

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Eastman is a global specialty materials company that produces a broad range of products found in items people use every day. With the purpose of enhancing the quality of life in a material way, Eastman works with customers to deliver innovative products and solutions while maintaining a commitment to safety and sustainability. The company's innovation-driven growth model takes advantage of world-class technology platforms, deep customer engagement, and differentiated application development to grow its leading positions in attractive end-markets such as transportation, building and construction, and consumables. As a globally inclusive and diverse company, Eastman employs approximately 14,000 people around the world and serves customers in more than 100 countries. The company had 2022 revenues of approximately \$10.6 billion and is headquartered in Kingsport, Tennessee, USA.

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

Yes

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

1 year

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

1 year

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

1 year

C0.3

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

Belgium

Brazil

China

Estonia

Finland

Germany

Malaysia

Mexico

Republic of Korea

Spain

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your 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

Lower olefins (cracking)

Methanol

Polymers

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals

Specialty organic chemicals

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
Yes, a Ticker symbol	EMN

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
Director on board	The Environmental, Safety and Sustainability Committee of Eastman's Board of Directors has oversight for environmental performance and environment, social and governance (ESG), including climate-related issues, risks, and opportunities. The Committee is led by a designated Director and includes every member of the Board. The Committee Chair has expertise across various business, operational and ESG issues. We see opportunity to build depth of knowledge on climate-related issues specifically and plan to accomplish that through specific Board training coursework. The Committee routinely receives updates and presentations on climate-related risks and issues. In addition, the Board's Audit Committee – comprised of independent, non-employee Directors – has responsibility for Eastman's enterprise risk management (ERM) process which includes management of all risks, including climate-

	related risks. Eastman personnel assess climate-related risks and issues in conjunction with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework and elevate those as appropriate for consideration as part of the ERM process. ***For example, in 2022, updates were provided to the Environmental, Safety and Sustainability Committee on progress and actions towards Eastman's climate-related targets, the SEC's Climate Disclosure Proposal, as well as other U.S. and EU climate-related policies such as the Inflation Reduction Act and EU Green Deal.
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures 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 Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	• Full Board reviews and guides strategy • Full Board reviews and guides major plans of action • Audit Committee of the BOD reviews and guides risk management process, including public policy-related risks • Full Board sets performance objectives • Finance Committee of the BOD oversees major capital expenditures • Environmental, Safety and Sustainability Committee and other committees as appropriate monitor and oversee progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues. Full Board reviews innovation/R&D priorities related to climate change issues

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
Row 1	Yes	Chemical industry and specialty materials strategy, technology, innovation and manufacturing experience. We are currently raising expectations on the levels of competence of Board members on specific subjects, with climate-related issues being one of those. The lead director of the ESS committee has expertise across various business, operational and ESG issues and in 2022 completed the Diligent Climate Leadership Certification.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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 risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) oversees the corporate budget and presents major capital expenditures, including those related to climate, to the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors. The CFO also oversees the Corporate Controller and Corporate Audit Services, which provide updates to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors on regulatory climate-related risks and opportunities such as the Proposed SEC Climate Disclosure Rule.

Position or committee

General Counsel

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

Eastman's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and General Counsel are members of the Executive Team and reports directly to the CEO. Each of these positions engage with the Board of Directors on climate-related topics. General Counsel is responsible for all public policy-related risks, including climate change and provides updates to the Board of Directors on these risks.

Climate-related issues, along with circular economy, product and chemical management, environment, tax and trade issues, are monitored by a cross-functional team of issue stewards, led by the Emerging Issues Director, and reviewed by the Issue Management Council which is comprised of a diverse, global team of cross-functional leaders. Further, the management of climate-related issues and other emerging issues is integrated into business decision-making through partnership with Eastman's Corporate Strategy and divisional leadership teams of Eastman's business units. The corporate functions which comprise the Issue Management Council are directly aligned with the technology and manufacturing assets through Eastman's utility operations, business organizations, GHSES staff and product stewards. The team, which is supported by diverse emerging issue groups embedded in climate, environmental and sustainability working teams throughout Eastman, captures insights from these functions that lead to an improved understanding of the issues associated with emerging risks and opportunities to include climate-related issues. Climate-related risks are considered pursuant to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. That framework established two broad categories of risks and several specific types of risk within those categories.

The Physical Risks category includes Acute and Chronic risks, and the Transition Risks category denotes the transition to a lower carbon economy and includes risks in the areas of Policy/Legal, Technology, Market and Reputation. Eastman began publishing annual TCFD reports in 2020 in Eastman's Sustainability Report, and company personnel are engaged with third-party consultant to perform climate scenario analysis as guided by the TCFD framework recommendations.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

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

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Half-yearly

Please explain

Eastman's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and General Counsel are members of the Executive Team and reports directly to the CEO. The CSO presents climate-related topics such as, for example, the company's climate goals and other sustainability goals, to the Board's Environmental, Safety and Sustainability Committee. The CSO leads the company's Sustainability Council, and that council's supporting sustainability sub-councils represent diverse functions including energy management, innovation, technology and life cycle analysis, marketing and public communications functions.

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	

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash pay-out.
Target: decrease actual GHG emissions by 17.1%-25.2% or better from 2017 baseline target. The compensation committee will use its judgement in determining the Modifier to be applied to the 2023-2025 Performance Share Award, which is assessed by the previously described GHG target and three other ESG targets related to circularity and I&D.

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

The Performance Share Award incentivizes leadership to continue commitment and progress towards Eastman's climate targets.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

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

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

The Performance Share Award incentivizes leadership to continue commitment and progress towards Eastman's climate targets.

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Variable pay included in individual performance commitments with actual performance assessed in determination of annual cash pay-out.
 Target: decrease actual GHG emission by 17.1%-25.2% or better from 2017 baseline target. The compensation committee will use its judgement in determining the Modifier to be applied to the 2023-2025 Performance Share Award, which is assessed by the previously described GHG target and three other ESG targets related to circularity and I&D.

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

The Performance Share Award incentivizes leadership to continue commitment and progress towards Eastman's climate targets.

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	3	Used for business planning and risk evaluation
Medium-term	3	10	Applicable to strategy development
Long-term	10	30	Capital projects are typically evaluated for a long-term asset life

C2.1b

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

Eastman defines a substantive impact as one that would require significant additional and increased capital expenditures, increases in costs for raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source and supply choices, or other direct compliance costs.

Eastman uses accumulated earnings or slower growth as quantifiable indicators to define substantive financial or strategic impact. Climate risk severity impact levels vary from Low (< \$50 M accumulated losses or 10% slower growth) to Very High (> \$250 M accumulated losses or 50% slower growth). Additionally, Eastman looks at climate risks and opportunities in alignment with TCFD recommendations, using these criteria as part of our exposure assessment to climate-related issues.

C2.2

(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

Eastman's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities that could have a substantive financial and/or strategic impact is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. Our risk management process is coordinated by a working team with guidance from the Executive Team and oversight by the Board of Directors. Climate-related risks and opportunities which have substantive financial and/or substantive strategic impact over short, medium and long-term time horizons are presented to the cross-functional Issue Management Council, and as appropriate, to business unit representatives. Eastman assesses climate-related risks in conjunction with the TCFD framework.

To mitigate these risks, the company's Climate & Carbon Working Group and designated issue stewards monitor and manage climate-related public policy issues among other environmental, energy, sustainability, chemical management, tax, and trade issues. Issue stewards identify and track emerging climate-related risks and opportunities in an issue register and on a twice-yearly basis score and prioritize these issues using a multi-faceted scoring methodology that considers such factors as urgency and importance, for example. Climate-related risks and opportunities which have substantive financial and/or substantive strategic impact are presented to the cross-functional Issue Management Council, and as appropriate, to business unit representatives. An update on public policy issues – to include climate-related ones – are provided to the Environmental, Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors at least annually. The Issue Management Council, which is facilitated by the Emerging Issues Director, reviews the prioritization of key emerging issues to ensure risks and opportunities are assigned to the appropriate internal teams. The Climate & Carbon Working Group also supports the climate-related work of the company's Sustainability Council through linkages to its Environmental Impact Sub-council structure.

Following the TCFD recommendations, in 2021 Eastman screened all internal operations and the value chain's climate-related risks and opportunities. For each risk and opportunity, a sequence of conversations coordinated by the Climate & Carbon Working Group were conducted with functional owners and subject matter experts to evaluate the initial applicability. The applicable risks and opportunities are assessed across exposure of impact, likelihood, time horizon and vulnerability. As part of this exercise, existing mitigation methods underway as part of Eastman's management response were collected and reviewed. Finally, risks and opportunities were prioritized across severity and vulnerability levels. To further effectiveness, TCFD processes were aligned to Eastman's prior risks and opportunities practice.

***For example, future changes in legislation and regulation and related voluntary inaction associated with physical impacts of climate change may increase the likelihood that Eastman's manufacturing facilities will in the future be impacted by carbon requirements, regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, and energy policy, and may result in capital expenditures, increases in costs for raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source and supply choices, and other direct compliance costs. The implications for raw material accessibility could pose consequences for the upstream value chain. Therefore, this could also affect products and services in the downstream

value chain. Accordingly, the Company monitors emerging trends such as carbon pricing and implemented an internal, advisory carbon price to illustrate the impact a future carbon pricing may have on capital projects if the United States adopts such a mechanism. Similarly, in an effort to address the physical impacts of climate change and to support new, more ambitious climate-related goals, the Company's natural resources management, process, design and engineering teams are working to increase Eastman's energy efficiency and reduce its GHG emissions by innovating and incorporating energy efficiency projects, process transformation projects, employing renewable energy options, and exploring and evaluating breakthrough energy technologies. These efforts could improve resilience within our direct operations.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	As a chemical company, we are subject to many regulatory requirements relating to climate change, including current regulation and/or pricing of GHG emissions, energy and fuel costs and policies that could increase expenses in our activities worldwide. Processes in place in Corporate Affairs, Global Health, Safety, Environment, and Security and Global Product Stewardship & Regulatory Affairs to track regulations. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. ***For example, Eastman's Government Affairs and Public Policy & ESG groups have a process for identifying, tracking and managing climate-related bills in Europe and the United States on both the state and federal level (e.g., the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and U.S. Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)) given these measures' potential impact on Eastman's manufacturing sites. Further, Eastman's GHSES organization has processes for tracking climate-related regulatory changes. The American Chemistry Council (ACC) and state-level trade associations to which Eastman belongs also have tracking processes for both legislation and regulation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As a chemical company, we are subject to many regulatory requirements relating to climate change, including potential emerging regulations that could increase expenses in our activities worldwide. Processes in place in Corporate Affairs, Global Health, Safety, Environment, and Security and Global Product Stewardship & Regulatory Affairs to track regulations. Emerging regulations are considered in our ERM process and by the Issue Management Council to determine which ones will be impactful.

		***For example, The Company's cross-functional team of issue management stewards monitor, identify, prioritize, and engage corporate functions, business units and Eastman's executive team, as appropriate, on emerging public policy issues. Climate-related issues such as carbon pricing and environmental issues such as emissions regulations are included in the issue management process, along with circular economy opportunities. This includes developments of the Proposed SEC Climate Rule as well as the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). There are internal teams dedicated to each regulation. We work through our trade associations to provide comments during public comment periods.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Processes are in place in Eastman's Technology organization to evaluate existing, emerging, and breakthrough technologies' risks and opportunities for climate mitigation and decarbonization. Consideration in ERM process. ***For example, Eastman's Global Sustainability & Decarbonization Team manages an ongoing robust analysis of breakthrough process and energy technologies that could help Eastman decarbonize, in support of our 2030 and 2050 climate goals. These technologies include carbon capture, utilization and sequestration (CCUS); Clean Hydrogen; direct and indirect electrification; advanced nuclear energy; and other GHG reducing technologies. Opportunities to enhance product attributes to address climate mitigation are evaluated and approximately 80% of the Company's products have life-cycle assessments. The Company's goal is for 100% of its innovation pipeline to undergo sustainability assessments, and by 2030 have 80% of the innovation portfolio achieve an "advantaged" or "leader" rating. In addition, Eastman collaborates with the U.S. Department of Energy to evaluate the potential of next generation options to meet the needs of industry.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Processes are in place in the Law Department to evaluate climate risk for operations and businesses. Consideration in ERM process. ***For example, our Law Department assesses the legal compliance risk associated with laws and regulations such as the Proposed SEC Climate Rule and are an integral part of interpretation and decision making around such laws and regulations.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are considered through addressable market maps and business strategy. The impact of macro-trends are studied and directly guide Innovation investments to sustain and grow the business. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.

		***For example, our Saflex™ PVB interlayers in the automotive sector enables light-weighting of vehicles and improvements in solar, heat and UV management. Our advanced automotive solar control glass made with XIR® automotive solar control technology makes it possible to achieve better fuel efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions. Our Saflex™ E Series interlayers are well tuned for the unique sound profile of EVs in the automotive industry.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are considered in light of negative publicity, potential deselection and impact on communities, recruitment, and retention. ***For example, Eastman's Global Public Affairs team strives to build sustainable communities in the areas in which Eastman operates by focusing on three key areas: economic success, social well-being and environmental integrity. Environmental integrity includes climate change and associated risks as well as progress towards climate targets.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Physical risks are considered under crisis management plans and business continuity plans in place. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. ***For example, Eastman developed a natural hazard weather risk tool which was piloted at the Company's EMEA sites to identify the potential impacts of adverse weather at Eastman's facilities to improve climate-related awareness, support strategic planning and risk prioritization.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Physical risks are considered under crisis management plans and business continuity plans in place. Consideration in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. ***For example, Eastman engaged a scientific consultant to assess physical climate-related risks to a selection of the Company's potentially high-risk worldwide sites. That analysis estimated potential climate-related physical impacts based on a number of factors including projected mean temperature rise, increased extreme weather events and sea-level increase. The results of the research formed the basis of a consultant-led climate scenario analysis project.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Future changes in legislation and regulation and related voluntary actions associated with physical impacts of climate change may increase the likelihood that Eastman's manufacturing facilities will in the future be impacted by carbon requirements, regulation of greenhouse gas emissions, and energy policy that may result in additional and increased capital expenditures, increases in costs for raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source and supply choices, and other direct compliance costs. A price on carbon – whether in the form of a carbon tax or a via a cap-and-trade system – would increase direct costs for Eastman including through a likely increase in energy costs. The potential impact for Eastman would be most substantive in the United States, where approximately 80 percent of the company's carbon footprint is located. Outside of the United States, emerging regulation on carbon pricing in China could impact Eastman's manufacturing facilities there if the regulation is expanded beyond the power generation sector to include other energy-intensive industries.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Company analysis of the potential impacts of a regulated price on carbon are reflected in the estimate above and were based on review of various potential carbon price points against Eastman's emissions in the United States. The analysis also considered varying levels of free allocations in a potential regulated carbon pricing concept. Some public pressure to address climate change has increased federal and state-level government and private sector attention to placing a price on carbon emissions.

***Calculation: For example, the minimum estimated potential financial impact of \$10 million was based off an analysis of draft U.S. legislation which applied a hypothetical carbon tax of \$15 per ton to 10 percent of Eastman's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (e.g., $\$15 \times (10\% \times \text{Scope 1 } 5970870 + \text{Scope 2 } 799,008 \text{ emissions})$ = approx \$10,000,000. The maximum estimated potential financial impact of \$50 million was based off an analysis of the same draft legislation which applied a hypothetical carbon tax of \$30 per ton to 25 percent of Eastman's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (e.g., $\$30 \times (25\% \times \text{Scope 1 } 5970870 + \text{Scope 2 } 799,008)$ = approx. \$50,000,000. In both scenarios, the assumption was made that, as

described in the draft legislation, the balance of Eastman's emissions would be covered by decreasing levels of free allocations (or "credits") over time, as proposed in the draft legislation.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is integrated in Eastman's risk management processes and other operations; therefore, the cost of response is 0. For example, the Company's Climate & Carbon Working Group formed a specialized team to analyze the financial impacts of a potential regulated price on carbon. The Board's Environmental, Safety and Sustainability Committee reviews with management and periodically reports to the Board on Eastman's health, safety, environmental, and security assessment practices, on significant developments related to health, safety, and environmental effects that may impact the Company, and on its processes for complying with applicable health, safety, environmental, and security laws and regulations, and recommends changes in such practices or processes, where appropriate. The Committee also reviews and, where appropriate, makes recommendations to the Board regarding matters of public policy concerning health, safety, environmental, and security matters where government policies and programs directly impact the Company's flexibility or financial prospects. The Committee monitors applicable federal, state, and international legislative and regulatory initiatives. Eastman also has cross-functional working teams which monitor emerging trends such as carbon pricing. For example, Eastman implemented an internal carbon price (ICP) to illustrate the impact a future carbon pricing may have on capital projects if the United States adopts such a mechanism, and multiple engineering and technology teams are working to increase Eastman's energy efficiency and reduce its GHG emissions. The carbon price was implemented in 2021 and the evaluation of capital projects is ongoing. Eastman uses its internal carbon price (ICP) for financial analysis on business and investment decisions. Large capital projects above \$1 million USD for growth projects or \$5 million USD for business support projects are evaluated for GHG emissions by Eastman's Worldwide Engineering & Construction and Global Sustainability & Decarbonization organizations. Eastman's Investment Decision Model incorporates the ICP to stress test capital decisions to encourage investments in low-carbon technologies and product solutions, change internal behavior as well as prepare for emerging regulation and/or more stringent carbon pricing regulations.

Comment

The cost of management is integrated in other operations.

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

Eastman has a unique platform of solutions to address the challenges of plastic waste in the environment with molecular recycling through our carbon renewal and polyester renewal technologies. Eastman's scale and integration provide a unique opportunity to accelerate the use of these advanced circular recycling technologies and make a meaningful positive impact on the environment. Carbon renewal technology is

operated in Kingsport, Tennessee – home to the Company’s largest manufacturing site and corporate headquarters. Eastman modified the front end of its acetyl and cellulosic production processes to accept waste plastic as a feedstock, reducing the amount of virgin fossil feedstocks required. Polyester renewal technology, another form of molecular recycling, allows us to divert a range of polyester plastic waste, which includes materials such as hard-to-recycle PET packaging, carpet, or even polyester-based clothing from landfills and incinerators. This goes beyond clear, single-use water bottles to include products such as colored plastic bottles and carpet fibers. Carbon renewal technology and polyester renewal technology have an improved carbon footprint compared to the use of fossil feedstocks, according to 3rd-party validated lifecycle analysis studies by Eastman scientists (respectively, 20-30% and 20-50% GHG reduction at the monomer level), positioning Eastman to be a leader in how the chemical industry addresses climate change.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

500,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Eastman anticipates its molecular recycling initiatives are a new vector of significant growth. Specifically, it could contribute approximately \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of new business revenue in the coming years. According to our 2022 Annual Report, by 2027, we expect to generate approximately \$450 million of EBITDA from methanolysis. As shared with investors at our 2021 Innovation Day, an estimated \$200 million of EBITDA from our carbon renewal technology – all of which comes at a lower carbon footprint relative to the use of fossil feedstocks. $\$450 \text{ million} + \$200 \text{ million} = \$650 \text{ million}$, falling within the potential 500,000,000-1,000,000,000 financial impact figure range. The range was set using a conservative approach around this 650 million. Eastman seeks to grow business revenue through innovation. An important driver of that growth will be realized through increased investments in the Company's circular economy technologies. Our Advanced Circular Recycling technologies, which find new uses for hard-to-recycle plastic waste otherwise reaching "end of life" to advance the circular economy, align with our innovation-driven growth strategy and commitment to create value through sustainability. The Company views its Advanced Circular Recycling technologies as a game changer because they can provide an end-of-life solution for plastics that traditional mechanical recycling methods cannot process and are currently being landfilled and incinerated, including materials such as single-use packaging, textiles, and carpet.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,000,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The world desperately needs a materials revolution that will help address the global waste crisis and climate change. Eastman has launched two molecular recycling technologies — carbon renewal technology and polyester renewal technology — that are game-changers for material circularity. In 2021, we demonstrated our commitment in material solutions that are better for people and our planet with progress on what will be the world's largest polyester renewal recycling facility in Kingsport, Tennessee. This facility will support Eastman's commitment to addressing the global waste crisis and to mitigating challenges created by climate change, while also creating value for our stakeholders, including benefits to the local economy such as jobs. We continued that commitment with the announcement of plans for two additional molecular recycling plants — one in France and another in the U.S. These three plants will represent an estimated Eastman investment of over \$2 billion to bring circularity into the mainstream (Kingsport facilities investment announced in 2021 (1) \$425,000,000 + \$1,000,000,000 facility investment in France announced in 2022 (2) + U.S. facility investment of over \$500,000,000 (3) = estimated > \$2, 000,000,000). Eastman's world class technology platforms form the foundation of sustainable growth by differentiated products through significant scale advantages in research and development ("R&D") and advantaged global market access. Investment in the Company's circular economy technologies is included in company R&D expenditures and will increase to support scaling up these technologies to represent a larger portion of the company's total operations. Future capital investments may be required to realize this opportunity. Eastman plans to invest increasing levels of capital in the

years ahead. For example, in January 2022, alongside French President Emmanuel Macron, Eastman announced that it will invest up to \$1 billion in France to build the world's largest molecular recycling facility. As an industry leader, we are already at commercial scale with our molecular recycling technologies. Produced with waste plastic destined for landfill or incineration, this versatile, high-quality material helps us and our value chains shift global product consumption to more sustainable materials without sacrificing performance.

Comment

Innovation is at Eastman's core and has guided the Company through its first 100 years. Activities to meet the opportunity associated with the Company's advanced circular economy technologies are not separated from the Company's other operations. In 2023, Eastman issued the first investment grade USD-denominated senior unsecured green bond offering by a U.S. issuer in the chemical sector. Net proceeds will be allocated to eligible projects to advance Eastman's sustainability goals of mitigating climate change, mainstreaming circular economy, and caring for society. Eastman intends to allocate an amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the \$500 million offering to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, to one or more new or existing eligible projects in the following categories as outlined in Eastman's Green Financing Framework:

Circular economy production technologies and processes; Eco-efficient and/or circular economy adapted technologies and products; Pollution prevention and control; Energy efficiency; Renewable energy; and/or Sustainable water and wastewater management.

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

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

While Eastman does not currently have a transition plan aligned with a 1.5°C world, Eastman is considering its transition pathways as we aim to reduce absolute emissions by one-third by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. We have conducted a climate scenario analysis and are encouraged by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). We are awaiting SBTi's chemical sector guidance before moving forward and plan to support the development of this guidance through participation in SBTi's Expert Advisory Group. Further, Eastman is actively learning more about its Scope 3 emissions footprint to inform future strategy and how to reduce it alongside internal working team efforts to determine the feasibility of a number of emerging energy technologies.

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
Row 1	Yes, qualitative

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
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Parameters: Measurable factors built into the scenario that may have a material impact on our business performance that we have included are the worldwide steam coal, crude oil price, CO2 prices for advanced and emerging economies, regional natural gas prices and annual energy investment in end-use for both electrification and efficiency. Assumptions: The assumptions made in use of the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario include relevant milestones of anticipated policy results achieved affecting the electricity and heat, industry, buildings, transport and other sectors across the period 2030 to 2050 given that we have customers that represent each of them and it is therefore relevant to our strategic plan. Moreover, we have assumed a falling oil price globally over the period from 2020 to 2050, increasing carbon prices in

			both advanced and emerging economies with reductions in natural gas prices in the European Union and China. Analytical choices: The time horizon extends to 2050 for which the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2021 were most heavily referenced in preparation of our analysis. Our analysis using this scenario was primarily qualitative. A future enhancement to our scenario analysis will include a quantitative assessment.
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		Parameters: Measurable factors built into the scenario that may have a material impact on our business performance that we have included are the worldwide crude oil price, CO2 prices for advanced and emerging economies, regional natural gas prices and annual energy investment in end-use for both electrification and efficiency. Assumptions: The assumptions made in use of the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) scenario include relevant milestones of anticipated policy results achieved affecting the electricity and heat, industry, buildings, transport and other sectors across the period 2030 to 2050 given that we have customers that represent each of them and it is therefore relevant to our strategic plan. Moreover, we have assumed a falling oil price globally over the period from 2020 to 2050, increasing carbon prices in both advanced and emerging economies with reductions in natural gas prices in the European Union and China. Analytical choices: The time horizon extends to 2050 for which the IEA's WEO 2021 were most heavily referenced in preparation of our analysis. Our analysis using this scenario was primarily qualitative. A future enhancement to our scenario analysis will include a quantitative assessment.

Transition scenarios IEA APS	Company-wide		Parameters: Measurable factors built into the scenario that may have a material impact on our business performance that we have included are the worldwide crude oil price, CO2 prices for advanced economies with net zero pledges and China, regional natural gas prices and annual energy investment in end-use for both electrification and efficiency. Assumptions: The assumptions made in use of the APS scenario include relevant policy results achieved affecting the power, industry, buildings, transport sectors and those that cut across sectors given that we have customers that represent each of them and it is therefore relevant to our strategic plan. Moreover, we have assumed a rising oil price globally over the period from 2020 to 2050, increasing carbon prices in both advanced economies with net zero pledges and China, with increases in natural gas prices in the European Union and China. Analytical choices: The time horizon extends to 2050 for which the IEA's WEO 2021 and World Energy Model 2020/2021 were most heavily referenced in preparation of our analysis. Our analysis using this scenario was primarily qualitative. A future enhancement to our scenario analysis will include a quantitative assessment.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide		Parameters: Measurable factors built into the scenario that may have a material impact on our business performance that we have included are the worldwide crude oil price, CO2 prices for EU countries and China, regional natural gas prices and annual energy investment in end-use for both electrification and efficiency. Assumptions: The assumptions made in use of the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) scenario include relevant policies and targets affecting the power, industry, buildings, transport sectors and those that cut across sectors given that we have customers that represent each of them and it is therefore relevant to our strategic plan. Moreover, we have assumed a rising oil price globally over the period from 2020 to 2050, slight increases in carbon prices in both EU countries and China, with increases in natural gas prices in the USA, EU countries and China.

			Analytical choices: The time horizon extends to 2050 for which the IEA's WEO 2021 and World Energy Model 2020/2021 were most heavily referenced in preparation of our analysis. Our analysis using this scenario was primarily qualitative. A future enhancement to our scenario analysis will include a quantitative assessment.
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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

- What markets and /or industries may emerge under different scenarios?
- How possible climate futures may impact Eastman's business strategy and financials?
- What are the possible signposts and triggering events that indicate emerging risks and opportunities?

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

Company-specific summary of the results of the scenario analysis:

Regarding the scenario analysis process, we first analyzed impacts across a variety of business elements, including productivity, business interruption, our portfolio, markets, revenues, costs and assets. Using an understanding of the impact analysis and results of the corporate climate-related risk and opportunity assessment, we evaluated concentrations of risks and opportunities under each scenario and specifically how our strategy is prepared and where there may be room for opportunities. Lastly, we evaluated specific strategic considerations to incorporate over time and relevant signposts by scenario.

Resulting from the scenario analysis, Eastman identified the following areas of our strategy that may have more concentrated impact areas: new and emerging markets; low carbon technologies aligned with decarbonization transition; and employee health and well-being. Specifically, regarding access to existing and new markets, under all the scenarios, we anticipated an increased demand for and revenues from reliable decarbonizing products, though more heavily anticipated under those more ambitious low-carbon scenarios such as NZE and SDS. Customers

will require more advanced materials that embed new carbon features, allow for integration of new and emerging low-carbon technologies, and support accelerated transitions in economies undergoing high rates of development.

How the results have informed your decisions and actions:

We are currently evaluating strategic considerations that will integrate forward-looking resiliency planning into our organization. This evaluation began in when the scenario analysis was completed in 2021. For example, the results of the analysis have emphasized the need to align our product and go to market strategy with a net zero approach to the extent possible and especially in those regions with higher rates of development(i.e., Asia Pacific & non-European or non-North American markets). In combination with the results of our scenario analysis and this direct feedback, we are seeking to prioritize the technologies for which we will direct concentrated talent acquisition efforts and assess partnership, and collaboration opportunities with others in the market to support our customers' transition needs.

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	Eastman leverages a unique platform of solutions to mitigate and address the challenges of plastic waste in the environment with molecular recycling, carbon renewal, and polyester renewal technologies. Eastman's scale and integration provides a unique opportunity to accelerate the use of these advanced circular recycling technologies and make a meaningful positive impact on the environment. The Company's products and services strategies are influenced by short (0-3 years), medium (3-10 years), and long (10-30 years) time horizons when considering climate-related impacts. ***Substantial strategic decision: Tritan™ Renew from Eastman is powered by this new recycling technology that transforms plastic waste into basic building blocks that are then used to make durable, high performance, food-safe materials. This process offsets the use of fossil fuels and lowers greenhouse gas emissions. Another such product is Eastman Naia™ Renew for Textiles

		Climate-related risks and opportunities such as natural resource efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction have driven several product development efforts. ---For example: • Eastman BioExtend™ 30 and BioExtend™ 30 HP antioxidant solutions were developed and are marketed to extend the shelf life of biodiesel and slow down the oxidation process. • Saflex® PVB interlayers, an advanced interlayer technology for laminated glass that brings safety, security, acoustic, UV screening and reduction in summer solar heat gain to automotive and architectural glazing. Saflex Solar Connect, introduced in 2020, provides exceptional solar heat rejection and sound dampening, which combine to make it particularly useful in electric vehicles where weight reduction from thinner glazing and reduced load on HVAC systems can have a direct impact on energy usage and vehicle range. • Eastman Tetrashield™ protective resin systems enable higher-solid coatings while maintaining excellent application parameters. This allows for more efficient film build, faster film drying, and ultimately a more efficient coating process.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Eastman develops and executes seasonal energy sourcing strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change and ensure a diverse supplier network for its critical raw materials. Since 2015, Eastman has participated in Together for Sustainability (TfS), which develops and implements a global supplier engagement program to assess, audit and improve sustainability practices within the supply chain of the chemical industry. *** Substantial strategic decision: We continue to expand our systemic approach to assessing our suppliers, initially focusing on areas of highest direct spend (excluding energy, internal, supply, toll conversions and exchanges etc.) then expanding to the very fragmented 'tail' of smaller spend to establish a baseline. The intent is to engage with lower scoring suppliers to help drive improvements. Our engagement currently covers 75% of Direct raw material suppliers with 2022 spend >\$1M and 69% of Direct raw material spend with suppliers of 2022 spend >\$1M.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have driven the Company's mitigation activities through investment in R&D in circular economy technologies which have a lower GHG emissions footprint and provide a solution to plastic waste's impact on the environment. Climate-related risks and opportunities

		and their influence on investment in R&D is factored into all three-time horizons: short (0-3 years), medium (3-10 years), and long (10-30 years). ***Substantial strategic decision: Eastman's methanolysis process, which uses plastic waste as the main feedstock, will not only reduce our use of fossil feedstocks, but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2021, we demonstrated our commitment in material solutions that are better for people and our planet with progress on what will be the world's largest polyester renewal recycling facility in Kingsport, Tennessee, and the announcement of plans for two additional molecular recycling plants — one in France and another in the U.S. These three plants will represent an Eastman investment of approximately \$2 billion to bring circularity into the mainstream. This investment will support Eastman's commitment to addressing the global waste crisis and to mitigating challenges created by climate change, while also creating value for our stakeholders, including benefits to the local economies such as jobs. ***As a second example, Eastman has commissioned a team to investigate and understand the technologies best positioned to provide the company with low-GHG process heat, a key component of Eastman meeting its 2050 goal of Scope 1+2 carbon neutrality. ***As a third example, Eastman engages with the Department of Energy (DOE), National Labs, and other industrial partners through the DOE Climate Challenge to learn strategies for decarbonization.
Operations	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities for the Company's operations have influenced our strategy and mitigation activities. ***Substantial strategic decision: Eastman invested in GHG reduction such as the conversion of boilers in 2015 and 2018 from coal to natural gas combustion - a cleaner energy alternative. Eastman also continues to operate combined heat and power (CHP) assets, an extremely efficient way to produce steam and electricity, and pursue continued improvements in energy efficiency.

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	Capital expenditures	Case study: Carbon pricing mechanisms are an identified climate-related risk that have affected our financial planning around capital expenditures. To respond to this risk, Eastman's Finance group, in collaboration with the Company's Public Policy & ESG team and Worldwide Engineering & Construction (WWE&C) team, implemented an internal carbon price (ICP) to illustrate the impact a future carbon pricing may have on capital projects if the United States adopts such a mechanism. Capital projects are typically assessed over a 7 to 12-year term with an option to consider as far out as a 25-year horizon. An example is the analysis and approval of a world-scale plastic-to-plastic molecular recycling plant, for which the ICP was factored into the project's financial analysis. The Company tracks and monitors prices on carbon for a number of countries around the world where its manufacturing facilities could be impacted, which is aimed to enhance Eastman's resiliency.

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute 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?

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

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2017

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

7,122,027

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

964,137

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8,086,164

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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

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

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

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 (%)
32

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
5,498,591.52

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

5,970,870

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

799,008

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6,769,878

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]

50.8695315851

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, Eastman announced a goal of reducing its combined absolute Scope 1+2 GHG emissions by 32% by 2030, from a baseline year of 2017.

The boundary of Eastman's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are manufacturing sites where we have a controlling interest. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have decreased by 2.6% compared to 2021 and have decreased by 16.3 % compared the baseline year of 2017.

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

Eastman has developed a strategy to achieve the 2030 target which is a 32% reduction in GHG emissions with the baseline year of 2017. This multi-year strategy encompasses several facets. The foundation of our program is our award-winning energy efficiency program. The energy program was elevated to a new level in 2020 with a Vice President Sponsor and regular reports on savings to the Executive Team. Partnerships with the US Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGY STAR Industrial Program and the US Department of Energy's (DOE) Better Plants program have been supplemented with an additional commitment to the DOE Better Climate Challenge.

A standardized project tracking system was put in place for all projects so that GHG emissions can be tracked corporately. Beyond energy efficiency, there are several projects that have been launched with goals to completely transform processes, reduce the use of fossil fuels, and incorporate renewable energy. A Portfolio Manager has been put in place to manage this suite of projects ensuring a cohesive and comprehensive plan.

We are actively developing process transformation opportunities in pursuit of energy and GHG reductions. Whereas energy efficiency generally targets incremental improvements in energy demand, process transformation is about a more holistic reimagining of process and energy

systems, seeking larger-scale reductions in GHG emissions and resource consumption.

To that end, Eastman has commercialized its molecular recycling technologies, which substitute waste plastic feedstock for fossil feedstocks and contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions. It is our priority to continue to reduce the carbon footprint of all our products, doing our part within the value chain to move toward a low-carbon economy.

Due to the continued rapid decline in the costs of renewable wind and solar energy, we expect to address a portion of our Scope 2 GHG emissions reductions through cost-effective deployment of these proven technologies. Eastman is prepared to expand our participation in renewables while maintaining financial diligence. We believe in a “both/and” mindset for reducing GHG emissions, deploying economically viable solutions today while investing in the technologies industry will require in a decarbonized future.

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

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Eastman has publicly committed to carbon neutrality by 2050. To demonstrate our progress on the trajectory toward carbon neutrality, we have committed to a one-third reduction in absolute Scope 1+2 GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to a 2017 baseline of 8,086,164 metric tons of CO2 equivalents. Our execution plan to reduce our emissions is a multi-faceted strategy including energy efficiency projects, process transformation projects, employing renewable energy options, and exploring and evaluating breakthrough technologies.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

As we plan and execute the portfolio of actions and investments that will enable Eastman to meet our 2030 greenhouse gas reduction goal, Eastman considers four broad categories.

- First, we will continue to leverage our strong history of energy efficiency improvements to remove energy, cost and greenhouse gas emissions from the footprint of our operations. We are partnering with government organizations such as the ENERGY STAR® Industrial Program and the DOE Better Plants program. We have committed to the DOE Better Climate Challenge to both learn from others and share our learnings as well.
- Second, we think about process transformation, such as our family of molecular recycling technologies. While the benefits of carbon renewal technology and polyester renewal technology are typically framed in terms of the Circular Economy, these technologies also bring fundamental greenhouse gas savings into the picture.
- Third, we'll apply increasing amounts of renewable electricity to our energy portfolio, decarbonizing our purchased electrical footprint over time. We have committed that 100% of purchased electricity in North America and Europe will be renewable by 2030.
- Finally, we expect to consider a combination of fuel switching and initial application of breakthrough technologies for low-carbon process heat.

With these actions, Eastman will by 2030 remove 2,587,572 (32%) of our 2017 Scope 1+2 GHG baseline of 8,086,164 metric tons of CO₂ equivalents.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

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 CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	21	
To be implemented*	10	35,000
Implementation commenced*	9	95,000
Implemented*	14	52,000
Not to be implemented	4	

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
Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8,300

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)

428,000

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

1,200,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

25,500

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)

1,900,000

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

600,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Reuse of steam

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11,500

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)

930,000

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6,700

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)

375,000

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

3,000,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Eastman's capital energy budget continues to be supported by upper management and was \$5 million for 2022. Eastman's business strategy clearly reflects an emphasis on energy reduction.
Employee engagement	To guide and direct corporate-wide energy efforts, an energy communications plan is developed and continually updated. To build support in energy management at all levels, the Global Natural Resources Team uses awareness campaigns. Eastman promoted employee engagement in energy through newsletters and videos sharing information on how employees can be more energy efficient, both at work and at home,. Investing in training included providing training to both operators and engineers on energy improvement opportunities regarding condensate and steam traps. Multiple classes on the company's energy and sustainability programs were also taught as part of the onboarding plan for new engineers.

	Eastman implemented an educational module and engaged different functional organizations including process engineers and others to learn about life cycle assessment and carbon footprinting. The two-day course exposed employees to the concepts around life cycle thinking, principles of the circular economy, and LCA techniques.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	To motivate employees, recognition programs are used along with team celebrations and verbal and written reinforcement. Employees are motivated to contribute to company energy efficiency goals through a variety of venues including recognition for achievements in the company newsletter, individual awards, team celebrations, notes of reinforcement and nominal prizes for participation. Performance commitments of all personnel include goals and objectives for each year, and performance against these goals is a factor in determining compensation.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Current regulatory requirements reinforce fuel conversion that results in lower GHG. Eastman is subject to emissions trading schemes in Europe and the Republic of Korea, alongside additional legal compliance in Europe on energy efficiency.

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

Product or service

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

Other, please specify

Polymer

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Acetate Renew

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

LCA through LCA for Experts software comparison of Renew vs heritage material

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

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

1 kg reference flow

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Heritage cellulose acetate LCA

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

0.00114

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Through the combination of Eastman's Carbon Renewal Technology and renewable energy procurement efforts, the GWP of Eastman's Acetate Renew is dramatically reduced vs the heritage product. Acetate Renew has achieved a nearly 50% GWP reduction vs the heritage product. Eastman has line of sight to further reduce the footprint by an additional 10% through additional measures.

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

Other, please specify

Copolyester

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Renew Copolyester product stream

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

LCA through LCA for Experts software comparison of Renew vs heritage material

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

Other, please specify

Cradle-to- intermediate gate

Functional unit used

1 kg reference flow

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Heritage Copolyester LCA

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

Other, please specify

Cradle-to-intermediate gate

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

0.0005

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Through Eastman's Polyester Renewal Technology, the GWP of Eastman's Copolyester products are dramatically reduced vs the heritage product. DMT has achieved a 30% GWP reduction vs the heritage product. Eastman has line of sight to further reduce the footprint through additional measures.

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

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, a divestment

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

Eastman completed the sale of its adhesive resins' assets business

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The sale, completed on April 1, 2022, consisted of hydrocarbon resins (including Eastman Impera tire resins), pure monomer resins, polyolefin polymers, rosins and dispersions, and oleochemical and fatty-acid based resins product lines. Included in the adhesives resins divestiture was the 50 percent interest in a joint venture that has a manufacturing facility in Nanjing, China, which produces Eastotac™ hydrocarbon tackifying resins for pressure-sensitive adhesives, caulks, and sealants.

The change in emissions did not trigger a baseline adjustment per Eastman's published Base Year Greenhouse Gas Recalculation Policy.

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?
Row 1	No

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 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	Base year emissions will be recalculated for acquisitions or divestitures or significant errors if there is a positive or negative change of five percent or greater. A base year recalculation where changes represent less than 5% of base year emissions may also be carried out at Eastman's discretion.	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2017

Base year end

December 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7,122,027

Comment

In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Eastman routinely normalizes baseline year data by removing GHGs from sites divested since the baseline year and adding GHGs from sites acquired after the baseline year. No such changes meeting the significance threshold of 5% in

regard to sites occurred for our 2017 baseline.

Refinement in data accumulation resulted in determining one site had incorrect units and missing data, as a result errors were corrected and the base line for scope 1 increased

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2017

Base year end

December 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

964,137

Comment

In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Eastman routinely normalizes baseline year data by removing GHGs from sites divested since the baseline year and adding GHGs from sites acquired after the baseline year. No such changes meeting the significance threshold of 5% in regards to sites occurred for our 2017 baseline.

Refinement in data accumulation resulted in determining one site had incorrect units and missing data, as a result errors were corrected and the base line for scope 2 increased

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2017

Base year end

December 31, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

964,137

Comment

In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Eastman routinely normalizes baseline year data by removing GHGs from sites divested since the baseline year and adding GHGs from sites acquired after the baseline year. No such significant changes in regard to sites occurred for our 2017 baseline.

Refinement in data accumulation resulted in determining one site had incorrect units and missing data, as a result errors were corrected and the base line for scope 2 increased

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5,970,870

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Eastman relies heavily on combined heat and power technology to efficiently produce power and steam for industrial processes. Power and steam generated in this way not only is more efficient than much of the U.S. grid with a lower carbon footprint but minimizes distribution losses. Therefore, Eastman's relative share of Scope 1 versus Scope 2 emissions may appear to be inflated compared to other companies that may rely more on power from the grid.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,206,603

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Eastman reports a location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions. Scope 2 emissions are provided by the locations using "EPA eGrid SubRegion" emissions factors for US sites and "Carbon Footprint's™ Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v0.1 – February 2023" for all other sites except as noted for fuel produced on-site. Market-based emissions are calculated using country or region specific residual mixes.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

836,571

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

799,008

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Eastman relies heavily on combined heat and power technology to efficiently produce power and steam for industrial processes. Power and steam generated in this way not only is more efficient than much of the U.S. grid with a lower carbon footprint but minimizes distribution losses. Therefore, Eastman's relative share of Scope 1 versus Scope 2 emissions may appear to be inflated compared to other companies that may rely more on power from the grid.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

736,120

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

746,240

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Eastman's boundary is manufacturing sites where we have controlling interest. Non-manufacturing sites such as sales offices and technical centers are excluded but would represent less than 1% of total emissions.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

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

1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain why this source is excluded

The Scope 2 emissions from non-manufacturing offices are not significant sources of emissions and would represent less than 1% of the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

Estimate determined by sampling electrical, and steam used at the largest office facilities to compare to the amount used in manufacturing. These values were less than 0.10% of manufacturing values so a conservative value of 1% was used.

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)

7,252,507

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Emission factors were derived from LCA for Experts software reflecting industry average rather than supplier-specific values. The emission factors used for 2022 purchased raw material calculation are consistent with those used in previous reporting years.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Because annual GHG emissions from purchased capital goods are estimated to be insignificant, it is reasonable to conclude that emissions from purchased capital goods are not relevant to this study.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,006,302

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Other, please specify

LCA for Experts

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

0

Please explain

Emission factors were derived from updated DEFRA database values.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eastman does not contract for and manage the upstream logistics, as it is handled by upstream suppliers as part of purchased goods.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

6,831

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Air travel, rental cars and rail: Calculated based on (i) business travel data (mileage) obtained through annual reports from SAP Concur Global expense data a third-party travel management organization responsible for employees globally.

Hotel stays: Calculated based on (i) business travel data (nights stayed) obtained through annual reports from Concur Travel Management system a third-party travel management organization responsible for employees globally.

• Emissions factors: - Business travel data for air and rail travel, rental cars, and hotel stays obtained through annual reports: Department for Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) United Kingdom Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2022

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15,422

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

LCA for Experts

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

0

Please explain

Estimated using employee average transportation route and commuting distances for each region with transportation GHG factors from LCA for Experts.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

10,968,108

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated using the spend-based method to estimate impact. Our emissions have increased from the previous reported values due to an increase in spend-based emission factors and amount spend on this category in 2022

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eastman products do not generate emissions while in use and therefore has 0 emissions in this scope 3 cateogry according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,810,377

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Mass-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated using the mass-based method to estimate impact.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Eastman has no franchise businesses or assets.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

32,795

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Eastman has 2 joint ventures which are non-consolidated in Eastman's financial accounting and in which Eastman does not have a controlling interest. These emissions are being included in Scope 3 using the equity share approach.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

End date

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

0.000639875

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

6,769,878

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

10,580,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

3.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
 Other emissions reduction activities
 Divestment
 Change in output
 Change in revenue

Please explain

The metric provided is a standard total revenue intensity metric. The % change in the metric compared to the previous year indicates an 3.5% decrease. Revenues slightly increased by 0.99% compared to 2021 and combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased 2.6% compared to 2021.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	5,937,361	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH ₄	7,104	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N ₂ O	478	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

HFCs	25,927	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	8,995
Europe	129,258
Latin America (LATAM)	4,600
North America	5,828,017

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 CO ₂ e)	Latitude	Longitude
Facility 1	31,195	33.65	-85.85
Facility 2	25,772	39.26	-76.09
Facility 3	303	51.15	14.02
Facility 4	28,083	36.73	-79.88
Facility 6	54,378	51.1	3.72

Facility 7	69	51	3.72
Facility 8	3,089	-23.69	-46.47
Facility 9	75,725	42.1	-72.59
Facility 10	161	40.68	-4.62
Facility 12	14,084	41.72	2.54
Facility 13	7,428	59.4	27.28
Facility 14	6,984	3.71	103.22
Facility 15	0	3.81	103.22
Facility 16	1,178	51.32	12.02
Facility 17	5	40.62	-74.24
Facility 19	206	43.2	-89.51
Facility 20	39	32.11	118.8
Facility 21	9,985	33.98	-81.05
Facility 22	36,526	51.58	-3
Facility 23	7,390	51.68	7.1
Facility 24	7,741	65.01	25.47
Facility 25	48,787	30.6	-87.16
Facility 26	10,899	36.7	-79.94
Facility 27	1,511	21.18	-102.47
Facility 28	0	36.81	118.06
Facility 29	53,351	30.26	-91.1
Facility 30	1,891	31.35	120.59

Facility 31	6	31.25	120.59
Facility 32	3,256,047	36.55	-82.56
Facility 33	30,795	29.38	-94.4
Facility 34	2,243,119	36.55	-82.56
Facility 35	75	35.54	129.31
Facility 37	14,048	43.97	-75.91
Facility 38	0	30.59	114.31

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 CO ₂ e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	5,970,870	

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 CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	122,939	122,939
Europe	202,269	194,181
Latin America (LATAM)	4,589	4,589
North America	506,774	477,298

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)
Facility 1	5,681	5,681
Facility 2	2,281	2,281
Facility 3	4,421	6,794
Facility 4	19,196	0
Facility 6	15,723	15,284
Facility 7	9,916	9,740
Facility 8	444	444
Facility 9	12,739	12,739
Facility 10	64	81
Facility 12	2,065	2,633
Facility 13	37,159	29,616
Facility 14	4,995	4,995
Facility 15	12,476	12,476
Facility 16	30,272	32,803
Facility 17	6,772	6,772

Facility 19	811	811
Facility 20	39,647	39,647
Facility 21	7,954	7,954
Facility 22	474	0
Facility 23	900	1,384
Facility 24	101,276	95,846
Facility 25	95,851	95,851
Facility 26	8,474	1,445
Facility 27	4,145	4,145
Facility 28	14,879	14,879
Facility 29	12,436	12,436
Facility 30	14,309	14,309
Facility 31	95	95
Facility 32	94,719	91,468
Facility 33	139,356	139,356
Facility 34	99,578	99,578
Facility 35	36,124	36,124
Facility 37	924	924
Facility 38	414	414

C7.7

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

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

3F Feed & Food S.L.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161

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

64

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81

Comment

Subsidiary name

Crown Operations International, LLC

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

206

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

811

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

811

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Chemical (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6,984

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

17,471

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

17,471

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Chemical (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

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

39,647

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39,647

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Chemical HTF GmbH

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7,390

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

900

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,384

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Chemical Texas City, Inc.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

30,795

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

139,356

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

139,356

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Fibers Korea Limited

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75

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

36,124

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36,124

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Performance Films, LLC

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

38,982

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

27,670

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,445

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Specialties Corporation

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

25,772

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

2,281

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,281

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Specialties OU

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7,428

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

37,159

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29,616

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Specialties Wuhan Youji Chemical Company Ltd.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

414

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

414

Comment

Subsidiary name

Knowlton Technologies, LLC

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14,048

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

924

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

924

Comment

Subsidiary name

Qilu Specialty Chemicals, Ltd.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

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

14,879

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14,879

Comment

Subsidiary name

Solutia Europe BV

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

54,378

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

15,723

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

15,284

Comment

Subsidiary name

Taminco BV

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

69

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

9,916

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9,740

Comment

Subsidiary name

Solutia Inc.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

106,925

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

25,192

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

25,192

Comment

Subsidiary name

Solutia Performance Products (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,891

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

14,309

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14,309

Comment

Subsidiary name

Solutia Therminol Co. Ltd., Suzhou

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

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

95

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

Comment

Subsidiary name

Solutia Tlazcala S.A. de C.V.

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,511

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

4,145

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4,145

Comment

Subsidiary name

Solutia UK Limited

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

36,526

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

474

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Southwall Europe GmbH

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

303

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

4,421

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6,794

Comment

Subsidiary name

Taminco do Brasil Productos Quimicos Ltda

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3,089

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

444

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

444

Comment

Subsidiary name

Taminco Finland Oy

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7,741

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

101,276

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95,846

Comment

Subsidiary name

Taminco Germany GmbH

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,178

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

30,272

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

32,803

Comment

Subsidiary name

Taminco US LLC

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

102,138

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

108,287

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

108,287

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eastman Chemical Barcelona

Primary activity

Specialty chemicals

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14,084

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

2,065

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,633

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	836,571	799,008	

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
Ammonia	1.4	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5

High Value Chemicals (Steam cracking)	5.8	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5
Methanol	3.9	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5
Propylene (FCC)	7.7	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5
Specialty chemicals	10.5	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5
Coal	0.6	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5
Propane gas	6.7	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5
Ethane	1.3	Percent burden is calculated by dividing the GWP of each class of purchased raw material by the total GWP of all purchased raw materials calculated in section 6.5

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	0	Not an Eastman product
Methane (CH ₄)	0	Not an Eastman product
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	0	Not an Eastman product
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	Not an Eastman product
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	Not an Eastman product
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	0	Not an Eastman product

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	Not an Eastman product
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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	35,819	Decreased	0.52	This decrease was due to the increase of green electricity consumption in 2022 (in four different countries – USA, Finland, Belgium, and UK). These sites consumed 137545 MWh of renewable electricity in 2022. Through this renewable energy consumption, Eastman reduced its emissions by 35819 metric tons of CO2e. The company's total scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year were 6952843 tons of CO2e. Therefore, we arrived at -0.52% through $(-35819/6952843)*100=-0.52\%$ (i.e. an 0.45% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	52,000	Decreased	0.75	This emissions reduction is due to the efficiency projects implemented in 2022, in the projects described in question C4.3b.

				Through these projects, Eastman reduced its emissions by 52,000 metric tons of CO ₂ e. The company's total Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year were 6952843 tons of CO ₂ e. Therefore, we arrived at -0.75% through $(-52000 / 6952843) * 100 = 0.75\%$ (i.e. an 0.75 decrease in emissions).
Divestment	95,040	Decreased	1.37	This emissions reduction is due to site divestment in 2022. Because it does not meet our significance threshold of 5%, the baseline year has not been adjusted for this. Through these divestments, Eastman reduced its emissions by 95040 metric tons of CO₂e. The company's total Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year were 6952843 tons of CO₂e. Therefore, we arrived at 1.37% through $(95040 / 6952843) * 100 = -1.37\%$ (i.e. an 1.37 % decrease in emissions).
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

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?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization 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	27,091,312	27,091,312
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		137,545	3,076,403	3,213,948
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	1,832,373	1,832,373
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		137,545	32,000,087	32,137,632

C-CH8.2a

(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)

23,616,396

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

3,474,915

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

27,091,311

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

137,545

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

3,076,403

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

3,213,948

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

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)

1,832,373

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

1,832,373

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

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

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

137,545

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

28,525,172

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

3,474,915

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

32,137,632

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	Yes
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

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Eastman does not consume sustainable biomass

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Eastman does not consume biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Eastman does not consume renewable fuels

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4,109,862

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

4,109,862

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28,412

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

28,412

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19,435,799

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3,323,866

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

831,621

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

15,280,312

Comment

Natural gas is used primarily in co-generation or general boiler systems for site usage. Other usage examples include site utilities such as environmental control and material heating systems.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3,517,239

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3,517,239

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27,091,312

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6,869,517

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

831,621

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

19,390,174

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	9,695,087	9,695,087	0	0
Heat	6,869,517	6,869,517	0	0
Steam	10,526,708	10,526,708	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CH8.2d

(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)

9,695,087

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

9,695,087

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)

6,869,517

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

6,869,517

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)

10,526,708

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

10,526,708

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

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56,740

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

Closed cycle condensation turbine

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10,060

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3,700

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6,810

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

54,933

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,852

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,450

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,246,003

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9,695,087

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

804,187

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

17,396,225

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

30,141,502

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115,341

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

86,429

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

0

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

201,770

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10,053

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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]

10,053

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120,871

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

204,678

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

0

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

325,549

Country/area

Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71,449

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

62,235

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

0

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

133,684

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

206,636

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

423,098

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

0

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

629,734

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73,178

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

112,811

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

0

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

185,989

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74,653

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

113,220

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

0

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

187,873

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83,656

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

25,716

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

0

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

109,372

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40,495

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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]

40,495

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26,889

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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]

26,889

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,181

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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]

7,181

C-CH8.3

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

Yes

C-CH8.3a

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

Fuels used as feedstocks

Coal

Total consumption

366,598

Total consumption unit

metric tons

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

2.7

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

8.4

Heating value

HHV

Comment

All carbon feedstock is not combusted to CO2 emissions but is used as a raw material to produce chemicals.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Natural gas

Total consumption

3,963

Total consumption unit

million cubic feet

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

0.06

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0.3

Heating value

HHV

Comment

All carbon feedstock is not combusted to CO2 emissions but is used as a raw material to produce chemicals.

C-CH8.3b

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

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	0
Natural Gas	40
Coal	9

Biomass	0
Waste (non-biomass)	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	0
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	51

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product

Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)

0

Capacity (metric tons)

0

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

0

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

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

0

Comment

Eastman is a global advanced materials and specialty additives company that produces a broad range of products found in items people use every day. Recently developed, introduced, or commercialized products and technologies include the following:

- Plastic waste feedstock procurement and commercial-scale operations of proprietary, innovative chemical recycling carbon renewal technology which breaks down waste plastics into molecular building blocks (carbon monoxide and hydrogen) for feedstocks of acetyl manufacturing stream products.
- Introduction of advanced circular recycling Polyester renewal technology to depolymerize waste plastics to re-create specialty monomers for use in manufacture of specialty copolyester products sold into a wide array of end markets.
- Saflex™ E series, an enhanced acoustic interlayer product, is formulated to dampen sound, particularly in the high frequency range, and provides improved performance including potential light weighting to improve fuel efficiency compared to traditional acoustic interlayers. Saflex Solar Connect, introduced in 2020, provides exceptional solar heat rejection and sound damping, which combine to make it particularly useful in electric vehicles where weight reduction from thinner glazing and reduced load on HVAC systems can have a direct impact on energy usage and vehicle range.
- Tetrashield™ performance polyester resins based on proprietary monomer technology with improved performance and sustainability features for automotive coatings, industrial, and food packaging end-users.
- Naia™, a yarn product for the apparel market developed from Eastman's proprietary cellulose ester technology.

Eastman considers production, capacity, and technical details to be confidential information, and therefore entered zero in the appropriate fields above.

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	

C-CH9.6a

(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

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

22

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

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

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

Our research and development on circular technologies, including polyester renewal technology, carbon renewal technology and compostable materials, emit less greenhouse gas emissions than a fossil route and support our efforts to mitigate climate change through breakthrough technologies.

Technology area

Product redesign

Stage of development in the reporting year

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

12

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

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

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

Our Interlayers and Performance Films businesses' research and development efforts are enabling low carbon solutions, including electric vehicles and downstream energy efficiency through solar performance properties of glass that reduce demand for air-conditioning in homes, commercial spaces and automobiles. Additional R&D efforts are directed to the recovery of products from post-industrial rework streams for Interlayers products, which contribute to our commitments related to circularity and climate change.

Technology area

Other, please specify

Multiple decarbonization technologies including CCUS and renewables

Stage of development in the reporting year

Applied research and development

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

1

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

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

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

Our research and development on decarbonization technologies will directly enable us to lower our Greenhouse Gas emissions and meet our climate change commitments on use of renewable energy and Greenhouse Gas reduction. We expect R&D investment in decarbonization technologies to grow substantially over the coming years.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 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

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 EastmanPwCESGConclusionFinal8.5.2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

2/4

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

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

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 EastmanPwCESGConclusionFinal8.5.2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

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Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 EastmanPwCESGConclusionFinal8.5.2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

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Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 EastmanPwCESGConclusionFinal8.5.2022.pdf

Page/section reference

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Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

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?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

Korea ETS

UK Carbon Price Support

UK ETS

Other carbon tax, please specify

UK Climate Change Levy

C11.1b

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

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.01

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

6.7

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

49,622

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

72.63

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

53,413.1

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

This data includes information for one manufacturing site in South Korea which is a joint venture. The data is only calculated with originally allocated allowances without the volume carried over and sales volume to the market.

The 2022 allowances allocated to Ulsan is 49,622 ton but the remained emission (880ton) was carried over to 2022, so total allowances for 2022 are 50,501 ton. In 2022, Total verified emissions (including scope1/2) for Ulsan are 53,485 ton. so remained allowance for 2022 are 0 ton.

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.66

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

30,511

Allowances purchased

8,993

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

39,504

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Other, please specify

Eastman owned and operated plants captured by the scheme.

Comment

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

UK Carbon Price Support

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

50

Total cost of tax paid

4,643

Comment

Percentage of total scope 1 covered by the tax refers to one UK facility.

Converted to USD(\$), total cost value in GBP(£) £3,683 (exchange rate used on 6/29/2022, 1 GBP =1.26USD). The UK carbon floor price impacts one of Eastman's manufacturing sites, with ~50% of the site's scope 1 emissions covered

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

71

Total cost of tax paid

435,282

Comment

Percentage of total scope 1 covered by the tax refers to emissions from one UK facility. The Climate Change Levy impacts one UK site, with approximately 71% of the site's emissions covered by the tax.

Converted to USD(\$), total cost value in GBP(£) £345,216 (exchange rate used on 6/29/2023 1 GBP =1.26USD).

C11.1d

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

Eastman's current strategy for allowance trading under all emission trading schemes is to properly manage compliance obligations of facilities worldwide by pursuing operating decarbonization and efficiency improvements wherever possible to minimize compliance and financial exposure. Eastman will then purchase allowances/compliance instruments to satisfy any net compliance obligations. If allowances allocated to the company exceed the current compliance obligations, allowances are generally retained for future compliance requirements. Eastman does not trade allowances speculatively and has participated in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Case Study 1 for advocacy on energy efficiency and optimization:

Several years ago Eastman's European facility in Ghent, Belgium, which is under the EU ETS, conducted major investments in Cogen and energy optimization for one of their production units. This led to a large decrease of CO₂ emissions, avoiding the necessity to purchase compliance credits on the market for phase III (2013-2020). – This step prevented exposure to increased EUA market price hikes during that period and partially cover the facility in the future phase V compliance period (2021-2030). The rising cost of additional compliance instruments further incentivizes investment in efficiency projects within the facilities impacted, as shared in this case study example early investments can have significant impact over the long term.

Case study 2 -- Feedstock switching for decarbonization investments:

In 2021, Eastman made significant sustainable investments at its manufacturing site in Oulu, Finland - which also falls under the EU ETS - to decarbonize operations and reduce CO₂ emissions. The most significant change in CO₂ reductions was as a result of feedstock switching from heavy fuel oil to LNG (liquefied natural gas), which contributed to reducing the scope 1 site emissions by two-thirds, as part the site's decarbonization measures that in turn helps to reduce the cost burden from the ETS. In addition, for scope 2 emissions (not covered under the EU ETS) the site has started using 100% renewable electricity, as well as manufacturing process steam used from non-recyclable municipal waste with a carbon capture utilization system. Eastman's goals for mitigating climate change are priority sustainability targets that include not only deep decarbonization reductions for scope 1 and 2, but also scope 3 emission reductions to meet climate neutrality across our value chain.

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

Other, please specify

Eastman's internal carbon price is based on the "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" scenario of the "World Energy Outlook 2021," published by the International Energy Agency.

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive low-carbon investment
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Eastman's internal carbon price (ICP) is a time-based series. Between the present date and 2030, the ICP is set at the "Net Zero Emissions by 2050" scenario value of \$130 USD per tonne CO₂ equivalent. Between 2031 and 2040, the ICP will increase linearly on a trajectory to the 2040 scenario value of \$205 USD per tonne CO₂ equivalent. This increase will be \$7.50 USD per tonne per year, or 5.8% of the initial value of \$130 USD per tonne. The value from 2040 onward is fixed at that same final value of \$205 USD per tonne CO₂ equivalent.

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

130

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

130

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

Eastman applies its internal carbon price to capital investment decisions above \$1 million USD for growth projects or \$5 million USD for business support projects.

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

Eastman uses ICP for financial analysis on business and investment decisions. Large capital projects are evaluated for GHG emissions by Eastman's Worldwide Engineering & Construction (WWE&C) group and Global Sustainability & Decarbonization organizations. Eastman's Investment Decision Model incorporates the ICP to stress test capital decisions to encourage investments in low-carbon technologies and product solutions, change internal behavior as well as prepare for emerging regulation and/or more stringent carbon pricing regulations.

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 other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

75

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

69

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

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The rationale for the coverage of our engagement is to focus on areas of highest direct spend first (excluding energy, internal, supply, toll conversions and exchanges etc.) then expanding to the very fragmented 'tail' of smaller spend to establish a baseline to continue to expand our systemic approach to assessing our suppliers. The intent is to engage with lower scoring suppliers to help drive improvements. Our engagement currently covers 75% of Direct raw material suppliers with 2022 spend >\$1M and 69% of Direct raw material spend with suppliers of 2022 spend >\$1M. The Indirect supplier base is extremely fragmented, but efforts are progressing to also assess this supplier base. Suppliers are selected based on the significance or impact the supplier has on Eastman business results. This can be measured in some cases by total spend with the supplier. In other cases, although the spend is small, the impact to revenue can be large.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Eastman is measuring the success of our engagement in the following four ways, with the thresholds of success defined as an increase in the number of assessments completed by our suppliers, improved scores on our suppliers' EcoVadis assessments each year, and 3rd party conducted supplier audits using the Together for Sustainability (TfS) methodology. Positive outcome 1: In 2022, Eastman increased the number of its Direct and Indirect suppliers that had a valid (< 3 years old) Ecovadis assessment from 544 suppliers to 704 suppliers (296 in 2019) . Positive outcome 2: In 2022, 462 suppliers (411 in 2021) completed new assessments or completed reassessments. (Positive outcome 3: Another outcome achieved from our engagement strategy is the improvement in overall EcoVadis scores earned Of those suppliers who performed a reassessment in 2022, 68% achieved an improvement in their overall Ecovadis Score, which was an increase from the 66% achieved in 2021, 55% in 2020 and 52% achieved in 2019. Positive outcome 4: In 2022 Eastman completed 6 on-site, 3rd party conducted supplier audits, using the Together for Sustainability (TfS) methodology.

Comment

Eastman is a member of the Together for Sustainability Initiative (TfS), the chemical industry initiative for Sustainable Supply Chains. TfS is a member-driven initiative founded in 2011 by six major chemical companies. Membership of the cooperative has now grown to 47 members, including Eastman as the first U.S. chemical industry member. TfS develops and implements a global supplier engagement program to assess, audit and improve sustainability practices within the supply chain of the chemical industry. Under this initiative, Eastman collects information from suppliers by requesting suppliers to complete an Ecovadis sustainability assessment, which has four elements: Environmental, Labor and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement. The Environmental element assessment includes questions about the supplier's climate

impact and provides a score which can be benchmarked. The TfS initiative also coordinates 3rd party audits of the responses to the assessments when needed. One of the guiding principles of TfS is data sharing between the members - an assessment or audit for one member is an assessment or audit for all. In 2021, TfS began a new initiative to develop a standard methodology for suppliers to calculate their individual product GHG impact so that the TfS members could then calculate their overall scope 3 emissions using a standard and so directly comparable framework. In 2022, TfS launched the Product Carbon Footprint Guideline for calculation for chemical materials which will enable suppliers and corporations to produce and later share high-quality carbon footprint data. TfS also kicked off a pilot of an IT solution, a platform that enables TfS members and suppliers to safely share upstream product carbon footprint. It will make it easier for business to conduct cross-industry comparisons and compile and manage their emissions across all three scopes. The pilot is expected to be completed early 2024.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

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

% of customers by number

100

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

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

SCOPE OF ENGAGEMENT Customer relationships are key to our focus on improving the sustainability profile of our product portfolio through innovation. By applying our climate expertise, including product LCAs, in our engagements with customers, we have developed a deep understanding of how our materials perform in our customers' products and across the value chain. To increase transparency on the carbon footprint of our products for our customers, we have conducted LCAs for approximately 80% of our product portfolio. We share our LCA information with customers in our business discussions with customers directly, in response to customer requests, and on our website. For

some certifications, we will educate even our customers on how to obtain those certifications themselves. Outside of certification, we do a great deal of proactive knowledge sharing with industry via education session to our strategic customers (value chain partners, brand owners) or presentation (online/offline) to broader audience in seminar/conference/panel discussion. RATIONALE FOR COVERAGE/SIZE OF ENGAGEMENT. We consider our coverage to be 100% as we consider LCAs and other sustainability certifications to be relevant to nearly our entire customer base as demand continues to increase for sustainable product offerings.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

IMPACT OF ENGAGEMENT. Our product LCAs and sharing of results positions Eastman as a company committed to managing and reducing emissions. This allows us to develop deeper engagement and shared alignment with customers who value this commitment. For example, we have a team dedicated to educating customers of ISCC PLUS certified products on how to obtain ISCC PLUS certification. We use ISCC PLUS to certify our mass balance allocation of recycled content from our CRT and PRT technologies. Recycled content from these technologies results in an improved GWP value compared to the same products that are not allocated recycled content. This expedites the entire value chain's ability to maintain ISCC PLUS certification. MEASURES OF SUCCESS In addition to LCAs for the majority of our product portfolio, Eastman has dedicated to aligning 100% of growth R&D spend with sustainable macro trends by 2030. We measure success of our products aligned with our new business revenue from innovation, which is aligned with sustainable macrotrends such as climate mitigation. We also measure success by number of customers who have received IPCC Plus certifications with our support. THRESHOLD FOR SUCCESS Our primary threshold of success is new business revenue from innovation, and in 2022, we closed more than \$550 million of new business revenue from innovation. Our second threshold of success is increasing the number of customers with IPCC Plus certifications year over year. Over 100 customers have received IPCC Plus certifications with our support over the past few years, which is a tangible result of our engagement with customers with impacts throughout the value chain.

C12.1d

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

Eastman views our value chain partners as key partners that enable us to be successful and fulfill our purpose of enhancing the quality of life in a material way. We select partners who align with our core values of sustainability, safety and wellness, honesty and integrity, and inclusion and diversity.

As a member of the American Chemistry Council (ACC), Eastman encourages and supports logistics providers in becoming Responsible Care® Partners. For more than 25 years, Responsible Care® Partners have worked hand-in-hand with ACC members to promote continual environmental,

health, safety and security performance improvements throughout the chemical industry supply chain. Eastman is striving to collaborate with suppliers through strategic relationship management teams, performance metric reviews, and innovation discussions to surface and vet sustainable solutions for our logistics needs.

The Global Supply Chain at Eastman partners with our logistics providers to actively look for solutions that can improve our carbon footprint and reduce accidental releases of material. Our suppliers are always looking for ways to implement sustainable solutions such as upgrading to new trucks and maximizing the miles per gallon realized over mountainous terrain. Many of our logistics partners are members of SmartWay®, which encourages fuel savings and reduced emissions through a variety of sustainable strategies, such as wind deflectors, idle reduction equipment and speed control.

We believe companies should lead by example, not only by making improvements and innovating within their own gates, but by also supporting sound public policies and actively participating in partnerships that address the threats of climate change holistically. Eastman also engages with other partners in the value chain through membership in, support for, and participation in organizations that are involved in climate-related activities. Eastman's engagements with these partners are considered successful when together we make meaningful progress in the policy changes, infrastructure creation and collaboration needed to address climate change and the plastic waste crisis.

***For example, Eastman's chief sustainability officer currently serves on the American Chemistry Council's Sustainability Council and Circularity Working Group to help facilitate collective action and collaborations to address stakeholder expectations and sustainability challenges. Among other things, the committee is focusing on climate to support reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in our industry. The committee is also focused on the value chain and circularity to support a more circular economy through resource efficiency improvements and the development of systems and approaches that increase the lifespan and value of materials through reuse, recycling and recovery.

***In 2021, Eastman joined the Center for Climate & Energy Solutions ("C2ES") as a member of its Business Environmental Leadership Council (BELC). BELC includes the top companies in the power, manufacturing, transportation, high-tech, oil and gas, finance, and other sectors and is the largest U.S.-based group of companies devoted solely to addressing climate change.

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

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

Our suppliers are expected to comply with Eastman's Third Party Code of Conduct, which states that providers must be committed to reducing their environmental impact by: (a) obtaining and complying with all required environmental permits, licenses, information registrations, and restrictions; (b) ensuring safe handling, movement, storage, recycling, reuse, and management of waste, air emissions, and wastewater discharges; and (c) preventing and mitigating accidental spills and releases to the environment. Providers should endeavor to reduce or eliminate waste of all types, including water and energy. We monitor compliance with this climate-related requirement through Ecovadis self-assessments completed by our suppliers.

% 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

69

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

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

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities 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?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Eastman Climate Policy

 EMNClimatePolicy.pdf

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

Eastman's chief sustainability officer chairs the company's Sustainability Council which is responsible for Eastman's overall climate change strategy. This council, which includes Eastman's Chief Legal Officer who is responsible for government affairs among other areas of the company, reviewed and approved Eastman's public commitments and position on climate change. This ensures that Eastman's engagement activities are consistent with our overall climate change strategy.

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

Eastman is engaged on several circular economy-related proposals on both the federal and state levels in the United States as well as in Europe. Eastman believes we should reduce, reuse, and recycle and that, specifically, we can play a role in solving the waste plastic and climate change crises through our material-to-material recycling technologies.

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

Low-carbon products and services

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

Circular economy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

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

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Eastman believes in an inclusive suite of definitions that allows for material-to-material molecular recycling technologies and mass balance accounting for purposes of recycled content. Further, Eastman is committed to operating molecular recycling technologies that have a preferred sustainability footprint compared to heritage manufacturing processes and is cognizant of their effects on disadvantaged communities.

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

Exceptions exist where definitions of recycling may not include material-to-material molecular recycling technologies and mass balance accounting for recycled content.

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

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

Proposed SEC Climate Disclosure Rule

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Eastman supports more transparent and comparable climate-related disclosures, and participated through trade associations in providing feedback on the proposal during the public comment period.

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

Exceptions exist where requirements are not feasible for companies like Eastman to comply. Eastman supports comparable climate-related disclosures with a flexible, materiality-driven framework, an appropriate scope, and reasonable timelines.

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

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

American Chemistry Council

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

The ACC advocates for chemical-based products and technologies that address climate change in applications such as renewable energy sources, electric and high-efficiency vehicles and building materials that reduce energy consumption. ACC supports the chemical industry and its scientists who are developing new emission reduction technologies and clean energy alternatives to safeguard the environment and people around the world. ACC supports legislative proposals to improve energy efficiency and/or promote the increased use of materials that enable renewable energy, energy efficiency, etc. ACC generally opposes regulatory approaches that it believes will impose significant costs on the chemical industry.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

Trade association

Business Roundtable

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

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

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

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

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

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

Trade association

Other, please specify

Center for Climate & Energy Solutions ("C2ES")

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

The Center for Climate & Energy Solutions or "C2ES" is the successor of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Eastman is a member of the C2ES Business Environmental Leadership Council (BELC). BELC includes the top companies in the power, manufacturing, transportation, high-tech, oil and gas, finance, and other sectors and is the largest U.S.-based group of companies devoted solely to addressing climate change. C2ES's climate position is to advance strong policy and ambitious action to: reduce greenhouse gas emissions; promote and accelerate the clean energy transition; strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate impacts; and facilitate the necessary financial investments to do so. It believes a range of solutions, including market-based approaches and other complementary policies will be critical to achieve each of these goals. Further, C2ES believes a sound climate strategy must reflect the urgent need for ambitious action. Solutions developed through inclusive stakeholder engagement, informed by the latest science focused on the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement,

which are equitable and just leaving no one behind, and which create good jobs, are essential to ensure a strong, sustainable domestic and global economy.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Center for Climate & Energy Solutions ("C2ES")

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

35,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The funding supports Eastman's membership in C2ES's Business Environmental Leadership Council (BELC) and facilitates the organization's climate position. Its position is to advance strong policy and ambitious action to: reduce greenhouse gas emissions; promote and accelerate the clean energy transition; strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate impacts; and facilitate the necessary financial investments to do so. It believes a range of solutions, including market-based approaches and other complementary policies will be critical to achieve each of these goals.

Have you evaluated whether this funding 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

 emn-2022-annual-report (1).pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 5, 8, 38

Content elements

Governance

Risks & opportunities

Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

 eastman-sr-2022-gri.pdf

 eastman-sr-2022-tcfd.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 5, 22-40 in Sustainability Report: <https://www.eastman.com/content/dam/eastman/corporate/en/media-center/resources/eastman-sustainability-report-2022.pdf>

Page 13 of the attached 2022 GRI Index and the entirety of the attached 2022 TCFD Index.

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Eastman's 2022 Sustainability Report is linked in the page/section reference as the file was too large to attach. Attached is our 2022 TCFD Index and GRI Index, which also contain information about Eastman's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance.

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) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	Eastman uses ISCC PLUS to certify our mass balance systems for six manufacturing sites. Eastman is a member of the ISCC Association, has representation on the ISCC Association Board, and co-chairs the 'Circular Economy and Bioeconomy' technical stakeholder committee. Eastman signed as an official supporter of TCFD in 2018, has monitored the development and adoption of the TCFD framework recommendations, and uses them as a guide to assess climate-related risks and opportunities. Eastman is a proud participant of UN Global Compact, a strategic policy initiative that provides collaborative solutions to the most fundamental challenges facing both business and society. Participants agree to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted principles of UNGC in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. We commit to reporting our Communication on Progress (COP) as an integral component of our sustainability report, describing our efforts to implement the 10 principles. We support public accountability and transparency as demonstrated in the publication of our corporate sustainability report each year

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

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

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

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?
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

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	

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		

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.

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	Executive Vice President, Manufacturing and Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)