C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Cabot Corporation (NYSE: CBT) is a leading global specialty chemicals and performance materials company headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, USA with revenues in our fiscal year 2022 of $4.3 billion US Dollars and in the calendar year 2022 of $4.3 billion US Dollars. Cabot Corporation has been providing innovative performance solutions to customers since 1882. Our materials innovation, manufacturing capabilities, commercial strength, global footprint, and commitment to safety and sustainability have enabled us to garner market-leading positions and deliver sustainable shareholder value. We are committed to bringing the power of innovative chemistry to our customers to help solve many of the sustainability challenges facing our world. Our principal products are reinforcing and specialty carbons (carbon black), specialty compounds, battery materials fumed metal oxides, inkjet colorants, and aerogel.

Our business is organized into two reportable segments: Reinforcement Materials and Performance Chemicals. A third business segment, Purifications Solutions, which produces activated carbons was divested in early 2022. Our operations span the globe, with approximately 4,300 employees working at 37 sites in over 20 countries, with global headquarters in Boston, MA, USA. We have research and development capabilities at 7 locations and sales and administrative staff in over 20 locations around the globe. These operating figures reflect the divestiture of the Purification Solutions business in early 2022 and the acquisition of Tokai Carbon (Tianjin B), a carbon black manufacturing facility in Tianjin, China. Performance data (including revenue) reported in this 2023 CDP response covers our CY2022 portfolio which excludes Purification Solutions business and includes the Tianjin B facility acquisition.

Operations numbers for the 2021 CDP response prior to the stated divestiture and acquisition were 45 manufacturing sites, research and development capabilities at 8 locations, and sales and administrative staff in 25 locations in over 20 countries.

In 2022 98.5% of our scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were associated with the production of carbon black which uses carbon rich feedstocks to produce a 98% carbon product. Scope 2 emissions associated with the production of carbon black represent 74.2% of our total with 19.4% of scope 2 emissions being associated with fumed metal oxide production and 6.4% being associated with our other operations. Carbon black production requires the management of exhaust gas from the process. Our most common method for controlling these gases is through combustion, which produces useable energy as a by-product. Currently, thirteen out of twenty carbon black manufacturing sites have energy centers, which allow us to utilize these gases through some form of energy co-generation, such as the export or reuse of steam, gas or electricity.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, we introduced our ‘Creating for Tomorrow’ strategy which focuses on a new phase of growth and breakout value creation by leveraging our strengths to lead in performance and sustainability today and into the future. Our focus is on driving advantaged growth, delivering innovative chemistry to address our customer’s most pressing application challenges, and relentlessly pursuing continuous improvement in everything that we do. Sustainability is central to our ‘Creating for Tomorrow’ strategy, and this past year has been about evolving and further integrating our sustainability agenda into our business processes. We recognize that the way we do business and the actions we take are important for the future strength of Cabot and we are committed to continued leadership in this respect. As a company, we have long been focused on reducing our environmental impact and this commitment is reflected in our 2025 sustainability goals, which include goals to increase our energy export ratio and to reduce GHG emissions. While our focus is on achievement of our 2025 goals as a foundation for long-term progress, we strive to continue to elevate our aspirations. To this end, we previously announced our ambition to achieve net zero emissions globally by 2050 in support of the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Cabot continues to support CDP’s efforts to promote measurement, management, reporting and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Cabot recently released its 2023 Sustainability Report reporting 2022 calendar year performance. In addition to our annual sustainability report, Cabot views the opportunity to report to CDP as a key mechanism to report our progress as it relates to climate change and water security issues. We invite you to review our complete sustainability performance as presented on our website and in our current Sustainability Report which can be found at https://www.cabotcorp.com/sustainability.

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
Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Argentina
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Czechia
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Latvia
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Republic of Korea
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
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.
Operational control

C-CH0.7

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

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Bulk inorganic chemicals
Carbon black

Other chemicals
Specialty chemicals
Other, please specify (In 2022, Cabot operated for the entire year in Masterbatch polymers, Fumed metal oxides, and Elastomer composites. The scope of this report excludes the activated carbon business divested in March 2022.)

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	CBT
Yes, a CUSIP number	127055101

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
Board Chair	Our Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of our strategy. In doing so, the Board seeks to provide leadership as the Company navigates critical issues, including matters related to climate change, biodiversity, water security, diversity, equity and inclusion, a changing regulatory climate, and the evolving nature of information security and cybersecurity threats. Our Board has ultimate responsibility for risk oversight and oversees our corporate strategy, business development, capital structure and management of country-specific risks. This includes business continuity risks, including climate-related risks, if identified as having a material impact on our business, strategy, or operations. In May 2023, the Board adopted the Company's SHE and Sustainability Commitment which reflects the Company's values and aspirations in these areas.
Board-level committee	Each Board Committee also has responsibility for risk oversight within their areas of responsibility and expertise. The SHE&S Committee assists the full Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility by reviewing the effectiveness of our safety, health, environment, and sustainability ("SHE&S") programs and initiatives, including our Environment Social and Governance (ESG) program and overseeing matters related to ES&S stewardship and sustainability of our products and manufacturing processes. The SHE&S Committee also focuses on issues relating to climate change, technological innovation, and the evolving regulatory landscape that affect our manufacturing operations.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is responsible for: • Review and approval of ESG/sustainability strategy and near, medium and long-term goals, which includes climate strategy and goals. • Establishing and providing oversight of Cabot's ESG governance structure, which includes climate governance. • Defining scope and providing oversight of the Environment, Social and Governance Committees including overseeing governance of Cabot's climate program. • Reviewing and approving annual plans developed by the ESG Committees, including the climate program. • Reviewing and supporting investments and resource deployment for ESG activities, including those for Cabot's climate program. • Prioritizing work and resolving conflict associated with ESG activities and committee objectives, including climate objectives. • Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the committees. • Monitoring performance, providing feedback and ensuring objectives are met. • Undertaking Bi-annual Steering Committee meetings with report out by each Committee Chair • Providing regular status updates to Cabot Board of Directors through the SHE&S committee.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	With respect to Board oversight of ESG matters in general, rather than concentrating oversight of all ESG initiatives into any one Committee, the Board takes the approach that certain matters are most appropriately overseen by the Board as a whole and, for other topics, the most appropriate Committee should maintain oversight. Our Board of Directors has six scheduled Board meetings to review and discuss Cabot's performance and prospects, with calls and communications between meetings as appropriate. The Board interacts directly with the Management Executive Committee during its meetings. The Board typically dedicates one multi-day meeting a year to a discussion of longer-term strategic issues.. During fiscal 2022, the Board met six times and acted by written consent once. There was a specific Board level discussion on climate related matters in September 2022. A significant portion of the Board's oversight responsibility is carried out through its four operating committees. Each Committee meets periodically throughout the year, reports its actions to the Board, receives reports from senior management, annually evaluates its performance and can retain outside advisors. Each Committee's meeting materials are available for review by all directors.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	SHE&S Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility by reviewing the effectiveness of our safety, health, environment, and sustainability ("SHE&S") programs and initiatives and overseeing matters related to stewardship and sustainability of our products and manufacturing processes. The Committee also focuses on issues around climate change, technological innovation, and the evolving regulatory landscape that affect our manufacturing operations. The SHE&S Committee meets four times per year and reviews aspects of Cabot's safety, health, environmental and sustainability performance, process safety, security, product registrations and toxicology , community engagement and governmental affairs. In particular, the Committee reviews the following: Cabot's environmental reserve and risk management and remediation programs; environmental and safety audit programs, risk assessments, performance metrics and progress against such metrics; and management processes related to our safety, health, environment, and sustainability programs. During fiscal 2022, particular areas of Committee focus included the Company's corporate sustainability priorities, including alternative approaches to achieving the Company's net zero ambition; the Company's SHE&S audit program, process safety management programs, planned and anticipated significant environmental-related capital expenditures, environmental remediation activities, as well as the Company's ratings on third-party ESG-related assessments.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Cabot's Governance Committee strives to maintain an engaged, highly skilled, independent board with broad and diverse experience and viewpoints that is committed to representing the interests of our stakeholders. Board candidates as well as nominees for re-election are evaluated in the context of the current composition of the Board of Directors and in relation to the Board's current and anticipated requirements. We expect our directors and any candidate or nominee to have integrity and to demonstrate high ethical standards. The Committee also considers a wide range of factors when assessing director qualifications, including ensuring an experienced, qualified Board with expertise in areas relevant to Cabot, including sustainability and climate related issues. The Committee seeks directors who have held significant leadership positions and can bring to the Board specific types of experience relevant to Cabot. It is the Board's policy that the Board as a whole reflect a range of talents, skills and expertise. The SHE&S Committee, it's Chair, and members of the Board has competence to review aspects of Cabot's safety, health, environmental and sustainability performance, process safety, security, product toxicology and registrations, community engagement and governmental affairs. In particular, the Committee reviews the following: • Cabot's environmental reserve and risk management and remediation programs. • Environmental and safety audit programs, risk assessments, performance metrics and performance against such metrics. • Management processes related to our safety, health, environment and sustainability programs. During fiscal 2022, particular areas of Committee focus included the Company's corporate sustainability priorities, key topics for external engagement, status of 2025 sustainability goals and technical innovations that are important to the company's ambition to achieve net zero by 2050.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

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

Please explain
Cabot's CEO is a member of Cabot's Board of Directors and chairs our management ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is responsible for:
• Review and approval of ESG/sustainability strategy and near, medium and long-term goals, which includes climate strategy and goals.
• Establishing and providing oversight of Cabot's ESG governance structure, which includes climate governance.
• Defining scope and providing oversight of the Environment, Social and Governance Committees including overseeing governance of Cabot's climate program.
• Reviewing and approving annual plans from the ESG Committees, including the climate program.
• Reviewing and supporting investments and resource deployment for ESG activities, including those for Cabot's climate program.
• Prioritizing work and resolving challenges associated with ESG activities and committee objectives, including climate objectives.
• Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the committees.
• Monitoring performance, providing feedback and intervening to ensure objectives are met.
• Undertaking Bi-annual Steering Committee meetings with report out by each Committee Chair
• Providing regular status updates to Cabot Board of Directors through the SHE&S committee, which meets four times a year.
Cabot's CEO also heads Cabot's Management Executive Committee. The Management Executive Committee is comprised of the Senior Executives of the business segments, the geographic regions, and the principal functions and together they manage:
● annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
● major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
● climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
● climate-related employee incentives
● The integration of climate-related issues into the strategy
● Climate-related scenario analysis
● Setting climate-related corporate targets
● Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
● Public policy engagement that may impact the climate
● Value chain engagement on climate-related issues
● Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
● Managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
The Chief Sustainability Officer and Senior Vice President of SH&E reports to Cabot's President and CEO and is responsible for technical direction and guidance for all matters related to SHE&S performance, climate-related issues, and is a member of Cabot's Management Executive Committee. The Management Executive Committee is

comprised of the Senior Executives of the business segments, the geographic regions, and the principal functions and together they manage:
- Annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Climate-related employee incentives
- The integration of climate-related issues into the strategy
- Climate-related scenario analysis
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Public policy engagement that may impact the climate
- Value chain engagement on climate-related issues
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Cabot's CSO also chairs our Environment Committee which includes the Climate Subcommittee. The Environment Committee is responsible for:
• Defining scope and provide oversight of the Environmental, Climate and Commercial subcommittees.
• Quarterly committee meetings with status report by each subcommittee leader.
• Resolving challenges and prioritizing work related to key activities and investments for each subcommittee.
• Review and approval of annual goal action plans and subcommittee initiatives.
• Providing oversight and guidance to the subcommittees regarding goal action plans.
• Providing recommendations to the ESG Steering Team Committee related to activities, priorities and resources necessary to meet subcommittees objectives.
• Ensuring cross functional and business segment commitment and engagement in the subcommittees.
• Monitoring performance, providing feedback and intervening to ensure objectives are met.

The SH&E SVP and CSO reports out to the SHE&S Committee of the Board of Directors at least quarterly on environmental issues, including climate issues.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Cabot Executive Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
Along with the Chief Sustainability Officer and Senior Vice President of SH&E the Cabot Executive Committee reports to Cabot's President and CEO. The Management Executive Committee includes the Senior Executives of the business segments, the geographic regions, and the principal functions and together they manage:
- Annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Climate-related employee incentives
- The integration of climate-related issues into the strategy
- Climate-related scenario analysis
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Public policy engagement that may impact the climate
- Value chain engagement on climate-related issues
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

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	Cabot provides employees with Short Term Incentives (STI) to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid under the STI scheme vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. Staff responsible for climate related issues will have climate related objectives and performance against these will influence STI award.

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
Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Cabot provides employees with Short Term Incentives (STI) to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid under the STI scheme vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. The Senior Sustainability Program Manager has climate related objectives and performance against these will influence STI award.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The short-term incentive scheme is one tool to motivate achievement of company objectives.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Internal company award

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Excellence in sustainability addressing climate related issues)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Each year Cabot offers Awards for Excellence (AFE) in various categories. The AFE recognize the remarkable impact of teams and individuals in driving Cabot's success through execution of our strategy, while embracing our values and culture. The AFE have a rich history and have consistently been a source of pride and tradition. These awards represent the highest honor in our company and are an opportunity to celebrate the outstanding achievements of our colleagues throughout Cabot. Each year a team or individual is recognized for Excellence in Sustainability which includes supporting our Climate Program. In 2022 AFE the Award was presented to the South America Regional Office in São Paulo for achieving certified carbon neutrality.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Awards for Excellence sustainability award recognizes outstanding performance in sustainability and inspires our teams to further our sustainability program.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Cabot provides employees with Short Term Incentives (STI) to encourage and reward contribution to the business. Bonuses paid under the STI scheme vary from year to year and are based on both individual and company performance against stated objectives. The Chief Sustainability Officer has climate related objectives and performance against these will influence STI award.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The short-term incentive scheme is one tool to motivate achievement of company objectives

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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	1	3	While the short-, mid-, and long-term timelines are not explicitly defined as part of Cabot's Enterprise Risk Management process, they generally follow evaluations over 1-3, 3-10, and 10-30 year horizons, respectively. The TCFD climate scenario analysis process also follows these same time horizons.
Medium-term	3	10	While the short-, mid-, and long-term timelines are not explicitly defined as part of the ERM management process, they generally follow evaluations over 1-3, 3-10, and 10-30 year horizons, respectively. The TCFD climate scenario analysis process follows these time horizons.
Long-term	10	30	While the short-, mid-, and long-term timelines are not explicitly defined as part of the ERM management process, they generally follow evaluations over 1-3, 3-10, and 10-30 year horizons, respectively. The TCFD climate scenario analysis process follows these time horizons.

C2.1b

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

Cabot defines substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as those items, including climate-related risks, that change a material trend or would otherwise materially influence how a shareholder views the financial results or prospects of a business segment or Cabot.

Cabot aligns to the standard definition of materiality under the federal securities laws which is a fact that would have been viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information made available.

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
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Cabot has a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program which includes considerations for risks related to climate change. For physical risks, such as severe weather, we evaluate those facilities that may be subject to this risk based on location and the potential frequency and severity of such weather events that may impact Cabot facilities. Transitional risks and opportunities, such as changing regulatory requirements, changes in markets, technology, and supply chain, as well as reputational risks and opportunities, are evaluated based on our knowledge of emerging regulations, marketing and technology trends, competitor and customer actions, and changes to the supply chain.

While the short-, mid-, and long-term timelines are not explicitly defined as part of this program, they generally follow evaluations over 1-3, 3-10, and 10-30 year horizons, respectively. Risks are identified, assessed and prioritized relative to one another in terms of their likelihood and severity, and response, mitigation, and contingency plans for each risk are developed by the members of the Management Executive Committee and presented formally to the Board of Directors as a whole annually. As part of the ERM process, the Management Executive Committee delegates responsibility for tracking and monitoring each risk to one or more members of the Management Executive Committee.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Every three years or more

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
In addition to a multi-disciplinary company-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, Cabot also has aligned with the recommendations for the Task Force for Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). In 2021, Cabot performed an in-depth analysis under different climate scenarios (at a minimum RCP 2.6 and RCP 6.0) to assess the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities to our business. For physical risks, such as severe weather, we evaluate those facilities that may be subject to this risk based on location and the potential frequency and severity of such weather events that may impact Cabot facilities. Transitional risks and opportunities, such as changing regulatory requirements, changes in markets, technology, and supply chain, as well as reputational risks and opportunities, are evaluated based on our knowledge of emerging regulations, marketing and technology trends, competitor and customer actions, and changes to the supply chain. The potential impact of these transitional risks and opportunities on the organization are evaluated under the selected climate scenarios.

An overview of the process and the results of the prioritized risk ranking were reviewed by the Management Executive Committee and then presented to the Board of Directors as a whole and the SHE&S Committee of the Board of Directors. The results of this analysis were used to inform and/or update our short-, mid- and longer-term corporate climate strategies. The results of this analysis were also incorporated into specific aspects of the ERM program. It is anticipated that the climate scenario analysis will be reviewed annually and updated as needed.

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	Rationale for relevance : Cabot Corporation is a leading global specialty chemicals and performance materials company organized into two operating segments: Reinforcement Materials and Performance Chemicals. In 2022, Cabot operated, 37 sites in over 20 countries, with global headquarters in Boston, MA, USA. We have research and development capabilities at 7 locations and sales and administrative staff in over 20 locations around the globe. Our operations are subject to extensive federal, state, local, and foreign laws, regulations, rules, and ordinances relating to safety, health, and environmental matters ("SH&E Requirements"). The SH&E requirements to which our operations are subject include requirements to obtain and comply with various environmental-related permits for constructing any new facilities and operating all of our existing facilities and for product registrations. Some of our facilities are in regions and/or countries that require greenhouse gas reporting and are subject to GHG emissions trading and/or tax programs. Environmental regulations and restrictions that affect the carbon black industry impose constraints on our operations and could threaten our competitive position and increase our operating costs, which may adversely impact our business and results of operations.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: Concerns about the relationship between greenhouse gases and global climate change, and an increased focus on carbon neutrality, may result in additional regulations on both national and supranational levels, to monitor, regulate, control and tax emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Environmental agencies worldwide are increasingly implementing regulations and other requirements which drive GHG emissions reduction and enforce more restrictive air emission limits globally, particularly as they relate to nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and particulate matter emissions. Further GHG and air emission regulations may be adopted in the future in regions and countries where we operate, which could have an impact on our operations. Increasing regulatory programs associated with emissions and concerns regarding climate change are expected to increase our capital and operational costs in the future. We expect complying with future regulations and other regulatory and tax changes being proposed in regions where we operate, if approved, will require us to incur additional costs for compliance, capital improvements or limit our current or planned operations. We may not be able to offset the effects of these compliance costs through price increases. Our ability to implement price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the segment served. Such increases may not be accepted by our customers, may not be sufficient to compensate for increased regulatory costs or may decrease demand for our products and our volume of sales. This CDP response assumes that these costs will be offset by price increases.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: Technology is extremely relevant to Cabot's ability to address risks as well as identified technology opportunities related to climate change. Considering the nature of our business involves industrial manufacturing, we monitor regulatory changes in the regions where we operate to ensure compliance and reduce our environmental footprint. Cabot monitors opportunities to maximize product yields and implement operational improvements in the manufacturing process to optimize production technologies as well as improve energy efficiencies. Some of our facilities capture energy from process gases which results in both direct and indirect emission reduction and economic benefits. It is also critical for Cabot to be aware of evolving technologies that may be developed in other industries that are relevant to our operations as well as future technology trends that we may adopt to help manage climate-related risks. For example, we are actively engaging on issues and opportunities associated with advanced technologies for emission reductions including but not limited to carbon capture, utilization and/or storage (CCU/S) technologies as well as technologies to support circularity including the use of recycled raw materials, reuse and recycling of off-quality products, beneficial reuse of waste materials, and efficient use of resources such as water.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: As a public company, legal risks, including potential regulatory issues, claims and/or litigation, are closely monitored and managed with respect to ensuring transparent and consistent disclosure and information are available for shareholders including such matters that may be relevant and related to climate change.
Market	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: Cabot designs, manufactures, and sells materials that deliver performance in a broad range of customer applications. Each business segment addresses market risks individually and works with customers to develop material solutions that help us mutually achieve our sustainability objectives. Our ability to compete successfully depends in part upon our ability to identify, develop and commercialize new and innovative, high value-added products for existing and future customers. Opportunities exist to increase revenue from the sale of more sustainable product offerings. Increased competition from existing or newly developed products that may offer a similar functionality but with an improved environmental footprint that could be substituted for our products may negatively affect demand for our products. In addition, actions by our competitors could impair our ability to maintain or raise prices, successfully enter new markets or maintain or grow our market position. Our manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors that are beyond our control. Our carbon black businesses use a variety of feedstocks as raw material including high sulfur fuel oils, low sulfur fuel oils, coal tar distillates, and ethylene cracker residue, the cost and availability of which vary, based in part on geography. Changes over time in the product mix and volume of refinery-based products could impact the availability and/or cost of traditional carbon black feedstock. The use of lower-carbon feedstock could potentially result in lower yields, potentially higher emissions intensity, and an overall negative impact on revenue. Costs for high carbon content feedstock are expected to increase over time. This CDP response assumes that these costs will be offset by price increases.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: Increased public awareness and adverse publicity about potential impacts on climate change or environmental harm from us or our industry could harm our reputation or otherwise impact the Company adversely. In recent years, investors have also begun to show increased interest in sustainability and climate change as it relates to their investment decisions. Cabot's position on climate change and actions to mitigate the company's contributions to climate change creates opportunities for Cabot to be a leader in sustainability and helps reduce the potential for associated reputational risks. Cabot also recognizes the importance of transparency and continues to extend our commitment to transparency by identifying opportunities to enhance our sustainability disclosures including climate-related disclosures. Cabot's ERM management processes, including climate-related scenario analysis incorporate the evaluation of potential reputational issues that may create risks for continued business growth and regulatory and/or community acceptance.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: Cabot operates facilities in different regions of the world and has a globally connected supply chain that are exposed to natural hazards, such as floods, windstorms, hurricanes, and earthquakes. In addition, extreme weather events present physical risks to existing infrastructure that may become more frequent or more severe due to factors related to climate change. Such events could disrupt our supply of raw materials or otherwise affect production, transportation and delivery of our products or affect demand for our products. We know that climate change may increase the frequency and severity of adverse weather conditions. Cabot has experienced disruptions of the type described in recent years. For example, the severe flooding that occurred in Western Europe in July 2021 caused significant damage to our Specialty Compounds plant in Pepinster, Belgium. Full production, which was temporarily halted, resumed in the second quarter of fiscal 2022. During fiscal 2021, the Company recorded expenses of $17 million for clean-up costs, inventory, and fixed asset impairments and simultaneously recognized a fully offsetting loss recovery from expected insurance proceeds. During fiscal 2022, the Company recorded additional expenses of $6 million, primarily related to additional clean-up costs. Cabot has recognized a fully offsetting loss recovery from expected insurance proceeds as the Company expects insurance proceeds in excess of the total incurred costs and policy deductibles. The flood-related expenses and loss recoveries are both included within Cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in fiscal 2021 and 2022. Cabot has processes to evaluate these risks and potential impacts under various climate scenarios and to take steps to mitigate these impacts including effective contingency planning, emergency response preparation, and business continuity planning for the impacts that these risks may present.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Rationale for relevance: Cabot operates facilities in different regions of the world and has a globally connected supply chain that are exposed to changing weather patterns. Some of these sites have the potential to be impacted by chronic effects of climate change such as changes in rainfall, storm patterns and intensities, significantly changes sea levels, and increasing atmospheric and water temperatures. For example, Cabot's manufacturing operations depend upon a sufficient quantity and quality of water for production purposes. Droughts in certain areas of the world resulting from significant climate shifts could reduce the availability and quality of water to certain manufacturing plants impacting Cabot's manufacturing operations. Understanding the risk of potential impact to the water supplies for our plants is important for Cabot to put plans in place to mitigate such risks. Cabot's risk management processes evaluate water withdrawal and discharge intensity, assess areas classified by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Tool as extremely high or high for baseline water stress, and assess impacts from future water scarcity issues.

C2.3

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

No

C2.3b

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

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	The most likely medium-term to long-term impact of emerging climate related regulation is an increase in costs associated with carbon pricing mechanisms in different geographic regions.. Further the potential impact of climate change and related regulation on our feedstock suppliers and customers is highly uncertain and there can be no assurance that it will not have an adverse effect on the availability over time of our traditional carbon black feedstocks, our customers' businesses and sourcing arrangements, and on our financial condition and results of operations. For instance, lower demand for oil refinery products may reduce the availability and increase the cost of certain of the key raw materials we use. In addition, many of our tire customers have set sustainability goals for the 2030 to 2050 time-period to purchase more sustainable raw materials, including reduced use of fossil-derived materials. The alternative to fossil derived feedstocks may come at an increased cost. Currently we pass cost increases relating to carbon pricing and feedstock on to customers. We are therefore working on the assumption that Cabot will continue this practice with no substantive financial or strategic impact on business. We have identified flooding as an acute physical risk. There is a risk of increased frequency and severity of flooding events that could adversely affect our capacity, operations, logistics operation, and/or health and safety of personnel. In July 2021, the Company's facility in Pepinster, Belgium experienced significant flooding. However, Cabot has recognized a fully offsetting loss recovery from insurance proceeds as the Company expects insurance proceeds exceeding the total incurred costs and policy deductibles. Consequentially the overall impact of the event was not material. Therefore, at this time, despite the Pepinster incident, costs associated with possible flooding events in the near future are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our operations. We have also identified drought as a chronic physical risk in our climate scenario risk assessment. Again, at this time, the costs associated with this risk are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our operations in the near future. Given the above, we consider that such risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business.

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

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Cabot continues to advance Masterbatch formulations containing recycled polymer and reclaimed carbon content which generally have a lower life-cycle climate impact than virgin material formulations. Cabot has demonstrated successful use of recycled plastic, polymers, and reclaimed carbon materials in the production of certain black masterbatches and is working to expand these processes and associated products. This focus on use of recycled material is expected to create additional revenues for the masterbatch business as customers look for products with a lower environmental footprint and that help them meet their own circularity goals.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

6000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our TECHBLAK™ line of products, which utilize polymers containing recycled and / or reclaimed plastic and / or carbon black, was approximately 11% of our masterbatch business in CY22 by volume. This product line is expected to grow by 19% by CY2025 compared with CY22 providing additional annual revenues of approximately $6M.

Cost to realize opportunity

1

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cabot will continue to work with customers to deliver increased use of masterbatch products containing recycled plastics, polymers, and/or post-industrial carbon black or

recycled carbon, through our TECHBLAK™ product line. To enable Cabot to claim the broader sustainability benefits of these products, including the climate impact, we commit to utilize life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies to quantify the circularity efforts and climate benefits. We will therefore be working on cradle-to-gate LCAs for our TECHBLACK™ masterbatch portfolio.

The cost to realize the opportunity is not material and is represented as a nominal $1.

Comment
No additional comment.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Energy is a crucial part of our manufacturing processes. Cabot has a sustainability team within our manufacturing organization that leads manufacturing sustainability efforts. Cabot has committed to export 200% of the amount of energy we import by 2025 and this along with our GHG reduction goals drives our energy efficiency improvement efforts. To achieve our 2025 energy goal, Cabot continues to invest in technology to capture and utilize heat generated from its processes to generate and offset the use of grid-supplied electricity. Cabot is also expanding its supply of energy in the form of steam and electricity from captured heat to offset fossil-fired energy generation. Cabot continues to evaluate new energy-saving process technologies, implement capital programs to improve energy efficiency and develop effective means to capture utilize and export waste heat and energy.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
6000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact figure range is based on the annual benefit of implementing a typical large-scale project to capture, utilize and export energy generated at a Carbon Black production facility.

Cost to realize opportunity
100000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our strategy to realise the opportunity is to complete projects to capture and export energy thus helping our customers to avoid emissions. The cost to realise the opportunity is based on the CAPEX required to complete a typical large-scale project to capture utilize and export heat generated at a Carbon Black production facility.

Beyond this our long-term energy strategy is to continue to identify and implement opportunities to capture utilise and export energy from our processes.

Comment
No further comment.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Our 2023 Safety Health Environment & Sustainability commitment confirms our commitment to the goals established by the Paris Agreement, and our ambition to achieve Net Zero greenhouse gas emission by 2050. We also have a long-standing commitment to reduce scope 1&2 GHG emissions intensity by 2025. In 2022 we reduced GHG emissions intensity by 11% compared to intensity in 2005 and now intend to reduce emissions by a further 5% by 2025. Beyond this we have initiated a project to set interim targets towards our net zero ambition and will develop a strategy to achieve those targets.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6ºC – 2ºC	To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, transition factors were developed for the selected RCP scenarios. Cabot utilized the interactive climate scenario modeling tool: En-ROADS to develop transition levers to get from business as usual (RCP 6.0) down to RCP 2.6. Additionally, sample energy mix by 2050 under one possible RCP 2.6 scenario was created via an En-ROADS simulation to limit warming to 1.5ºC. Socioeconomic trends were identified under the two scenarios - population and GDP. Sample transition scenario parameters - under RCP 2.6/SSP1: Inclusive development and strong, swift collective action on SDGs; major efficiency gains and improving environmental conditions; quick transition to global carbon price and switch to renewable energy. Energy mix ~30% renewables by 2050; 4%/year gains in building and transport efficiency; high public transit use. Carbon price $72/MT by 2040 and $100/MT by 2050.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	3.1ºC - 4ºC	To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, transition factors were developed for the selected RCP scenarios. Cabot utilized the interactive climate scenario modeling tool: En-ROADS to develop transition levers to get from business as usual (RCP 6.0) down to RCP 2.6. Additionally, sample energy mix by 2050 under one possible RCP 2.6 scenario was created via an En-ROADS simulation to limit warming to 1.5ºC. Socioeconomic trends were identified under the two scenarios - population and GDP. Sample transition scenario parameters - under RCP 6.0/SSP2: Income inequality continues to persist and slow global progress in achieving SDGs; continued environmental degradation with some small improvements in efficiency, transition away from fossil fuels is slow and carbon pricing remains fragmented. Energy mix: ~85% fossil fuels in 2050; ~1% per year efficiency gains with limited investment in public transit and efficiency. Carbon price: $0-$25/MT
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, the selected RCP scenario was paired with an SSP scenario (SSP1). A summary of conditions in each SSP model were documented as a part of the analysis. The conditions within the SSP model drove the qualitative scenario analysis. Summary of SSP1 narrative: "The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity." Developed by National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) in Japan. Scientific basis: Fujino et al. 2006 Hijoka et al. 2008, Scenario type: Aligned with Paris Agreement, ambitious reduction of GHG emissions. Predicted temperature change 2C warming limit/1.5C aim. Timeframe: historical emissions through 2014, model ends at 2100. Greenhouse gas emissions trend: emissions would peak around 2020s then decline on a linear path and become net negative before 2100. Associated physical impacts: ~0.5 m (1.64 ft) sea level rise this century, ~8% reduction in access to freshwater, decrease in global production of stable crops like wheat and maize, ~9-31% plant and animal species committed to extinction.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 6.0	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	To create a robust scenario narrative for Cabot's qualitative analysis, the selected RCP scenario was paired with an SSP scenario (SSP2). The conditions within the SSP model drove the qualitative scenario analysis. A summary of conditions in each SSP model were documented as a part of the analysis. Summary of SSP1 narrative: "The world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. Global and national institutions work toward but make slow progress in achieving sustainable development goals. Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and overall, the intensity of resource and energy use declines. Global population growth is moderate and levels off in the second half of the century. Income inequality persists or improves only slowly and challenges to reducing vulnerability to societal and environmental changes remain." Developed by PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. Scientific basis: Smith and Wigley 2006, Clark et al. 2007, Wise et al. 2009, Scenario type: High to intermediate emissions scenario. Predicted temperature change 2C to 3.7C warming expected. Timeframe: historical emissions through 2014, model ends at 2100. Greenhouse gas emissions trend: emissions would peak around 2060 then decline through the rest of the century. Associated physical impacts: ~1 m (3.28 ft) sea level rise this century, ~20% reduction in access to freshwater, four times the wildfire damage compared to +1-2C, Hurricanes increase in severity, ~8% increase in global proportion of land under drought, ~20-50% plant and animal species committed to extinction.

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

Focal Question 1: Carbon dioxide is emitted from Cabot's manufacturing operations, specifically its carbon black manufacturing processes. What additional or new regulations on both the national and subnational levels, to monitor, regulate, control and tax emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are likely to occur? What is the potential scope and timing of such regulations? What is the potential impact on the business segments likely to be affected? How do these impacts potentially change depending on the climate scenario analysed?

Focal Question 2: Cabot operates in a highly competitive marketplace. With increased focus on climate change and carbon neutrality, what potential climate-related market or technology changes could occur that may negatively affect demand for our products? What actions by our competitors could impair our ability to maintain or raise prices, successfully enter new markets, or maintain or grow our market position? Under what conditions could such market and/or technology changes occur and what is the potential scope and timing of such changes? How do these impacts potentially change depending on the climate scenario analysed?

Focal Question 3: What business opportunities could be created as a result of the increased focus on climate change and carbon neutrality? What potential climate-related market opportunities that may positively affect demand for our existing or new products could be created? What potential technology opportunities could be created? How do these impacts potentially change depending on the climate scenario analysed?

Focal Question #4: Our manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials which are largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions. With the increased focus on climate change and carbon neutrality, what is the likely impact to availability, quality and pricing of energy and raw materials that Cabot uses in its manufacturing operations, specifically its carbon black manufacturing operations? How do these impacts potentially change depending on the climate scenario analysed? What opportunities exist to make our manufacturing facilities more resource efficient?

Focal Question #5: Climate changes includes extreme weather impacts, such as changes in precipitation, storm patterns and intensities, and significantly changing sea levels. We operate facilities in areas of the world that are exposed to natural hazards, such as floods, windstorms, and hurricanes. In addition, extreme weather events and changing weather patterns present physical risks on existing infrastructure. What are the potential acute and chronic physical impacts that may become more frequent or more severe as a result of factors related to climate change? What is the potential scope (e.g., facilities affected) and timing of such impacts? How do these impacts potentially change depending on the climate scenario analysed?

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

Increasing regulatory programs e expected to increase our capital and operational costs in the future. We expect complying with future regulations and other regulatory and tax changes being proposed in regions where we operate, if approved, will require us to incur additional costs for compliance, capital improvements or limit our current or planned operations. Albeit these costs are likely to be passed through and therefore not material to Cabot. Our ability to compete successfully depends in part upon our ability to identify, develop and commercialize new and innovative, high value-added products for existing and future customers. Opportunities exist to increase revenue from the sale of more sustainable product offerings. Increased competition from existing or newly developed products that may offer a similar functionality but with an improved environmental footprint that could be substituted for our products may negatively affect demand for our products. In addition, actions by our competitors could impair our ability to maintain or raise prices, successfully enter new markets, or maintain or grow our market position. Cabot monitors opportunities to maximize product yields and implement operational improvements in the manufacturing process to optimize production technologies as well as improve energy efficiencies. It is also critical for Cabot to remain aware of evolving technologies that may be developed in other industries that are relevant to our operations as well as future technology trends that we may adopt to help manage climate-related risks. Our manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of energy and raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors that are beyond our control. Our carbon black businesses use a variety of feedstocks as raw material, the cost and availability of which vary, based in part on geography. Changes over time in the product mix and volume of refinery-based products could impact typical carbon black feedstock. Cabot's manufacturing operations depend upon a sufficient quantity and quality of water for production purposes. Extreme weather events present physical risks on existing infrastructure that may become more frequent or more severe as a result of factors related to climate change. Such events could disrupt our supply of raw materials or otherwise affect production, transportation and delivery of our products or affect demand for our products. We know that climate change may increase the frequency and severity of adverse weather conditions.

An example of how these results have informed at least one decision or action relates to focal question 3. As an outcome of this we have developed and launched several products to reduce rolling resistance and increase durability in tires which provide a lifecycle reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

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	Opportunity to develop products that improve our customers' sustainability performance and mitigate their climate related risks. Several products were recently announced and, launched, which help to reduce rolling resistance and increase durability in tires and improve battery efficiency. Many of these are medium to longer term opportunities due to the careful evaluation customers require before commercializing the products.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We are advancing our evaluation of our critical suppliers and currently pursue this through our Global Business Services group and identify where risks could occur in the supply chain.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We have a goal that 100% of our product and process development projects will have a sustainability benefit. This is often the case for product advances by our customers who are responding to the need for climate-related modifications to their formulas and product performance. Further, we are advancing our application investment in technology that has a sustainability benefit for our customers.
Operations	Yes	We continue to invest in the implementation of process modifications to reduce our environmental footprint. We also continue to invest in process energy capture to offset our own Scope 2 emissions, but to also produce by-products in other forms of energy for use by our customers. We also look for opportunities to implement operational efficiencies and best practices that result in reductions in our water withdrawal intensity and our waste disposal volumes.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments	We evaluate the potential financial impact of emerging regulations on the Company, including capital expenditures over time. We also evaluate the impact associated with changes to the environmental footprint due to potential acquisitions and divestitures. For example, we create financial scenarios that are based on impacts to potential changes or scenarios in the Company's GHG footprint.

C3.5

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

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

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2009

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year
2005

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.05

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.18

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.23

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
20

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
1.784

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
20

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.83

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.15

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.98

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]
56.0538116591928

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target includes Scope 1, direct, and location based Scope 2, indirect, GHG emissions for Cabot operated sites calculated annually for all sites based on procedures developed by the IPPC and the GHG Reporting Protocol. Scope 3 emissions are not included in the goal.

As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included by-products in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG intensity baseline from 2.67 to 2.23 tons of CO2e per ton of product.

The data presented in this report is consistent with the methodologies used to calculate the revised baseline. Further, Cabot retained ERM CVS to provide limited assurance in relation to its Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location and market-based) GHG emissions for calendar year 2022. The emissions underwent a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (revised).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Cabot defined a strategy and actions based on what is realistically achievable, to reduce GHG emissions and to progress towards our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement. The plan includes improving the GHG efficiency of our processes to reduce scope 1 emissions and capturing process energy to reduce scope 2 emissions by reducing reliance on imported energy.

By the end of 2022, when compared to the re-stated 2005 baseline, we decreased absolute GHG emissions by 342,370 MT and decreased GHG intensity by 11% to 1.98 tons of CO2e per ton of product. This is 55% of our goal to reduce GHG intensity by 20% compared with the revised 2005 baseline.

Given the portfolio changes concluded through 2022 and our consequential reduced intensity, in the future we intend to reset the baseline year to 2022 and to establish a goal to further reduce our market based GHG intensity 5% below 2022 levels by 2025. We also intend to establish future interim goals that will take us beyond 2025 and support our ambition to achieve net zero by 2050.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2009

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	GJ

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of product

Base year
2005

Figure or percentage in base year
64.8

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
58.3

Figure or percentage in reporting year
60.3

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
69.2307692307692

Target status in reporting year
Retired

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target covered the Cabot operated facilities and includes raw material energy, purchased energy and adjusts for energy sold to non-Cabot operated facilities.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (GJ Energy Exported)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify (GJ Energy Imported)

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
1.66

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
2

Figure or percentage in reporting year
2.14

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
141.176470588235

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Int 1 - The amount of energy imported is directly related to our Scope 2 emissions. As we decrease the amount of energy imported, our Scope 2 emissions will be reduced. The amount of energy exported to facilities outside of Cabot do not affect our emissions, but do lower the emissions of our energy customers, reducing the global GHG footprint.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target is the ratio of the amount of Energy exported outside of Cabot in GJ to the amount of energy imported (excluding raw materials) in GJ.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
In 2022 we reached an important milestone in our 2025 goal of exporting 200% of the energy we import, achieving a new record amount of energy exports energy per ton of product. As a result, in 2022 we achieved an energy ratio of 214%, exceeding our target of 200%. This accomplishment is the outcome of our actions to improve energy efficiency and proactively invest in energy recovery systems, which make our facilities energy self-sufficient and net exporters to nearby businesses and communities. Energy recovery and energy efficiency will continue to be two important focus areas of our sustainability strategy while we explore new opportunities to innovate and invest in lower-carbon production processes. In 2022, we completed two projects in China supporting our energy goal. At our Xingtai, China facility we completed the installation of a new water-cooling condensing system as part of the energy recovery process. This investment allows for the use of hot water in the local community by supplying about 290 terajoules (TJ) of energy per year. At our Tianjin, China carbon black facility we upgraded our energy recovery system with a new steam turbine allowing us to increase our electricity and steam production that is sent to an adjacent neighborhood and industrial park that is used for their heating purposes.

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
383508

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
306807

Figure or percentage in reporting year
163035

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
287.444753001916

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target represents an absolute reduction of 20% in waste disposed without any beneficial use. This represents a commitment to the circular economy and is expected to reduce downstream emissions associated with waste disposal. Waste that is beneficially used (e.g. recycled) is excluded from this metric.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
We follow the waste minimization hierarchy in our approach to our 2025 waste goals. We have a robust program to minimize our off-quality products, increase beneficial use, and develop waste plans at each plant to drive improvements. Actions which contributed most to achieving the target comprise off quality waste reduction and deep well injection reduction.

Target reference number
Oth 4

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Tonnes of SO2)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit of production

Base year
2012

Figure or percentage in base year
20.88

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
12.53

Figure or percentage in reporting year
16.24

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
55.5688622754491

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target is to reduce our sulfur dioxide emissions intensity by 40% by 2025 from a base year of 2012. We have adjusted the baseline to reflect the current portfolio and have corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with the approach used for calculating our GHG intensity. This has slightly reduced the SO2 intensity baseline and goal.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We will work towards the target by installing air pollution control systems.

The completion of our Franklin, LA, USA, air pollution control system and energy center in 2021 resulted in a significant positive impact in 2022, resulting in emissions reductions of 140 tons of NOX and 813 tons of SO2 when compared to 2021.

The air pollution control project currently under construction at our Ville Platte, LA, USA, facility will substantially decrease SO2 emissions in the future.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 5

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Tonnes of NOx emissions)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
unit of production

Base year
2012

Figure or percentage in base year
7.34

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
3.67

Figure or percentage in reporting year
3.45

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
105.994550408719

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target is to reduce our air emissions of nitrous oxides by 50% by 2025 from a base year of 2012. We achieved our original target of a 20% reduction in 2018 and reset the target to 50% in 2019.

We have adjusted baseline to reflect the current portfolio and have corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with the approach used for calculating our GHG intensity. This has slightly reduced the NOx intensity baseline and goal.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
We have worked towards the target by installing air pollution control systems. For example the completion of our Franklin, LA, USA, air pollution control system and energy center in 2021 resulted in a significant positive impact in 2022, resulting in emissions reductions of 140 tons of NOX and 813 tons of SO2 when compared to 2021.

Target reference number
Oth 6

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Other, please specify (Critical Suppliers)

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers	Other, please specify (Engage with 100% of key suppliers on sustainability topics to improve our collective sustainability performance)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
100

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target is to engage with 100% of 182 identified key suppliers to improve our collective sustainability performance. Suppliers not classified as critical are excluded from this target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
We have formally engaged a third-party partner to conduct sustainability assessments of our critical suppliers. This platform will enable us to evaluate each supplier using methods meeting the GRI Standards and the principles of the UN Global Compact. By the end of December 2022, we had asked all 182 suppliers to participate (100% engaged) and received scorecards for 60 out of 182 critical suppliers identified 33%). We will continue to work toward a 100% participation rate among all critical suppliers in the future. This process will give us a holistic view of our supply chain's environmental and social impacts and specifically facilitate engagement on climate change issues.

Target reference number
Oth 7

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Cubic meters of water supply)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
metric ton of product

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
24.11

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
19.29

Figure or percentage in reporting year
22.05

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
42.7385892116182

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target is to reduce the water withdrawal at our facilities by 20% from a base year of 2019 through 2025. This metric excludes withdrawal of gray water.

We have adjusted baseline to reflect the current portfolio and have corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with the approach used for calculating our GHG intensity. This has slightly reduced the water withdrawal intensity baseline and goal.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are assessing water usage at our facilities as a basis for improvement and identifying and implementing projects that will enable a reduction in water withdrawal.

In 2022, all eight of our North American facilities completed watershed risk, water balance and efficiency assessments following the American Chemistry Council's Water Risk Assessment pilot program. Our Haverhill, MA, USA inkjet manufacturing facility defined water intensity, gathered baseline data, and set a goal of 20% water use reduction. Within the first year of the project, the site met its reduction goal of 20% and has continued to achieve reductions in water usage. In addition to North America, our Shanghai, China carbon black manufacturing facility also completed a water balance assessment. Based on the findings, the site implemented several water saving improvements that resulted in the facility being recognized as one of the "Shanghai Municipal Water-Saving Enterprises," a recognition jointly issued by the Shanghai Municipal Water Bureau and the Shanghai Commission of Economy and Informatization.

We continue to conduct water risk assessments focusing on the facilities located in water-stressed areas. We also prioritize facilities based on their water withdrawal volume and/or intensity to support the achievement of our water goal. Thirteen of our facilities are in areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress, and an additional three have been prioritized based on absolute water withdrawal or water withdrawal intensity. In 2022, we completed water efficiency assessments at six of our priority sites and water balance assessments at an additional three sites.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

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
Int1

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
This target includes Scope 1, direct, and Scope 2, indirect, GHG emissions for Cabot operated sites calculated annually for all sites based on procedures developed by the IPPC and the GHG Reporting Protocol. We will also work to define inclusion of Scope 3 emissions.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
Cabot has defined a strategy and actions based on what is realistically achievable, to reduce GHG emissions and to progress towards our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement. The plan includes improving the GHG efficiency of our processes to reduce scope 1 emissions and capturing process energy to reduce scope 2 emissions by reducing reliance on imported energy.

In 2022 Cabot had an active target to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2025 by 20% compared to a 2005 baseline. By the end of 2022, we decreased absolute GHG emissions by 342,370 MT and decreased GHG intensity by 11% to 1.98 tons of CO2e per ton of product. This is 55% of our goal to reduce GHG intensity by 20%.

Given the portfolio changes concluded through 2022 and our consequential reduced intensity, in the future we intend to reset the baseline year to 2022 and to establish a goal to further reduce our market based GHG intensity 5% below 2022 levels by 2025. We also intend to establish future interim goals that will take us beyond 2025 and support our ambition to achieve net zero by 2050.

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	48	
To be implemented*	19	76000
Implementation commenced*	4	32500
Implemented*	2	7446
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4526

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Cost neutral renewable energy supply contract

Initiative category & Initiative type
Please select

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2920

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Cost neutral renewable energy supply contract.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Ongoing yield improvement projects in our manufacturing facilities.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Construction of energy centers (heat recovery facilities) within our manufacturing facilities.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Dedicated budget for R&D activities to develop manufacturing process innovations that reduce GHG emissions and increase energy efficiency; R&D activities to develop products that improve energy efficiency for our customers end-users.
Employee engagement	Each year we undertake global sustainability day to engage employees in our sustainability goals, including greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Internal calculations with customers)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics	Other, please specify (Carbon black grades which increase tire life or improve truck fuel economy.)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Cabot produces reinforcing carbon black which is used in the manufacture of tires for road transport vehicles (trucks). Certain grades increase tire life or fuel truck fuel economy which provides an overall reduction in life cycle emissions. We classify grades that increase tire life or fuel economy as low carbon products.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

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

Functional unit used
1 ton of product over the lifetime of a tire.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The reference products are equivalent grades which can be used in the same tire applications.

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
7.8

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
An LCA for three reinforcing grades of carbon black which increase the life of a tire or improve fuel efficiency of a truck was conducted and compared to the baseline products under the same system boundaries and assumptions. The avoided emissions are based on the comparative LCA and assumptions on extended lifetime and/or fuel consumption savings.

The Gabi Database was the principal source of emission factors. All data presented here (including revenue) is based on the three grades subject to LCA.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
7.795

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Internal calculations with customers)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics	Other, please specify (Two grades of ENDURE™ carbon blacks which improve the durability or reduce hysteresis of rubber used in conveyor belts.)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Many industrial rubber product applications operate under severe conditions that lead to significant wear and tear. Improved durability of the rubber components such as conveyor belts extends their life and therefore avoids GHG emissions. As part of Cabot's ongoing commitment to deliver solutions that meet our customers' needs, we have developed the ENDURE™ family of carbon blacks engineered for durability. These grades can enhance rubber part life and durability by optimizing the balance between heat buildup and reinforcement and are identified by the letter "D" in the ENDURE nomenclature system. Reduced hysteresis in the rubber compound used in conveyor belts also reduces GHG emissions as it can result in decreased power consumption, representing a significant energy saving. ENDURE grades which can help reduce energy use and extend part life by optimizing the balance between hysteresis and reinforcement and are identified by the letter "E" in the ENDURE nomenclature system. As the assessed grades of ENDURETM carbon blacks avoid life cycle emissions, we classify them as low carbon products.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

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

Functional unit used
1 ton of product over the 10 year lifetime of a conveyor belt

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The reference products are equivalent grades which can be used in the same conveyor belt applications.

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
62.3

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of two grades of ENDURE products was conducted and compared to the baseline products under the same system boundaries and assumptions. The avoided emissions are based on the comparative LCA. The Gabi Database was the principal source of emission factors. All data presented here (including revenue) is based on the two grades subject to LCA.

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

0.001

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition
Yes, a divestment

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

Divested the Purification Solutions Business Segment also known as Norit Activated Carbon.

Acquired the Tokai Carbon (Tianjin) Co carbon black facility.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Cabot Corporation divested the Purification Solutions business segment (Norit Activated Carbon) in March 2022. The data disclosed in this report excludes the Purification business segment for the full calendar year. The Purification Solutions business is also excluded from the 2005 GHG emissions which has been updated to reflect this change.

Cabot Corporation completed the acquisition of the Tokai Carbon (Tianjin) Co., Ltd carbon black facility rom Tokai Carbon Group in March 2022. Data disclosed in this report includes the acquired Tokai carbon black facility for the full calendar year. The Tokai facility did not start operating until 2006 so data prior to year that, including the updated 2005 GHG emissions baseline does not include data from the Tokai facility.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG intensity baseline from 2.67 to 2.23 tons of CO2e per ton of product. The data presented in this report is consistent with the methodologies used to calculate the revised baseline.

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	Our policy is to update the baseline in line with the GHG protocol. As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG intensity baseline from 2.67 to 2.23 tons of CO2e per ton of product.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2005

Base year end
December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4309617

Comment
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2005

Base year end
December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
374058

Comment
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2005

Base year end
December 31 2005

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
374058

Comment
The Scope 2 location-based emissions result has been used as a proxy since a market-based figure was not calculated for the base year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2609582

Comment
Purchased goods and services emissions encompass Cabot's primary and secondary feedstocks for carbon black production and primary raw materials for fumed silica production, which are the single largest source of emissions within Category 1. Emissions were found by leveraging the total quantities of each feedstock type for CY 2022 and the respective emission factors. Emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, and industry sources were leveraged to find upstream emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

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

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
130649

Comment
This category accounts for all upstream emissions and T&D losses of purchased electricity, steam, and fuels, including natural gas, light fuel oil, butadiene, propane, and carbon black feedstock oil, for Cabot's operations. Emission factors from DEFRA and EcoInvent 3.6 were leveraged to find upstream emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
51719

Comment
The calculation of waste emissions involved assessing the mass allocated to each disposal method and utilizing emission factors for each disposal type, encompassing both hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams. Emission factors from DEFRA and EcoInvent 3.6 were leveraged.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
8107

Comment
The emissions for Cabot's commuting employees were calculated by aggregating average commuting distances and transit methods specific to each country or region where Cabot operates and incorporating the corresponding emission factors for each transit method. Remote employee emissions were found using average homeworking emissions calculation methodologies. Emission factors from DEFRA and EPA were used to determine emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Since Cabot's products are incorporated into a final product and do not contribute to direct or indirect emissions of the final product during use, this category is deemed not relevant and so no emissions are attributed.

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

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Cabot has no downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Cabot has no franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not yet calculated, however in 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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)
4028397

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline.
Emissions data reported for 2022 is consistent with the update of our 2005 baseline.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4006968

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline.
Emissions data reported for 2021 is consistent with the update of our 2005 baseline.

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
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline.
Emissions data reported for 2021 and 2022 is consistent with the update of our 2005 baseline.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
327828

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
335652

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline. Emissions data reported for 2022 is consistent with the update of our 2005 baseline.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
322620

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
336440

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
As a result of portfolio changes which included the sale of the Purification Solutions business in 2022, a producer of activated carbon with an intense carbon footprint, we decided to update our original 2005 GHG emissions intensity baseline. While adjusting the baseline to reflect the current portfolio, we also updated and corrected the calculation methodologies to be consistent with best practices in GHG accounting and reporting protocols. As part of this update, Cabot included byproducts in the production figures, which primarily affects the FMO division and is a relatively minor portion of the overall production volume. The collective changes resulted in a decrease in our 2005 GHG emissions baseline. Emissions data reported for 2021 is consistent with the update of our 2005 baseline.

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
Purchased goods and services other than primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and primary raw materials used to produce fumed silica.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
32

Explain why this source is excluded
Cabot is in the process of developing a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and expects to include this source in the final inventory.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and primary raw materials used to produce fumed silica represents approximately 68% of Cabot's spend on goods and services. This is used as the basis for estimating that 32% of purchased goods and services scope 3 emissions are currently excluded.

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)
2609582

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Purchased goods and services emissions encompass Cabot's primary and secondary feedstocks for carbon black production and primary raw materials for fumed silica production, which are the largest sources of emissions within Category 1. Other purchased goods and services are currently excluded as we are in the process of gathering information on associated emissions. Emissions were found by leveraging the total quantities of each feedstock type for CY 2022 and the respective emission factors. Emission factors from DEFRA, EcoInvent 3.6, and industry sources were leveraged to find upstream emissions.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We expect the capital goods category to be relevant.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
130649

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This category accounts for all upstream emissions and T&D losses of purchased electricity, steam, and fuels, including natural gas, light fuel oil, butadiene, propane, and carbon black feedstock oil, for Cabot's operations. Emission factors from DEFRA and EcoInvent 3.6 were leveraged to find upstream emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We expect this category to be relevant.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
51719

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The calculation of waste emissions involved assessing the mass allocated to each disposal method and utilizing emission factors for each disposal type, encompassing both hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams. Emission factors from DEFRA and EcoInvent 3.6 were leveraged.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We expect this category to be relevant.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
8107

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The emissions for Cabot's commuting employees were calculated by aggregating average commuting distances and transit methods specific to each country or region where Cabot operates and incorporating the corresponding emission factors for each transit method. Remote employee emissions were found using average homeworking emissions calculation methodologies. Emission factors from DEFRA and EPA were used to determine emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Since Cabot's products are incorporated into a final product and do not contribute to direct or indirect emissions of the final product during use, this category is deemed not relevant.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Cabot does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Cabot does not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2023 Cabot initiated a project to establish a comprehensive scope 3 inventory and the results of this will be published in future CDP submissions. We currently expect this category to be relevant.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	148	Historically Cabot's Purification Solutions business segment produced biogenic CO2 emissions from the use of wood, olive stones and coconut char in the production of activated carbon and declared these in previous CDP questionnaires. Due to the divestiture of the Purifications Solutions Cabot is no longer accounting for these biogenic emissions. However, in 2022 approximately 69MT of Tire Pyrolysis Oil (TPO), and 18MT corn oil was processed by Cabot to produce carbon black. Based on the assumptions that TPO is 40% bio-based and corn oil is 100% bio-based it is estimated that Cabot processed 45MT of bio-based feedstock in 2022 which would equate to approximately 148MT of biogenic emissions.

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
0.001

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
4364049

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
4281594039

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
20.9

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in revenue

Please explain
Cabot's market based intensity (excluding the purification Solutions Business segment) decreased from 0.0013 in 2021 to 0.0010 in 2022. This is predominantly explained by an increase in revenue. Revenues increased by 27% in 2022 from 2021 while absolute market-based emissions grew by 0.5% in the same timeframe.

Intensity figure
0.001

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
4356225

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
4281594039

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
20.8

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in revenue

Please explain
Cabot's location-based intensity (excluding the purification Solutions Business segment) decreased from 0.0013 in 2021 to 0.0010 in 2022. This can be predominantly explained by an increase in revenue. Revenues increased by 27% in 2022 from 2021 while absolute market-based emissions grew by 0.6% in the same timeframe.

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 CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	4024829	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	3483	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	85	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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 CO2e)
Americas	1946638
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	1409511
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	672248

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Process Emissions	3876814
Stationary Combustion	151417
Mobile Sources	166

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

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	4028397	<Not Applicable>	All scope 1 emissions are associated with the production of chemicals
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	148349	148349
Americas	145277	147526
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	34202	39778

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Purchased electricity	294838	302663
Other purchased utilities	32990	32990

C7.7

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

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	327828	335652	All scope 2 emissions are associated with the production of chemicals.
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CH7.8

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

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
Natural gas	7.26	Data for primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and MTCS feedstock used to produce FMO in 2022 was used to calculate emissions. Emissions factors for this feedstock were obtained from publicly available data that is well documented.
Other (please specify) (Coal Tar)	35.14	Data for primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and MTCS feedstock used to produce FMO in 2022 was used to calculate emissions. Emissions factors for this feedstock were obtained from publicly available data that is well documented.
Other (please specify) (High carbon content feedstock)	57.6	Data for primary and secondary feedstock used to produce carbon black and MTCS feedstock used to produce FMO in 2022 was used to calculate emissions. Emissions factors for this feedstock were obtained from publicly available data that is well documented.

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
Methane (CH4)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	Cabot's portfolio of products does not include the sale of greenhouse gasses.

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	487	Decreased	0.01	In 2022 we purchased more renewable energy than we did in 2021. The additional renewable energy purchased in 2022 compared with 2021 avoided 487MT of GHG emissions.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	We have a pipeline of projects to reduce our Co2e emissions. 4 projects are currently being implemented, 19 are due to be implemented and a further 48 are under investigation. In 2022 we procured renewable energy at two sites which is documented above. No "other" emissions reduction activities were completed in 2022.
Divestment	0	No change	0	We divested the Purification Solutions business in early 2022. However, we updated our CY21 emissions total to reflect this divestment and so the divestment did not contribute to the overall increase in gross scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	We completed the acquisition of the Tokai Carbon Tianjin facility in 2022. However, we updated our CY21 emissions total to reflect this acquisition and so acquisitions did not contribute to the overall increase in gross scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	There were no mergers in 2022
Change in output	27577	Decreased	0.64	Production decreased by 34,656 MT in 2022 compared to 2021. By multiplying the change in production by 2022 emissions intensity we arrive at a 27,577 MT reduction in emissions associated with the reduction in production.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Methodologies were consistent for 2021 and 2022 data reported in this submission.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Boundaries were consistent for 2021 and 2022 data reported in this submission.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Physical operating conditions were consistent for 2021 and 2022 data reported in this submission.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	There was no unidentified change
Other	48705	Increased	1.12	Despite the production decrease and purchasing more renewable energy, overall emissions for the organization increased. This increase was due to a variety of factors captured within this "other" category, including change in feedstock composition and product mix, both of which impact product yield and emissions intensity. Overall 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increased by 20,641 tonnes of CO2e compared to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 4,343,408 tonnes of CO2e in 2021. This represents an overall increase of 0.5%. The 48,705 increase in emissions in this category reflects the overall emissions increase from 2021 to 2022 of 20,641MT plus emissions reduction associated with the production decrease and the emissions avoided by purchasing more renewable energy.

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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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	731339	731339
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	34579	673550	708129
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	94311	94311
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	34579	1499200	1533779

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)

731339

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

731339

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

34579

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

673550

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

708129

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
94311

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
94311

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total energy consumption

Heating value
<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
34579

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
1499200

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
1533779

C8.2b

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

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

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
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable - no biomass used

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
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable – no biomass used

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
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable – no biomass used

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable - no coal used

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3191

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
3191

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Distillate oil and residual fuel oil – includes mobile sources.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
727864

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
704765

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
23099

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
This does not include natural gas used as a raw material in our processes.

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
285

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
285

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
LPG – includes mobile sources

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
731339

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
708240

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
23099

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Total fuel consumption from above stated fuels.

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	451406	308567	0	0
Heat	1087354	1087354	0	0
Steam	2409280	466035	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)
451406

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
308567

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)
1087354

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
1087354

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)
2409280

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
466035

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
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
14954

Tracking instrument used
REGO

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2007

Comment
No additional comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Colombia

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
19625

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1992

Comment
No additional 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)
226965

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
43165

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
270130

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
23312

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
43165

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
66477

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
21145

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21145

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13789

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
36830

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
235454

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
286073

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
47672

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
26978

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
74650

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196560

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
146480

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
41190

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1500601

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1884831

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
19625

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
19625

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
28466

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3908

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
30710

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
63084

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
22761

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
35915

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
58676

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11412

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
5483

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16895

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
76

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
736

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
33477

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
225090

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
259303

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
558

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
38046

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
531562

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
570166

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12852

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
34461

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
363499

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
410812

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
22

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
22

Country/area
Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1779

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1779

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2046

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2046

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
45585

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
37757

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
83342

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6910

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
31820

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
403339

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
442069

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
205

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
205

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10698

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10698

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
14954

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14954

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
Natural gas

Total consumption
494

Total consumption unit
thousand cubic metres

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit
2.13

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit
11.27

Heating value
HHV

Comment
No additional comment.

Fuels used as feedstocks
Other, please specify (Carbon Black Oils (Multiple types))

Total consumption
2951925

Total consumption unit
metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit
3.3

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit
10.42

Heating value
LHV

Comment
Carbon black feedstock is a mixture of various materials, which are typically made up of waste by-products from the refinery and steel industries - furthering our efforts to improve the circular economy. The emission factor provided assumes all carbon (~90% of the feedstock) is converted to CO2. Since we capture about 70% of the carbon from the feedstock as our product, only about 30% of the carbon is converted to CO2.

Fuels used as feedstocks
Other, please specify (Silanes)

Total consumption
87618

Total consumption unit
metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit
0.29

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit
1.5

Heating value
HHV

Comment
Silanes are used as a feedstock in fumed metal oxide production. This number represents the total volume of silanes used, although not all contain carbon.

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	89.78
Natural Gas	10.22
Coal	0
Biomass	0
Waste (non-biomass)	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	0
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
163035

Metric numerator
Waste disposed (MT)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
24

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Reducing waste can contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions, We follow the waste minimization hierarchy in our approach to our 2025 waste goals. We have a robust program to minimize our off-quality products, increase beneficial use, and develop waste plans at each plant to drive improvements.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
60.29

Metric numerator
Energy used (GJ)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Product produced (MT)

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Due to the nature of our manufacturing, our energy use is intrinsically tied to our production rate. A 1% increase in energy usage is largely driven by a 2% increase in production.

Description
Other, please specify (NOx emissions)

Metric value
3.45

Metric numerator
NOx Emissions (MT)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Product produced (KMT)

% change from previous year
13

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
The completion of our Franklin, LA, USA, air pollution control system and energy center in 2021 resulted in a significant positive impact in 2022, resulting in emissions

reductions of 140 tons of NOX and 813 tons of SO2 when compared to 2021. The air pollution control project currently under construction at our Ville Platte, LA, USA, facility will also substantially decrease NOX and SO2 emissions in the future.

Description
Other, please specify (SO2 emissions)

Metric value
16.24

Metric numerator
SO2 emissions (MT)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Product produced (KMT)

% change from previous year
7

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
The completion of our Franklin, LA, USA, air pollution control system and energy center in 2021 resulted in a significant positive impact in 2022, resulting in emissions reductions of 140 tons of NOX and 813 tons of SO2 when compared to 2021. The air pollution control project currently under construction at our Ville Platte, LA, USA, facility will also substantially decrease NOX and SO2 emissions in the future.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
2.14

Metric numerator
Energy exported in GJ

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Energy imported in GJ

% change from previous year
7

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
In 2022, we completed two projects in China supporting our Energy Export Ratio Goal. At our Xingtai, China facility we completed the installation of a new water-cooling condensing system as part of the energy recovery process. This investment allows for the use of hot water in the local community by supplying about 290 terajoules (TJ) of energy. At our Tianjin, China carbon black facility we upgraded our energy recovery system with a new steam turbine allowing us to increase our electricity and steam production that is sent to an adjacent neighborhood and industrial park neighboring industrial park and neighborhood that is used for their heating purposes.

Description
Other, please specify (Water Withdrawal)

Metric value
22.05

Metric numerator
Cubic meters of water withdrawal

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Metric tons of production

% change from previous year
5

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
We achieved 43% of our 2025 goal to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 20% compared to a 2019 baseline. Our absolute water withdrawals were reduced 6% compared to our 2019 baseline. In 2022, all eight of our North American facilities completed watershed risk, water balance and efficiency assessments following the American Chemistry Council's Water Risk Assessment pilot program. Our Haverhill, MA, USA inkjet manufacturing facility defined water intensity, gathered baseline data, and set a goal of 20% water use reduction. Within the first year of the project, the site met its reduction goal of 20% and has continued to achieve reductions in water usage. In addition to North America, our Shanghai, China carbon black manufacturing facility also completed a water balance assessment. Based on the findings, the site implemented several water saving improvements that resulted in the facility being recognized as one of the "Shanghai Municipal Water-Saving Enterprises," a recognition jointly issued by the Shanghai
Municipal Water Bureau and the Shanghai Commission of Economy and Informatization.

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product
Carbon black

Production (metric tons)
1900606

Capacity (metric tons)
2078000

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
2.09

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.12

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.01

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
1.61

Comment
Steam/Heat recovered is based on the amount of energy we capture and do not use internally but is exported outside of the facility. Please note that significant energy is in our product that is not reflected in these numbers.

Output product
Other, please specify (Aggregated smaller volume products)

Production (metric tons)
290682

Capacity (metric tons)
426000

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0.21

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.61

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.28

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Comment
This product grouping includes fumed metal oxides, masterbatch, aerogel and inkjet products, as well as hydrochloric acid by-product.

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	See 9.6a

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
Unable to disaggregate by technology area

Stage of development in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
32

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
32

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Typically, we spend approximately $55 million a year on technology development. On average in the period 2020 to 2022, around 32% of that annual spend was spent on applied research and development to support investment in greenhouse gas emissions reduction across our value chain. The average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years is a future forecast is based on the historic trend.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference
Two page document, see both pages.

Relevant standard
ERM GHG Performance Data Assurance Methodology

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
ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference
Two page document see both pages

Relevant standard
ERM GHG Performance Data Assurance Methodology

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
ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference
Two page document - see both pages

Relevant standard
ERM GHG Performance Data Assurance Methodology

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ERM performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Standards Board.	SO2 base year emissions intensity and 2022 performance. ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ERM performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Standards Board.	SO2 base year emissions intensity and 2022 performance. ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Metric value)	ERM performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Standards Board.	SO2 metric value. ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Metric value)	ERM performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Standards Board.	NOx metric value ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Cabot CDP 2023_6Jul2023_FINAL.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

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

Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS
EU ETS
Netherlands carbon tax
Shanghai pilot ETS
Tianjin pilot ETS

C11.1b

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

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
6

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
227452

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
The Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS is now called Canada Emissions Performance Standard (EPS). The Canadian EPS covers Scope 1 emissions only. 227,452 tCO2e of verified Scope 1 emissions reported by our Sarnia site is 6% of Cabot's total scope 1 emissions. The Canadian EPS does not allocate free allowances but there is a benchmark that sets the amount of allowable Scope 1 emissions. In 2022, emissions were 30,984 (MT) higher than the yearly allowable limit.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
16

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
473872

Allowances purchased
1

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
648535

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Cabot operates four facilities which are subject to EU ETS. Cabot wholly owns three of these facilities and the fourth is a joint venture where Cabot owns 52%.)

Comment
EU ETS covers Scope 1 emissions only. 648,535 MT of verified Scope 1 emissions covered by EU ETS is 16% of Cabot's total scope 1 emissions in 2022. The EU ETS Scope 1 figure differs slightly from the equivalent figure calculated for our sustainability report. This is due to some subtle differences in the methodologies used for compliance reporting compared with the method used for sustainability reporting. Cabot purchased allowances in 2022, however the exact number purchased is confidential business information. For this reason the total number of allowances purchased is not disclosed and an arbitrary figure of 1 is reported to represent all allowances purchased.

Shanghai pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
6

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
8

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
265528

Allowances purchased
15363.98

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
255943.31

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
24948.67

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (The Shanghai facility is a joint venture with Cabot owning a 70% share.)

Comment
At the time of this report and in line with the regulatory timeline, the allowance allocation is an estimate and the Scope 1 and 2 emissions are yet to be verified. Consequently, the data provided in relation to the Shanghai Pilot ETS is subject to change until finalized.

Tianjin pilot ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
11

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
316519.08

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
446762.64

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Rubber black production at the Tianjin facility is a JV Cabot owns 70%. Special black & masterbatch production at the Tianjin plant are a JV Cabot owns 90%. The Tianjin B facility is wholly owned by Cabot. Cabot operates all these facilities.)

Comment
The Tianjin Pilot Program allows for scope 2 emissions to be offset for steam and electricity exports. Cabot exports more steam and electricity than it consumes in the Tianjin region and so the verified scope 2 emissions are a negative value at -165,062.75 which gives a negative value in the % of % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS field at -50%.

Cabot holds more allowances than required to cover emissions and so zero allowances were purchased in 2022.

C11.1c

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

Netherlands carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
5

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
The Netherlands Industrial GHG emissions tax is effectively a “top up” tax on the cost of EU ETS, if the price of allowances during a stated period does not exceed the tax basement price. The basement price was exceeded in 2022, consequently, no tax was paid.

C11.1d

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

Cabot remains current with local and regional activity around low carbon economies, carbon taxes, and carbon trading in regions where we operate as these programs can have a direct impact on business. Compliance is maintained on a site-by-site basis in every country where we operate with support from regional and corporate level resource and compliance is checked by a program of regular internal and third-party audits. When costs of carbon are identified or expected, Cabot takes the appropriate measures to allocate the necessary resources to remain compliant and competitive.

Compliance with future regulation is ensured by maintaining awareness of emerging requirements through engagement with policy makers, consultants, and trade associations and by using available media resources such as Carbon Pulse. When we identify a need to respond to these emerging regulations, we do so by appropriate channels.

To exemplify applying this strategy, with reference to the results of actions and timescale for implementation, we began to identify the requirements to comply with EU ETS phase 4 (2021-2030) as early as 2018. At that point we began working with policy makers in the European Commission, consultants, the International Carbon Black Association, and national regulators to understand the compliance requirements. We then worked to comply by submitting the required information to the regulators ahead of the phase 4 compliance period and have since complied with requirements in both CY2021 and CY2022.

C11.2

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

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type
Forest ecosystem restoration

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
The Envira Amazonia Project – A Tropical Forest Conservation Project in Acre, Brazil

The Envira Amazonia Project is a VCS and CCBS designed REDD+ project in the State of Acre, Brazil which aims to protect up to 200,000 hectares of tropical rainforest. Furthermore, the Envira Amazonia Project will simultaneously preserve rich biodiversity and a wide range of ecosystem services, provide direct benefits to local communities, and mitigate the release of ~12.6 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions over the first 10 years of the Project.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
25

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2013

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Other, please specify (VM0007 REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+MF), v1.6)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) program is one of the main global initiatives for verifying and validating REDD+ projects (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation). For a REDD+ project to be approved and certified by the VCS, it must address several important issues. Issues that the VCS program requires REDD+ projects to address include:

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: The project should establish a baseline scenario for GHG emissions that would occur in the absence of the project, considering factors such as historical deforestation, future trends, and alternative activities. The objective is to ensure that the REDD+ project results in a net and measurable reduction in GHG emissions.

Monitoring, reporting, & verification (MRV): The project must implement robust MRV systems to quantify changes in GHG emissions over time. This usually involves collecting data on forest cover, carbon stocks, avoided deforestation, and other relevant metrics. VCS requires projects to use scientifically recognized and standardized methods for MRV.

Social and Environmental Safeguards: The REDD+ project must address and mitigate risks associated with potential negative impacts on local communities and the environment. This involves identifying and monitoring social safeguards such as land ownership rights, community livelihoods, and stakeholder engagement. It is also necessary to consider environmental safeguards such as protecting biodiversity and preventing the displacement of emissions.

Additionality: The REDD+ project must demonstrate that conservation and deforestation reduction activities are additional to the baseline scenario. This means that the emission reductions achieved by the project would not occur naturally and are only possible due to the funding and specific activities of the project.

Permanence: The project must implement measures to ensure the permanence of climate benefits in the long term. This may involve the implementation of legal agreements, such as long-term contracts, the creation of forest reserves, or financing mechanisms for the maintenance of conservation activities.

Stakeholder Engagement: The REDD+ project should involve and consult with relevant stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous peoples, and other affected parties. Effective stakeholder participation is critical to ensuring that their rights and interests are considered, and that the project is implemented in a fair & equitable manner.

Comment
No further comment

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
Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
The price used varies based on the market price in the specific region associated with the specific project. When no cost is expected then zero is the value applied. The maximum price used is based on expected price evolution in Europe to 2030 as an average of forecasts undertaken by various third party market analysts. In this case the highest average price forecast used has been 140EUR or 150USD by 2030.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
0

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
150

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Opportunity management
Public policy engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (Relevant carbon prices are applied on a project by project basis.)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In developing investment plans, we currently use shadow pricing to define the impact of existing and likely cap and trade programs that affect Cabot as relevant to the investment. The pricing we use is based on both today's current trading figures and an expected future value, adjusting for changes in allocations. We also use these and projected prices as part of our longer-range strategic planning within the affected business segments as we look to manage risk and identified new opportunities.

Using shadow prices for carbon allows Cabot to plan accordingly for anticipated costs of operations that may arise in low-carbon economies. This has the potential to improve business continuity and provide Cabot with a competitive advantage in certain markets. The price varies based on the ETS program applicable to the project.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients

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 GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We have established a process to gather climate related information from 100% of our suppliers. This coverage enables us justify coverage of 100% of our supplier related scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
With this initiative we have reached approximately 10,000 suppliers with an indication of our intent to reduce scope 1 2 and 3 emissions while outlining the expectations we have of our suppliers. We will measure success based upon the number of information requests responded to and our scope 3 GHG emissions results.

Comment
No further comment.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Cabot regularly shares detailed information on our climate change performance and strategy , including the benefits of low carbon products. This includes customer meetings and making our sustainability report available to all customers and raising awareness of this through various platforms including issuing press releases and through social media campaigns. The rationale for reaching 100% of customers is to cover 100% of downstream lifecycle emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
These types of engagements demonstrate Cabot's commitment to sustainability including our GHG goals. They facilitate collaboration in achieving collective goals and success can therefore be measured by progress made towards both Cabot's and our customers goals. Measures of success related to this include revenue being generated by specified low carbon products and lifecycle GHG emissions reduction. In CY2022 7.8% of Cabot's revenue was generated by grades of reinforcing carbon black which increase tire life or fuel truck fuel economy and provide an overall reduction in life cycle emissions. The impact of engagement to generate revenue from these specific grades is a reduction of lifecycle emissions by 7.8MT CO2 eq/ FU. Please see question 4.5a for more detail on this and the specified grades of carbon black.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Cabot runs various campaigns on social media and directly with customers to share various innovations that Cabot is driving as well as to encourage innovation to address climate change impacts. This has included campaigns to launch grades of reinforcing carbon black which increase tire life or fuel truck fuel economy and provide an overall reduction in life cycle emissions. The rationale for reaching 100% of customers is to cover 100% of downstream lifecycle emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Cabot's campaigns encourage its customers and suppliers to adopt more sustainable products to reduce climate change impacts. Measures of success related to this include revenue being generated by specified low carbon products and lifecycle GHG emissions reduction. In CY2022 7.8% of Cabot's revenue was generated by grades of reinforcing carbon black which increase tire life or fuel truck fuel economy and provide an overall reduction in life cycle emissions. The impact of engagement to generate revenue from these specific grades is a reduction of lifecycle emissions by 7.8MT CO2 eq/ FU. Please see question 4.5a for more detail on this and the specified grades of carbon black.

C12.2

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

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

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

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Attached

SHE & Sustainability Committment BOS-SHE-054.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

Cabot engages with governments either directly or through industry organizations to ensure there is an understanding of our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate strategy. Direct and indirect activities that influence policy on climate change are overseen by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)/Senior Vice President (SVP) of SH&E, who along with other members of the Management Executive Committee, work to ensure consistency across business divisions and geographies, including ensuring that our external engagement activities are consistent with our climate commitments.

Centralized oversight is necessary to ensure general consistency with the Company's climate policies and strategies, corporate emissions inventory reporting, setting of benchmarks and allocations, and determining where investments in technology solutions should be implemented to reduce climate change impacts. Cabot also has a Director of Sustainability and a Director of Environment at the corporate level that report to the CSO/SVP of SH&E who are responsible for providing technical expertise and advice on regulatory engagement and advocacy strategies as well as monitoring regulatory engagement and advocacy activities regionally and locally to provide feedback to the CSO/SVP of SH&E and the Management Executive Team.

At the corporate level, Cabot engages with external organizations including the International Carbon Black Association (ICBA), the American Chemistry Council (ACC), the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) and the Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) which provides wide coverage of the geographic regions where Cabot operates. Additionally, the Company seeks leadership roles in many of our trade groups including specific technical environmental and climate committees.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Ontario Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) program

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Cabot has provided comment to Canada's Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) on the development of the 2023-2030 Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) program, which came into effect on January 1, 2023. Cabot has engaged MECP through stakeholder webinars, the Chemistry Industry Association of Canada (CIAC), International Carbon Black Association (ICBA), external governmental lobby, and through direct engagement with the Ontario Ministry of Economic Development, Job Creation and Trade, local members of provincial parliament, and government leadership.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Cabot has reviewed the Ontario EPS program which is intended to achieve greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. Cabot requested clarification as to the EPS applicability of natural gas used for production, which the EPS program currently considers to be a non-fixed process emission. Natural gas for production is a feedstock to the furnace black process and has been considered as such at Cabot sites in Europe since 1996. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) also considered a feedstock to the process and should be considered a fixed process emission. ECCC recognized this under the federal Output Based Pricing System (OPBS) for GHG emissions, and in their determination that the carbon black industry is Emissions Intensive Trade Exposed (EITE). Cabot continues to request the recognition of natural gas used as a secondary feedstock as fixed process emissions under the Ontario EPS Program.

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

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

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

Trade association
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?
No, we did not attempt to influence their 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
A summary of ACC's climate policy positions is available at Climate Change (americanchemistry.com). To support climate progress, ACC calls on Congress to enact legislation to 1) increase government investment and scientific resources to develop and deploy low emissions technologies in the manufacturing sector; 2) adopt transparent, predictable, technology- and revenue-neutral, market-based, economy-wide carbon price signals; and, 3) encourage adoption of emissions-avoiding solutions and technologies throughout the economy to achieve significant emissions savings. These three general principles are aligned to Cabot's position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
130000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Being a member of ACC enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with peer organisations through a trade association. As part of this we work to ensure ACC and government understands our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate strategy.

We work to ensure that our external engagement activities via this route are consistent with our climate commitments so that common objectives including net zero ambitions can be achieved in a collaborative manner.

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?
No, we did not attempt to influence their 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
A summary of CEFIC's key climate policy positions is available at Welcoming 'Fit for 55' - cefic.org These were largely published just prior to 2022 in response to the

development of the EU Fit for 55 package. As a part of this CEFIC welcomes the European Commission's 'Fit for 55' package. This package consists of a set of interconnected proposals, which drive the EU towards reducing net emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 and being the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Overall, CEFIC believes that the package strengthens eight existing pieces of legislation and presents five new initiatives across a range of policy areas and economic sectors: climate, energy and fuels, transport, buildings, land use and forestry.
Cefic also views, the 'Fit for 55 package' as a crucial step for the European industry and the European society to lead the global race to climate neutrality by 2050. It needs to secure Europe as a destination for investments into climate-neutral and circular technologies. To accelerate the industrial electrification business case, the package needs to ensure huge volumes of renewable and low carbon energy become available as soon as possible. In addition, CEFIC considers that the revised ETS has to set the framework for emission reduction measures in the next five years as well as help create the breakthrough technologies in the years after.
Cefic, considers that the present review of the EU ETS might be the most crucial change to the EU ETS so far. To help invest in breakthrough technologies, all revenues generated by the EU ETS need to return to the economy to support emission reductions. Cefic agrees with the European Commission that accelerated deployment of a clean hydrogen economy will be essential to make the energy transition succeed. Cefic therefore welcomes the increase in the size of the Innovation Fund as well as the introduction of additional supporting instruments such as Carbon Contracts for Difference.
Further in January 2023 the European Commission published the EU Chemical Industry Transition Pathway which was developed with CEFIC and other stakeholders to provide a concrete pathway which puts together all pieces of the EU legislative agenda including those included in the aforementioned Fit for 55 Package.
Cabot's position is generally aligned to CEFIC's key climate policy positions and to the principals of the EU Chemical Industry Transition Pathway.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
73000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Being a member of CEFIC enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with peer organisations. As part of this we work to ensure CEFIC and government has an understanding of our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate strategy.

We work to ensure that our external engagement activities via this route are consistent with our climate commitments so that common objectives including net zero ambitions can be achieved in a collaborative manner.

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 (The International Carbon Black Association)

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?
No, we did not attempt to influence their 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
ICBA is a scientific, non-profit corporation originally founded in 1977. The purpose of the ICBA is to sponsor, conduct, and participate in investigations, research, and analyses relating to the health, safety, and environmental aspects of the production and use of carbon black.

Cabot is one of member of ICBA along with six other Carbon Black producers. ICBA's activity includes the environmental aspects of the production and use of carbon black which includes the aspect of GHG emissions. Consequently, ICBA may take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate. That position would be taken in alignment with ICBAs members and so ICBA's position is typically consistent with Cabot's.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
120000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Being a member of ICBA enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with other carbon black producers. As part of this we work to ensure ICBA, and government has an understanding of our carbon black business and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate strategy.

We work to ensure that our external engagement activities via this route are consistent with our climate commitments so that common objectives including net zero ambitions can be achieved in a collaborative manner.

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 (AICM (Association of International Chemical Manufacturers))

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?
No, we did not attempt to influence their 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
AICM and member companies developed a shared vision: to contribute to the development of a harmonious society and the sustainable growth of China's chemical industry, as the representation of the leading international chemical players in China, AICM commits to:
1. Promote Responsible Care and other globally recognized chemical management principles among all stakeholders;
2. Advocate cost-effective, science- and risk-based policies to policy makers;
3. Build up the contributively role of the chemical industry to the economy.

AICM found committees of IPAC (Industrial Policy Advocacy Committee) to advocate regulatory development including the climate change.

AICM and its member companies attach great importance to the Chinese market, have firm confidence in a stable legal and policy environment and a friendly business environment, and are actively committed to dialogue and cooperation with Chinese governments at all levels. At present, AICM member companies have made energy conservation and carbon reduction an important part of their corporate strategy, and in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on climate change and carbon dioxide emissions reduction, AICM members are actively setting carbon targets to contribute to the fight against climate change.

These principles and practices are aligned to Cabot's position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
25000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Being a member of AICM, enables Cabot to engage with government in collaboration with peer organisations through a trade association. As part of this we work to ensure AICM and government understands our businesses and that we more fully understand the impact of emerging regulations including those that may impact our overall climate strategy.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Sustainability Report 2023.pdf

Page/Section reference
Various pages including 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 25, 26, 46, 56 & 62.

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

Comment
No additional comment.

Publication
In other regulatory filings

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 Annual Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Various pages including 2, 5, 13 & 15.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment
No additional comment.

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	UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Ellen McArthur and Decarb Connect.)	As a proud signatory of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since 2015, we seek opportunities to address the needs of society and the environment through our operations and our actions. We are committed to aligning our strategies, business practices and sustainability goals with the UNGC's ten universal operating principles, which include the following in relation to environment: Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. In 2019 we became a signatory of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment. Each year we report progress against the following commitments: • We will develop and launch additional products that help advance the circular economy. • We will develop and support new product formulations to help address the challenges of sorting black plastic products during the recycling process. • We will implement practices to avoid masterbatch pellet loss to the environment associated with our operations. We have been a member of Decarb Connect since 2021 and actively participate in the Decarb Connect Network to support our progression towards achieving our GHG reduction goals. Decarb Connect supports senior leaders in decarbonization to accelerate strategy and decision making to reduce carbon emissions and reach net zero targets.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our SHE and Sustainability Commitment states that we design and operate our processes and facilities in a manner that helps to preserve natural resources and biodiversity. This Ccommitment has been signed by our executive management team and adopted by the Cabot Board of Directors. Consequently, we have a basis for ensuring Board-level and executive management level responsibility for biodiversity related issues in terms of how we design and operate our processes. Our Board has ultimate responsibility for risk oversight and oversees our corporate strategy, business development, capital structure and country-specific risks. This includes business continuity risks, including climate and biodiversity-related risks, if identified as having a material impact on our business, strategy, or operations.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify (We design and operate our processes and facilities in a manner that helps to preserve natural resources and biodiversity.)	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

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

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

C15.5

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify (We design and operate our processes and facilities in a manner that helps to preserve natural resources and biodiversity.)

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	Please select

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	SHE & Sustainability Committment BOS-SHE-054.pdf

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.

Transparency remains a cornerstone of our sustainability agenda, and we continue to extend that commitment by enhancing our sustainability disclosures. We remain a proud signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and are committed to reporting the progress of our sustainability program. Our sustainability reports have long been published in accordance or in reference w ith the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards and starting with our 2019 report, we aligned our disclosures with the framework endorsed by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). In 2021 we conducted a climate scenario analysis aligned with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and have published our TCFD climate scenario risks and opportunities matrix and TCFD Index on our website and in our Sustainability Reports from 2021. These steps are important signals of our ongoing commitment to transparency and disclosure. This enhanced level of climate scenario analysis and transparency with respect to climate risks and opportunities will complement our existing reporting efforts and further shape our strategies for the future. Additionally, in December 2021, we announced our ambition to achieve net zero by 2050, in support of the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our continued progress in sustainability program will help lay the groundwork for our future contributions to a net-zero economy, and the establishment of ambitious climate targets beyond 2025.

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	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and President	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module