of climate change, CO2eq emission are closely followed in all our actions including CAPEX, acquisition s and assets. When investments are discussed at EXCOM level, the investment carbon price is calculated and compared to profitability. The carbon price is calculated using an internal carbon price set at Avril level. The carbon price in 2022 was 50€/T CO2eq. The carbon pricing is helping decision makers to balance and compare profitability and CO2eq emissions in their decision process. Access to capital influence: In the bank sector, loans include more and more sustainability KPIs directly influencing loan parameters (like interests, duration...). When Oleon is contracting loan, sustainability KPIs are included if the bank is requesting it. Example of capital expenditure: To answer our scope 1 and 2 emission reduction target, priorities have been given to finance the installation of renewable energy (such as solar panels) within the production sites and offices. A dedicated and significant budget has been allocated in the latest business plan to the deployment of the renewable energy project. This budget represents roughly 15% of our total CAPEX budget for the next 8 years. The budget will be spread to reach scope 1 & 2 reduction objectives in 2030.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

112069

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17653

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

129722

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

90805.4

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

108956

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14458

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

123414

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Oleon and its shareholder the Avril Group are working together with the French consultancy Carbone 4. Carbone 4 will support companies of the Avril Group to adopt a major commitment on climate change. The climate strategy project was launched in May 2020 and consists of a 3-step approach:

1: Carbon footprint assessment on scope 1, 2 and 3.

2: Definition of emission pathways that limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels for scope 1&2 and 2°C aligned for scope 3. Adoption of emissions reduction targets.

3: Definition of emissions reduction levers. The result of the carbon footprint assessment is the creation of a new long term energy reduction target. The Avril Group (including Oleon) will strive for a 30% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2030 (base year 2019) for scope 1&2 and a 30% reduction of CO2 emission intensity per ton of product for scope 3 (base year 2019, for all scopes).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The -30% CO2 emission target is split in 2 parts:

10% CO2 emission reductions will be achieved by 2030 with energy efficiency projects at plant level. Each plant is working on energy reduction projects in order to achieve Oleon's energy efficiency target. Yearly reduction objective is set at plant level and progresses are monitored at corporate level.

20% CO2 emission reduction will be achieved with investments in decarbonization projects (switch from fossil to renewable energy supply): first projects have been prepared in 2022 at corporate level and will be started in 2023. planned. No project started in 2022

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

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

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.5148

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0285

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0284

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.061

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0056

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0015

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0039

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.1034

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.6939

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.6939

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.88573

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

30

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.9068

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.031

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.031

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.092

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.01022

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00099

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0034

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.15595

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0185

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.1591

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.1591

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

66.174196023114

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Oleon and its shareholder the Avril Group are working together with the French consultancy Carbone 4. Carbone 4 will support companies of the Avril Group to adopt a major commitment on climate change. The climate strategy project was launched in May 2020 and consists of a 3-step approach:

1: Carbon footprint assessment on scope 1, 2 and 3.

2: Definition of emission pathways that limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels for scope 1&2 and 2°C aligned for scope 3. Adoption of emissions reduction targets.

3: Definition of emissions reduction levers. The result of the carbon footprint assessment is the creation of a new long term energy reduction target. The Avril Group (including Oleon) will strive for a 30% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2030 (base year 2019) for scope 1&2 and a 30% reduction of CO2 emission intensity per ton of product for scope 3 (base year 2019, for all scopes).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

88% of the scope 3 emissions can be allocated to the sourcing of raw materials (99% of purchase goods and services).

Progress made to the end of the reporting year:

At the moment, main decrease in CO2 scope 3 emission is due to:

- A decrease of the Oleon's rapeseed oil mix carbon footprint (From 2.1 TCO2eq/T in 2019 to 1.8 TCO2eq/T in 2022) due to improved practices and a better sourcing of our rapeseed oil from a worldwide sourcing to a mainly European sourcing.

-A decrease of tallow usage for less carbon intensive raw material (like RSPO palm or rapeseed) (PCF Oleon's tallow 2.1 TCO2eq/T , vs PCF Oleon's rapeseed 1.8 TCO2eq/T)

Plan for achieving target:

Of this 88%, 34% is covered by the sourcing of palm and soybean oil. For these raw materials, we strive to reduce the CO2 emissions by working towards a deforestation free supply chain. If deforestation free is not possible, we will strive to purchase sustainably certified palm and soy as the CO2 emissions linked to certified material is much lower than conventional. This ambition is translated into 2 set targets:

- 100% of palm and soy volumes to be fully traced and certified (if high deforestation risk) by 2025.

- 100% of palm and soy volumes to be deforestation free by 2030.

Based on actual knowledge on deforestation free palm and soybean oil impact, expected final reduction will be around 0.46 T CO2eq/T

At the end of 2022, the deforestation free supply chain project started with the collaboration with Satelligence (<https://satelligence.com/>). CO2 emission reduction related to deforestation free supply chain will start to be effective as of 2023.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

No other climate-related targets

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 initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.**

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	5	0
To be implemented*	2	6309
Implementation commenced*	1	471
Implemented*	1	627
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

471

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

During the reporting year, demand for one of our products varied. As consequence, our production unit was not working at full capacity 100% of the time. The unit concerned is one of the biggest energy consumers of our industrial site. When not working at full capacity, the efficiency of the unit is lowered. In 2022, the operational team tested with success the shift from a continuous production to a campaign configuration to run the unit at full capacity for a defined period. Without any investment, the initiative allowed to save energy resulting in a financial gain and CO₂ savings. The payback period of the initiative is less than a year. The production mode will continue as long as the demand is showing variation across the year. Internally the initiative is considered as under implementation. It will be considered as implemented after a year of operation.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

627

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

280000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In the frame of a winter plan in 2022, Oleon put in place a heat management initiative. In all plants, local adaptations have been done to reduce energy consumption.

- In plant 1, 2 initiatives: the regulation of hot water in a tank has been optimized resulting of a saving of 266MWh/year, and heat exchangers have been renewed (investment of 10k€ for a saving of 344 TCO₂eq and 1700MWh/year saved paid back in a month)
- In plant 2, storage tank monitoring has been improved with the reduction of the target temperature and the installation of signals to help operators manage heating cycles. Global energy gains are estimated at 527MWh/year (no investment required)
- In plant 3, 2 initiatives: an out-of-freezing point storage has been dismantled and replaced by an adapted logistic (150 MWh/y saving) and a process unit has been modified to recuperate heat coming from a proportion of product into a water stream going back to the boiler (400MWh/year savings). This process modification has been financed by subventions, so no investment has been required.
- In plant 4, a new steam trap has been installed to a unit to avoid steam loss occurring with previous system (180MWh/year savings). Investment have been required for this modification (4k€), paid back in 3 months.

All initiatives above are considered as implemented at the end of 2022.
To calculate annual monetary savings the average of 0.086€/kWh primary has been taken.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	For Belgian plants, compliance against EBO (Energy Policy Agreements Flanders, Belgium) and EU-ETS.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	An annual budget is foreseen to implement energy efficiency projects. The selection of projects is based on the pay-back time (< 4 years).
Employee engagement	Energy reduction initiatives include employee engagement. Examples are: preventive monitoring of steam, compressed air and nitrogen leaks and losses. Other examples are: follow-up on production installation efficiency by reducing reworks and safeguarding optimal settings for production. Ertvelde plant: monthly energy team meetings to evaluate energy performance of production installations. Emmerich plant: monthly energy team meetings for overall plant, weekly process team meetings including operators to evaluate energy performance of high energy installations.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	According to EBO (Energy Policy Agreements Flanders, Belgium) and internal pay-back time specification (< 4 years).

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Life Cycle Assessment)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics	Other, please specify (Oleochemical products made from renewable raw materials.)
------------------------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The majority of Oleon's products are based on renewable raw materials (vegetable oils and animal fats). This means that the CO2 impact of our products is lower compared to petrochemical based alternatives. Additionally, the impact of Oleon's energy reduction measures results in products having a lower impact towards GHG emission.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (EN 16760 Bio-based products – Life Cycle Assessment - ISO 14040 / 2006 - ISO 14044 / 2006 - ISO 14067 / 2006)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

1MT of product.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Comparison with same products but petrochemical based.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2.5

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emissions is equal to the biogenic carbon content of the product.

C: carbon

CO2: Carbon dioxide

CMw: carbon molecular mass

CO2Mw : Carbon dioxide molecular mass

Product Mw: Product molecular mass.

CO2 biogenic = number of biobasedC*CMw (12g/mol)/ProductMw)*CO2Mw/CMw(12g/mol)

At the moment we do not have the exact calculation of total biogenic carbon content sold by Oleon. It would be the sum for all products of (volume*biogenic carbon content).

This will be available in 2023.

But we know the average value of biogenic carbon content of our portfolio: 2.5 kgCO2eq/kg of product.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

96

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

Oleon purchased a production site in Conroe, USA in December 2022.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The purchase was completed in December 2022. The site was empty and not operative in 2022. Therefore, the Conroe site was not included in the CDP reporting for 2022. The Conroe site is expected to become operative in mid-2023 and will be included in the reporting as of then.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	For scope 1 & 2: no changes: The production site Oleon purchased in December 2022 was not operative. Therefore, it has no effect on the calculation made for the scope 1,2&3 emission base year 2019. For scope 3, the base year emission calculation has been fine-tuned (2% change in scope 3 emission compared to previous calculation)	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112069

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17653

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based) is not calculated.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1300000

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14733

Comment

No further comment.

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

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14681

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31533

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2895

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

775

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2016

Comment

No further comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Upstream leased assets are not included in Oleon's SBTi calculations.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53451

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Oleon has worked together with Carbone 4 in order to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Carbone 4 made an overview of significant emission sources. Processing of sold products was categorized as low importance for Oleon. Therefore, no data was gathered for this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This emissions category is considered as not relevant because although some of products generate emissions at use, Oleon focuses on emission sources which are significant and on which there are concrete levers to influence and to reduce emissions. For this category, Oleon considers its influence as very limited insofar as we don't have the capacity to change the way consumers use our products. Therefore "use of sold products" are not included in Oleon's SBTi calculations.

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

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

879

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The CO2 emissions allocated to "downstream leased assets" are already included in the section "capital goods".

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Oleon doesn't have any franchises, therefore this category was not included in the scope 3 emissions calculation.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No further comment.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No further comment.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Bilan Carbone

European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

ISO 14064-1

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?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

108956

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No further 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

No further comment.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

14458

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No further comment.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

905328

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Spend-based method

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

1.1

Please explain

For the moment only 3 of our suppliers are able to provide us emission factor of their product. A project will be launched in 2023 to request from suppliers their emission factor.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14718

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14718

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43681

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4852

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Business travel**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

470

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Employee commuting**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1614

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Upstream leased assets**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The CO2 emissions allocated to "upstream leased assets" are already included in the section "capital goods" as these both cover the buildings Oleon uses for its business. The emissions linked to these buildings are grouped together.

Downstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

74043

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Processing of sold products**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Oleon manufactures products that can be used in a wide range of goods. The same Oleon product can be used in different industries with very different processes. Therefore, we are unable to calculate how many CO2 emissions are linked to the processing of our sold products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Oleon manufactures products that can be used in a wide range of goods. The same Oleon product can be used in different industries such as food, cosmetics, pharma, etc. Oleon cannot monitor in which end products we are present and how these products are handled in the use phase.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8784

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The CO2 emissions allocated to "downstream leased assets" are already included in the section "capital goods" as these both cover the buildings Oleon uses for its business. The emissions linked to these buildings are grouped together.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Oleon doesn't have any franchises, therefore this category was not included in the scope 3 emissions calculation.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

No further comments

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Oleon has no scope 3 data for categories not already included in the above listing.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Oleon has no scope 3 data for categories not already included in the above listing.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic 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

0.0001047

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

123414

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

1179000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

48

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

In 2022, Oleon had a higher revenue in comparison to previous years due to high market demand. In 2022 Oleon experienced a slight decrease of scope 1 and 2 emissions (2%) combined with a reduced production volume and a higher continuous improvement outcome.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	69808
France	6167
Germany	14246
Malaysia	18735

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
Ertvelde - Belgium	55793	51.180091	3.783958
Oelegem - Belgium	14015	51.206549	4.588584
Venette - France	6167	49.409204	2.79502
Emmerich - Germany	14246	51.831709	6.255606
Port Klang - Malaysia	18735	3.049763	101.431047

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	108956	<Not Applicable>	Oleon is only active in 1 sector.
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility 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 (midstream)	<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/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	2440	0
France	310	0
Germany	2020	0
Malaysia	9688	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 (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Ertvelde - Belgium	545	0
Oelegem - Belgium	1895	0
Venette - France	310	0
Emmerich - Germany	2020	0
Port Klang - Malaysia	9688	0

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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	14458	0	Oleon is only active in 1 sector.
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 (midstream)	<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
Specialty chemicals	3.4	Most our scope 3 emissions are due to biobased fatty acids not categorized as specialty chemicals. Specialty chemicals are mainly petrochemical raw materials and catalyst.

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.
Methane (CH4)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	Oleon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

C7.9

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

Decreased

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	Oleon didn't have renewable energy consumption in 2022.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	No further comment.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments have been made in 2022.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Oleon did acquire a production site in the USA in 2022, however this site was not yet operative, so no emissions linked to it.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Oleon did not merge with any company in 2022.
Change in output	3350	Decreased	2.7	Oleon's production volume was around 50,000MT lower in 2022 in comparison to 2021. This decrease in output resulted in a decrease of scope 1 emissions (gas and steam) from 112,306CO2 to 108,956CO2.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	848	Increased	0.6871	In 2022 Oleon experienced an increase in electricity consumption (scope 2). This is mainly due to more employees coming back into the office in 2022, resulting in a higher electricity use within the company buildings.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No further comment.
Other	0	No change	0	No further comment.

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 20% but less than or equal to 25%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	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 (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	389118	389118
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	41590	41590
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	202988	202988
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	633696	633696

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

351044

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

38074

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

389118

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

41590

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

41590

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

202988

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

202988

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total energy consumption

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

595622

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

38074

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

633696

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 heat	Yes
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.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oleon uses natural gas as fuel.

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oleon uses natural gas as fuel.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oleon uses natural gas as fuel.

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oleon uses natural gas as fuel.

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oleon uses natural gas as fuel.

Gas**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

389118

MWh fuel consumed for 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

38074

Comment

Natural gas is used for the cogeneration plant in the Ertvelde site (Belgium).

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oleon uses natural gas as fuel.

Total fuel**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

389118

MWh fuel consumed for 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

38074

Comment

No further comment.

C8.2d**(C8.2d) 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	41590	41590	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	202988	202988	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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

Electricity

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

41590

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

41590

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

202988

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

202988

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14270

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

175684

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

189954

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7570

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

27304

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

34874

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4844

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4844

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14905

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

14905

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

No

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

1.33

Metric numerator

633,696 MWh

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

474,789 MT

% change from previous year

7.25

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Oleon uses an additional climate-related metric called "Energy efficiency". This metric provides Oleon with a view on how much energy is consumed per produced ton. The calculation is as followed: total energy consumption (MWh) / total product output (MT). In 2021, we calculated an energy efficiency of 1.24, meaning that Oleon consumes 1.24MWh in order to produce 1 ton of product. In 2022, we saw a 7.25% increase of MWh needed in order to produce 1 ton of product. This increase is a result of the lower output of product in 2022, resulting in lower efficiency in comparison to the previous year where our production sites were running at higher capacity.

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product

Other, please specify (Oleochemicals)

Production (metric tons)

474789

Capacity (metric tons)

600000

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.2599

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.0876

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.4275

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Comment

No further comment.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Oleon invests in Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) and two process redesign projects called INCITE and LIPES.

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area

Radical process redesign

Stage of development in the reporting year

Applied research and development

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

0.4

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

0

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

22

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

The LIPES project (Life Integrated Process for Enzymatic Splitting of triglycerides) is dedicated to developing a new environmentally friendly alternative to the traditional and current splitting routes of triglyceride producing free fatty acids and glycerol. Using this approach will make the process far more resource efficient, saving at least 45% water and 80% energy over current approaches. The new approach will enzymatically produce selected commercially important fatty acids at an overall lower variable cost than the current processes and showcase their use as intermediates in a wider range of applications. The project will contribute to reaching the European Commission goals on waste reduction by avoiding the generation of salts in the saponification of oils and favoring the recyclability of the glycerol by-product which otherwise negatively impact the environmental footprint of the saponification process.

The R&D financing of the LIPES project is divided in 2 periods. The first financing period is from 2016 until 2021. The second financing period starts in 2024.

Technology area

Radical process redesign

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

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

17

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

1680000

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

3

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

Making greener chemicals is at the core of Oleon’s innovation department. Often we try to reach this goal by starting from renewable raw materials instead of petrochemical ones, but increasingly we are also looking into making our chemicals in a more sustainable way. In this respect, the Oleon R&D departments took on an ambitious challenge and is a key partner in the European INCITE project (Grant Agreement number 870023). Here, we receive financial support from the European Union together with seven other European partners to make oleochemical products on industrial scale with enzymes instead of with classic catalysts. Enzymes are naturally occurring proteins that can catalyze a wide range of reactions in nature, amongst them esterification reactions. They allow us to work under mild process conditions such as ambient pressure and temperatures between 45°C and 70°C, while still obtaining the same type of end products. Thanks to this Oleon will use less energy during its manufacturing process, will form less side products (and therefore less color and odor), innovate the way esters are standardly made today and contribute to a greener and more sustainable future. A demonstration industrial unit is currently being built in Oleon’s Oelegem facility from which certainly isopropyl palmitate, but potentially also other esters, will be supplied to customers for approval.

The R&D financing of the INCITE project will stop after 2023.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

EJR-2022-VERVL111-in_opmaak_beschikbaar_verificateur-20230214_112437.pdf
EJR-2022-VERVL112-in_opmaak_beschikbaar_verificateur-20230222_versie 2.pdf

Page/ section reference

See whole document.

Relevant standard

European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

EJR-2022-VERVL111-in_opmaak_beschikbaar_verificateur-20230214_112437.pdf
EJR-2022-VERVL112-in_opmaak_beschikbaar_verificateur-20230222_versie 2.pdf

Page/ section reference

See whole document.

Relevant standard

European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Energy management system)	ISO 50001	All European Oleon sites were ISO 50001 certified in 2022.
C6. Emissions data	Energy consumption	Déclaration de Performance Extra-Financière (DPEF)	Oleon is audited by Ernst & Young each year on our extra-financial data. The DPEF audit is mandatory for French companies. Because our shareholder the Avril group is French, Oleon undergoes the audit as well.
C5. Emissions performance	Energy consumption	Déclaration de Performance Extra-Financière (DPEF)	Oleon is audited by Ernst & Young each year on our extra-financial data. The DPEF audit is mandatory for French companies. Because our shareholder the Avril group is French, Oleon undergoes the audit as well.
C7. Emissions breakdown	Energy consumption	Déclaration de Performance Extra-Financière (DPEF)	Oleon is audited by Ernst & Young each year on our extra-financial data. The DPEF audit is mandatory for French companies. Because our shareholder the Avril group is French, Oleon undergoes the audit as well.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Déclaration de Performance Extra-Financière (DPEF)	Oleon is audited by Ernst & Young each year on our extra-financial data. The DPEF audit is mandatory for French companies. Because our shareholder the Avril group is French, Oleon undergoes the audit as well.

Attestation CDP - Oleon NV.pdf
ISO 50001 - Group certificate - 19.11.2023 V1.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

52784

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

30793

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

For 2022, Oleon had a surplus of allocated allowances.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Compliance with the system:

Oleon's financial department records and tracks the allowances given to each of concerned European facilities by the EU ETS (Belgium, France, Germany).

Our Energy department is monitoring each month our sites' emissions. Yearly, energy and finance departments convert sites' emissions into EU-ETS. A balance is done between allowances and usage. Globally, Oleon is using less EU-ETS allowances than the total given to its EU sites.

Anticipation: Across the years, allowances given by EU ETS will decrease. Oleon is anticipating the evolution of regulation in 3 different ways:

- Emission monitoring: As our Energy department is monitoring each month our sites' emissions, we forecast the future emissions based on the expected activities and the previous year consumption. This can ensure if we have enough allowances for each facility in order to be compliant and it can provide insight to anticipate any regulation changes.

- Emission reduction: Besides, among our decarbonization plan, Oleon implements energy efficiency projects and will implement renewable energy sourcing at facilities covered in the EU ETS. This plan is also a key contribution in order to reduce allowances.

- Emission reduction action financing: When usage of allowance is lower than number of allowances given, Oleon can decide in special cases to sell some EU ETS allowance. The money generated by the sale is redirected internally to finance energy transition projects.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

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.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Benchmarking against peers

Price with material impact on business decisions

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3 (upstream)

Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

100

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

100

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (For all investments above 3 million euros)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2022, our internal carbon price has been submitted to 13 projects at Group level. Since 2021, every request for industrial investment above 3 million euros must be submitted to a carbon assessment, and the internal carbon price is then added to the financial analysis. People in charge of industrial projects must take into account the carbon impact and improve it so that the group investment committee will facilitate the capital request.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

62

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

88

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Oleon monitors the sustainability performance of its suppliers via the EcoVadis assessment. It was decided that all suppliers with an annual spend above €50,000 would be included in the program. Those suppliers cover 80% of the total spend on direct and indirect suppliers. Because Oleon has a diverse and large supplier portfolio, the results were calculated based on the average spend of 3 years (2019-2021).

For the EcoVadis assessment, Oleon's has 2 goals:

- 80% of selected suppliers to be assessed by 2026.

- 75% of assessed suppliers to receive a silver medal or higher.

At the end of 2022, 80% of all selected suppliers (based on spend) were assessed via EcoVadis. Looking at our raw material suppliers (link with scope 3, purchasing of goods) we have an assessment rate of 88% (based on spend).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The EcoVadis assessment consists of 4 themes: environment, working condition, ethics and sustainable procurement. Per theme there are 3 categories: policies, actions, reporting. For each supplier EcoVadis will create a custom questionnaire based on their sector/industry and size (number of employees). For the environment theme the supplier will need to explain what kind of policies and procedures they have in place, certifications achieved, targets/KPI set, results and reporting of such KPI's. etc. This gives Oleon a good view on how mature our suppliers are regarding climate-related issues, if they have put targets in place (scope 1, 2 and 3 reduction targets), how they are working towards their targets, etc. The EcoVadis assessment is valid for 1 year. For those suppliers with a lower score (below silver medal), the CSR team will have a call with the supplier to go through their scorecard together, to discuss strengths and improvement areas. The Oleon CSR team supports the supplier in creating a corrective action plan for both short and long term. The supplier is requested to be reassessed the following year to track if they have made any improvements. Oleon has received positive feedback from its suppliers that Oleon offered this support for free. In 2022, 70% of low scoring suppliers who did a reassessment the next year improved their result with an average score increase of 9 points (out of 100). Additionally, 77% of all assessed suppliers in 2022 achieved a silver medal or higher, showcasing the maturity they have in such topics.

Comment

No further comment.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
-------------------------------	---

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Starting from renewable raw materials, Oleon wants to provide safe and sustainable products to all its customers. In order to guide customer sustainability choices, Oleon decided to start calculating environmental impact of its product via life cycle analysis method (LCA). The LCA program target is to have assessed all commercialized product by the end of 2023 (650 different products)

Our engagement: Educate our customer in sustainability choices by providing them environmental impact (including product carbon footprint/climate change impact) for our sold products.

This engagement apply to 100% of our customers as the data are disclosed without signature of NDA or selection of customer. Carbon footprint/climate change data are provided to customer on demand. The datas provided with a methodology description allowing our customers to understand the value calculation and to compare our products environmental impact with competitor's products.

As 0% of our reported scope 3 is related to customers , the percentage of customer-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 is 0%.

Next to communication of data, we plan to organize in 2023 webinars for customers to explain the importance of environmental impact calculation and the methodology used at Oleon.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Since its start in 2020, the LCA project measured the impact of our engagement by keeping track of number of customer requests for carbon footprint data sheet per year (metric to measure the success of engagement).

In 2020, only 40 carbon footprints data sheets have been asked by customers. In 2021, 150 demands have been received and in 2022, 245 demands have been received corresponding to a multiplication of the number of demands by 6 since 2020. Our projection for 2023, are showing a significant increase of request (up to 600/year). The increase of request is clear proof of success of our engagement. Making carbon footprint available for our customers encouraged them used sustainability data in their choices.

As the increasing demand is showing a growing interest in sustainability data, the ultimate success for our engagement would be that 100% of our Sales are realized with transmission of sustainability data.

Impact of engagement direct and indirect:

Direct: By communicating carbon footprint data we have impact on customer requesting it (direct impact).

Indirect: Since the start of the project, the priority has been given to the calculation of carbon footprints asked by customers. At the end of 2022, 46% of products were analyzed by LCA. Looking at volume sold, 80% in volume of the product sold by Oleon were covered by a calculation of product carbon footprint. This high percentage in volume shows that the prioritization depending on customer requests helped us to cover faster the majority of our sales volume. As consequence the number of customers that could benefit from the availability of product carbon footprints to guide their sustainability choices is maximized. This way of working helps use to increase the potential impact of our engagement as (if requested) 80% in volume of our customer could receive sustainability data (indirect impact)

Thanks to our calculation, all our customers can benefit from direct data from us (supplier) for the calculation of their scope 3 emission (purchasing goods).

C12.1d

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

Oleon launched the Supplier CSR monitoring project together with the Procurement and Trading department. Selected suppliers are obliged to acknowledge the Oleon Supplier Code of Conduct. This Code has a section dedicated to the environmental requirements Oleon has for its suppliers. These requirements consist of compliance with environmental regulation, having an environmental management system in place (such as ISO 14001), reducing environmental impact (energy consumption, waste, consumption of natural resources, water, air, soil) and the preservation of biodiversity.

It is mandatory for suppliers to sign this Code in order to do business with Oleon.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

The Supplier CSR monitoring program which was launched in 2019 consists of 2 parts:

- Supplier Code of Conduct: The Code includes environmental requirements for all our supplier and subcontractors such as having an environmental management system (e.g., ISO 14001) and that they need to meet all environmental regulations. 100% of suppliers are asked to acknowledge the Oleon Supplier Code of Conduct as this is a mandatory requirement.

- EcoVadis assessment: Suppliers are asked to disclose on climate-related topics via the EcoVadis platform. EcoVadis is a sustainability rating platform focusing on environment, working conditions, ethics and sustainable procurement. All suppliers with an annual spend above €50,000 are requested to be assessed. This covers around 80% of total procurement spend. This scope has been selected as Oleon has too many small suppliers in order to monitor all their assessments. For the environment theme the supplier will need to explain what kind of policies and procedures they have in place, certifications achieved, targets/KPI set, results and reporting of such KPI's. etc. This gives Oleon a good view on how mature our suppliers are regarding climate-related issues, if they have put targets in place (scope 1, 2 and 3 reduction targets), how they are working towards their targets, etc.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

64

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Off-site third-party verification

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Oleon's shareholder the Avril Group committed to curb global temperature rise to below 2°C pre-industrial levels. Avril has made this commitment public and validated via the Science-Based Targets initiative. Avril used the expertise of Carbone 4 to calculate their targets for scope 1, 2 and 3 reductions. Avril/Oleon have set the target to reduce its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (absolute) (<2°C) and to reduce its scope 3 emissions by 30% by 2030 (relative) (2°C) with 2019 as reference year for all scopes. In 2023 and 2024 Avril and Oleon will work on a transition plan and adapt our targets to meet the Paris Agreement goal of 1.5°C.

Climate engagements are under the responsibility of Oleon managements and managed at the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Energy level. When Oleon is member of a trade association, Oleon's representative is either an Executive committee member or CSR specialist. By doing so, Oleon ensure that position taken within trade associations are in line with Oleon's engagement.

List of trade associations in which Oleon is member (Oleon representative position):

- European chemical Industry council - CEFIC + APAG – Oleochemicals Europe (Oleochemical Base molecules director & CSR specialist)

-Regulatory affair committee of Avril's group (CSR specialist)

-French vegetal chemical association (<https://www.chimieduvegetal.com/>) (CSR specialist)

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

Flemish Benchmarking Covenant for the Ertvelde and Oelegem plants (Belgium) since 2002. This is replaced by EBO - Energy Policy Agreements in Flanders - from 1 January 2015.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

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

Belgium

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Every 4 years an energy audit is organized at the plants in Ertvelde and Oelegem (Belgium). This results in an energy plan per facility. These energy plans oblige the plants to implement projects to optimize energy efficiency. The criterium is an IRR of > 14%. Follow-up is yearly audited by an independent certified verification consultant.

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

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Oleon's collaboration with CEFIC is more of a supportive role. We attend regular meetings to stay up to date on what is happening in the sector. When there is a need to write new position papers etc. Oleon will offer their help if the topic is relevant to us.

Oleon is also member of APAG Oleochemical Europe, a CEFIC sector group with 27 members (<https://specialty-chemicals.eu/apag/>). Oleon is an active member of the working group being part of 2 different task forces on "Sustainable Carbon cycle" and "Life Cycle Analysis" (LCA).

In "Sustainable Carbon Cycle" task force, APAG is publishing position paper to support and comment the European position on "Sustainable Carbon Cycle". Oleon is active in the group and provides inputs. The position paper aims to promotion of sustainable carbon and raise concerns on sustainable carbon sourcing that could disturb climate engagement of Oleochemical sector if sustainable carbon sourcing is captured by other market with bigger financial power.

In "Life Cycle Analysis" task force, APAG is publishing position paper on LCA methodology supporting TFS guidelines ([https://www.tfs-](https://www.tfs-initiative.com/app/uploads/2023/04/TfS_PCF_guidelines_2022_English.pdf)

[initiative.com/app/uploads/2023/04/TfS_PCF_guidelines_2022_English.pdf](https://www.tfs-initiative.com/app/uploads/2023/04/TfS_PCF_guidelines_2022_English.pdf)) and claiming common methodology for Oleochemical company to avoid unfair competition and being align on climate related impact calculations.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2022_AvrilIntegratedAnnualReport.pdf

Page/Section reference

In 2022AvrilIntegratedAnnualReport.pdf
 Oleon strategy, risk & opportunities regarding climate and sustainability: p58, p62, p77
 Non financial summary: p100-102
 GHG emission scope 1-2: p102

Content elements

Governance
 Strategy
 Risks & opportunities
 Emissions figures
 Emission targets
 Other metrics

Comment

Oleon's shareholder the Avril Group publishes each year an "Integrated Annual Report" highlighting the sustainability topics they are working on. Within this report, there is:

- Sections dedicated to Oleon's strategy, risks & opportunities:
 p58: Oleon, more sustainable processes for a healthier diet (opportunity)
 p62: Vegetable-based chemistry at the forefront of sustainable innovation (opportunity)
 p77: Sustainable innovation at the heart of success (strategy - input from Oleon's CEO)
 p86: Description of Avril's purpose (Governance)

- A section dedicated to non-financial summary (p100-102). The 6 engagements for the planet (Avril's purpose/Governance) are reported in this section. For each engagement, different themes are listed together with an indicator for each theme. Indicator value is reported for 2021 and 2022.

Oleon is concerned by the 3 following engagements:

- Taking action to protect natural resources and biodiversity
- Taking action for the climate
- Taking action for a collective and inclusive project

In the "Taking action for the climate: Oleon is providing inputs for all themes and indicators:

- Energy consumption per ton produced
- Ratio between the consumption of energy from renewable sources and total energy consumption
- Water consumption per ton produced
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Avril's activities (Scope 1 and 2). Emission targets are reported in another part of the report (p86)

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) UN Global Compact	Oleon's shareholder the Avril Group is a signatory of the UN Global Compact. You can find Avril's member page here: https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/115831-Avril-SCA Oleon is a member of the ISCC and has an ISCC EU certificate for its residue products in its production site in Ertvelde (Belgium).

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Biodiversity is part of Oleon's first CSR commitment: Taking action to protect natural resources and biodiversity. Within this commitment, several projects have been defined. These projects have sponsors who are allocated on board- and executive management level, namely the Supply Chain Director. Every quarter, updates are presented to showcase our progress of these projects.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. 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.

Please see Oleon's policies and certificates in attachment.
 Corporate_Vision.pdf
 ISO 14001 - Group certificate - 20.12.2023 V1.pdf
 Oleon_Corporate_Quality_Vision.pdf
 ISO 50001 - Group certificate - 19.11.2023 V1.pdf
 HSE_Policy_-_Health,_Safety_and_Environmental_Policy.pdf

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	David Drijvers - Industrial Director	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

N.A.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	1179000000

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.

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3232

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14085

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Baker Hughes Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

115

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

502

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

123

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

537

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

341

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1486

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

409

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1783

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

922

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4016

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Michelin

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

846

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3685

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Philip Morris International

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

427

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1859

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Pirelli

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

702

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3060

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Royal Friesland Campina

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

215

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

99

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

156

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oléon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

181

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oléon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1017

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4430

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

Requesting member

Schlumberger Limited

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

259

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and steam

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1128

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Oleon used the following calculation: volume sold to customer multiplied by average scope 1 emission per ton product.

SC1.2

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

No published information is available. We advise our customers to request LCA information on the products they are purchasing from Oleon.

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
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	A challenge for Oleon's scope 3 calculations is that one supplier can source its material from several countries, making it difficult to calculate the correct footprint.

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

A plan is set-up to perform Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) and carbon footprint studies on the most critical products that require these calculations (depending on volume and market/customer demand). Calculations will be done using SimaPro LCA software. Our goal is to have an LCA or carbon footprint for all products by the end of 2023.

SC2.1

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

Requesting member

ARKEMA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Baker Hughes Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson Consumer

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from

conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Michelin

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Philip Morris International

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Pirelli

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Royal Friesland Campina

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Schlumberger Limited

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Shiseido Co., Ltd.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Unknown)

Details of proposal

The carbon footprint of an Oleon product can be heavily reduced (4 to 5 times) by choosing raw materials that are more sustainably made. For example, switching from conventional raw materials such as palm, rapeseed or soy to sustainably certified/sourced palm, rapeseed and soy. Oleon can switch to the more sustainable raw material on customer request.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms