



SGL CARBON SE

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

SGL Carbon is a global leader in developing and manufacturing carbon-based technology, products and solutions. Our specialty graphite, carbon fibers, and composites serve industries that drive future trends such as climate-friendly mobility, semiconductor technology including silicon carbide (SiC) and light-emitting diodes (LED), solar and wind energy. We also offer solutions for the chemical sector and various industrial applications. Committed to growth with products and technologies that benefit society and reduce environmental impact, we operate with around 4,800 employees across 29 sites in Europe, North America, and Asia, generating approximately 1.1 billion euros in sales for fiscal 2023.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

1089100000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE0007235301

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

316190842

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

China

India

Italy

Japan

Spain

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

France

Poland

Austria

Germany

Portugal

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Other chemicals

Other, please specify :Graphite Materials and Systems, Carbon Fibers and Composites

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

SGL Carbon has mapped its value chain, including impacts, risks, and opportunities, as part of our ESG reporting preparations in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

SGL Carbon does not engage in the production or commercialization of plastics. Plastics at SGL Carbon are primarily utilized in packaging, and their usage is kept to a minimum. We recognize the environmental impacts associated with plastic use and are proactively implementing initiatives to replace plastics with renewable and recyclable materials such as cardboard and paper. These initiatives are part of our broader strategy to reduce our environmental footprint and promote circular economy principles throughout our operations. Given the limited scope of our plastic usage, which constitutes only a minor part of our overall material consumption, we continually assess and optimize our packaging solutions to align with our sustainability goals.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Time frame aligned with enterprise risk management framework

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Time frame aligned with enterprise risk management framework

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Time frame aligned with enterprise risk management framework

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Tornado
- Landslide
- Heat waves
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Coastal erosion
- Changing wind patterns
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior
- Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The risk officers carry out a comprehensive risk inventory once a year as part of budget planning. This also includes risks from non-financial matters such as Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. Individual risks exceeding defined value limits are systematically recognized and measured and then uniformly aggregated. The risk inventory covers the entire planning horizon of five years. Opportunities, on the other hand, are only recognized for the current year. Measures to counteract identified risks are also specified. The risk assessment is then updated on a quarterly basis. Material new risks or risks that threaten the company as a going concern are immediately reported to the Board of Management or Group Controlling via ad hoc reporting, regardless of the defined reporting intervals. Opportunities and risks are measured uniformly according to the specifications of the Group's risk management. We consider risks to be any negative deviation from the budgeted results and opportunities to be positive deviations beyond the budgeted results. The identified opportunities and risks are assessed based on the dimensions of impact and probability of occurrence. In addition to cash flow, EBIT is also targeted. The measurement always follows a net analysis after taking countermeasures into account. The classification is based on opportunity and risk classes (ORC) based on impact and probability. The classification is shown in the following matrix. Group Controlling reports the aggregated risks to the entire Board of Management on a quarterly basis. The Supervisory Board is also regularly informed at meetings about the material risks within the Group. Non-financial risks are also included as part of risk aggregation in the overall risk position and compared with the risk-bearing capacity. In 2023, SGL Carbon updated its environmental risk assessment in accordance with the latest regulations under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) initiative.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The risk officers carry out a comprehensive risk inventory once a year as part of budget planning. This also includes risks from non-financial matters such as Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. Individual risks exceeding defined value limits are systematically recognized and measured and then uniformly aggregated. The risk inventory covers the entire planning horizon of five years. Opportunities, on the other hand, are only recognized for the current year. Measures to counteract identified risks are also specified. The risk assessment is then updated on a quarterly basis. Material new risks or risks that threaten the company as a going concern are immediately reported to the Board of Management or Group Controlling via ad hoc reporting, regardless of the defined reporting intervals. Opportunities and risks are measured uniformly according to the specifications of the Group's risk management. We consider risks to be any negative deviation from the budgeted results and opportunities to be positive deviations beyond the budgeted results. The identified opportunities and risks are assessed based on the dimensions of impact and probability of occurrence. In addition to cash flow, EBIT is also targeted. The measurement always follows a net analysis after taking countermeasures into account. The classification is based on opportunity and risk classes (ORC) based on impact and probability. The classification is shown in the following matrix. Group Controlling reports the aggregated risks to the entire Board of Management on a quarterly basis. The Supervisory Board is also regularly

informed at meetings about the material risks within the Group. Non-financial risks are also included as part of risk aggregation in the overall risk position and compared with the risk-bearing capacity.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

SGL Carbon compares its site locations with environmental and risk management databases, such as those from the World Resources Institute (wri.org). The results are reviewed and discussed at both the global level and with regional and site management teams. These findings are reported in our CSR Report, which is included in our Annual Report and undergoes a limited assurance audit.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBIT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The risk officers carry out a comprehensive risk inventory once a year as part of budget planning. This also includes risks from non-financial matters such as Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. Individual risks exceeding defined value limits are systematically recognized and measured and then uniformly aggregated. The risk inventory covers the entire planning horizon of five years. Opportunities, on the other hand, are only recognized for the current year. Measures to counteract identified risks are also specified. The risk assessment is then updated on a quarterly basis. Material new risks or risks that threaten the company as a going concern are immediately reported to the Board of Management or Group Controlling via ad hoc reporting, regardless of the defined reporting intervals. Opportunities and risks are measured uniformly according to the specifications of the Group's risk management. We consider risks to be any negative deviation from the budgeted results and opportunities to be positive deviations beyond the budgeted results. The identified opportunities and risks are assessed based on the dimensions of impact and probability of occurrence. In addition to cash flow, EBIT is also targeted. The measurement always follows a net analysis after taking countermeasures into account. The classification is based on opportunity and risk classes (ORC) based on impact and probability. The classification is shown in the following matrix. Group Controlling reports the aggregated risks to the entire Board of Management on a quarterly basis. The Supervisory Board is also regularly informed at meetings about the material risks within the Group. Non-financial risks are also included as part of risk aggregation in the overall risk position and compared with the risk-bearing capacity.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBIT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The risk officers carry out a comprehensive risk inventory once a year as part of budget planning. This also includes risks from non-financial matters such as Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. Individual risks exceeding defined value limits are systematically recognized and measured and then uniformly aggregated. The risk inventory covers the entire planning horizon of five years. Opportunities, on the other hand, are only recognized for the current year. Measures to counteract identified risks are also specified. The risk assessment is then updated on a quarterly basis. Material new risks or risks that threaten the company as a going concern are immediately reported to the Board of Management or Group Controlling via ad hoc reporting, regardless of the defined reporting intervals. Opportunities and risks are measured uniformly according to the specifications of the Group's risk management. We consider risks to be any negative deviation from the budgeted results and opportunities to be positive deviations beyond the budgeted results. The identified opportunities and risks are assessed based on the dimensions of impact and probability of occurrence. In addition to cash flow, EBIT is also targeted. The measurement always follows a net analysis after taking countermeasures into account. The classification is based on opportunity and risk classes (ORC) based on impact and probability. The classification is shown in the following matrix. Group Controlling reports the aggregated risks to the entire Board of Management on a quarterly basis. The Supervisory Board is also regularly informed at meetings about the material risks within the Group. Non-financial risks are also included as part of risk aggregation in the overall risk position and compared with the risk-bearing capacity.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Insufficient data

(3.1.3) Please explain

SGL Carbon does not produce or commercialize plastics. Plastics are primarily used for packaging and we have initiatives to replace such plastics with renewable materials such as cardboard or paper. Overall, our plastic usage is minimal. This has been confirmed also during our Materiality Assessment according to CSRD / ESRS.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

China

Japan

France

Poland

Germany

Portugal

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As an energy-intensive industrial company, SGL Carbon needs natural resources and create emissions in the manufacturing of our products. In recent years, our stakeholders have significantly increased their expectations regarding reductions in our CO2 emissions as well as resource conservation and reuse. Failure to meet

our targets for limiting CO2 emissions could result in a loss of customer orders, restricted access to financing instruments, and a loss of attractiveness as an employer. In addition, price increases in CO2 certificates may have an impact on energy costs, such as gas prices, and thus may negatively impact SGL Carbon's earnings position.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased prices for GHG emissions.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

SGL Carbon does not calculate such figures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SGL Carbon pursues stringently the implementation of its climate roadmap.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Japan
- France
- Poland
- Germany
- Portugal
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Stricter regulatory requirements could force SGL Carbon to make significantly higher capital expenditure in plant and machinery to meet regulatory targets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

SGL Carbon does not calculate such figures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SGL Carbon implemented various approach incl. Life cycle assessments of its product portfolio.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

SGL Carbon embeds its climate-related risk assessment into its overall risk management framework. For the reporting year, no substantial environmental risks had been identified. Failure to meet our targets for limiting CO2 emissions could result in a loss of customer orders, restricted access to financing instruments, and a loss of attractiveness as an employer. In addition, price increases in CO2 certificates may have an impact on energy costs, such as gas prices, and thus may negatively impact SGL Carbon's earnings position. Stricter regulatory requirements could force us to make significantly higher capital expenditure in plant and machinery to meet regulatory targets. SGL Carbon's performance could be affected by the regulation of material and raw material recycling or by an increase in water and waste management rates. However, such risks are not related to the current year.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Germany
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Today, semiconductors play a crucial role in a wide range of applications. One particular new type of semiconductor, Silicon Carbide (SiC), has emerged as a key component, enabling power semiconductors to achieve higher performance and improved efficiency. In fact, SiC-based inverters are being hailed as game-changers due to their advantages in terms of reduced weight and size compared to traditional Silicon-based semiconductors. As we look to the future, SiC power semiconductors are poised to drive the trends of digitalization and climate protection. The market for SiC power semiconductors is expected to experience significant growth, with a projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 34% until 2027. By that year, the market size is estimated to reach around 6.5 billion USD. To enable this remarkable market growth, the production of Silicon and Silicon Carbide heavily relies on graphite consumables. These consumables are essential components manufactured by SGL Carbon, playing a pivotal role in facilitating the expansion of the SiC semiconductor market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

SGL Carbon expects an increase in revenues and margin from capturing that opportunity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

87000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

123000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023, SGL Carbon's sales from silicon carbide (SiC)-related products amounted to 161 million. We anticipate an average compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12% over the next five years, driven by increasing demand in the electronics and renewable energy sectors. Based on this growth trajectory, we project sales to reach approximately 284 million by 2028. This forecast reflects our strategic focus on expanding in high-growth markets while managing climate-related risks and leveraging opportunities in line with global sustainability trends.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

SGL Carbon has not disclosed the specific investment costs related to this opportunity due to the commercially sensitive nature of the data and the competitive landscape of the silicon carbide (SiC) market. Publicly sharing detailed financial information, such as capital expenditures, could potentially compromise our strategic

positioning and competitive advantage. Additionally, given the dynamic nature of market conditions and ongoing adjustments to our investment strategy, these figures are subject to change. However, we continuously evaluate and optimize our investments to align with long-term growth and sustainability objectives while managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SGL Carbon's strategy to capitalize on the growing silicon carbide (SiC) market is centered on strong collaboration with key customers and the expansion of our production capacity. During the investment phase in 2022 and 2023, we worked closely with customers to ensure alignment with their evolving needs, thereby reinforcing demand security. Starting in 2023, we are further enhancing production capabilities, supported by firm commitments from our customers, who have provided capacity assurance. A key aspect of our strategy is that SGL Carbon owns the critical assets involved in this expansion, allowing us to maintain full control over our production processes. Additionally, long-term contracts with strategic partners provide operational stability and financial sustainability, ensuring that we can meet market demand while managing risks associated with fluctuating market conditions.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

China

Germany

- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Hydrogen is poised to play a pivotal role in the global energy transition as a clean and sustainable energy carrier. The effective transport and storage of hydrogen necessitate the use of pressure vessels constructed with carbon fibers. Recognizing this growing demand, SGL Carbon is expanding its material portfolio to include a new type of carbon fiber that meets the stringent requirements for high strength in common pressure vessel designs while offering excellent elongation capacity.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

SGL Carbon expects an increase in revenues and margin from capturing that opportunity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

50000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

80000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

SGL Carbon anticipates generating additional revenue by entering the rapidly expanding hydrogen pressure vessel market with a carbon fiber specifically designed for this market, its applications and requirements.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

SGL Carbon has not disclosed the specific investment costs related to this opportunity due to the commercially sensitive nature of the data and the competitive landscape.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SGL Carbon leverages its extensive experience in carbon fiber production by manufacturing both its own precursor and carbon fibers within its European and North American value chains. The development of this new carbon fiber type builds on the success of our established 50k fiber portfolio, which is widely used in large-scale production across industries such as wind energy and automotive. The fiber's properties, including strength and elongation, have been specifically optimized for use in pressure vessels. In addition, we provide our customers with application expertise and a dependable global value chain, supported by in-house precursor production.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Germany

United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SGL Carbon is capitalizing on climate-friendly manufacturing processes to produce its carbon fibers, significantly reducing its carbon footprint. By using renewable energy, SGL Carbon can lower the carbon emissions of its fibers by up to 50% compared to conventional fibers. The production facilities in Moses Lake, USA, and Lavradio, Portugal, illustrate this commitment. The Moses Lake site leverages hydropower. Meanwhile, Lavradio will employ a CO2-neutral biomass system. This system uses locally sourced wood pellets, emphasizing short transportation routes and furthering climate protection. The synergy of hydropower and biomass energy not only ensures high tensile strength and stiffness in SGL Carbon's fibers but also highlights their climate friendliness. These efforts align with SGL Carbon's climate strategy.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

SGL Carbon expects an increase in revenues and margin from capturing that opportunity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

4000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

20000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

SGL Carbon anticipates securing a price premium for its carbon fibers produced with reduced CO2 emissions, particularly from industries such as automotive, renewable energy, and construction and infrastructure. These sectors are increasingly prioritizing sustainable materials to meet their environmental goals, making CO2-reduced carbon fibers highly valuable in their value chain.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

SGL Carbon completed the required investments during 2022 and 2023, with only minimal additional costs anticipated moving forward.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SGL Carbon is going to offer that value chain to selected partners in premium industries including wind industry, and the automotive industry.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Germany
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

SGL Carbon is offering advanced lightweight composite products and solutions to the electric vehicle (EV) industry designed to enhance vehicle performance and efficiency. Our portfolio includes critical components such as battery cases, structural parts, and leaf springs, which are engineered to deliver exceptional functionality while significantly reducing vehicle weight. The use of our composite materials not only supports structural integrity but also contributes to substantial weight savings, thereby extending the driving range of electric vehicles. This aligns with our commitment to enabling the transition to sustainable mobility by improving the efficiency and sustainability of electric vehicles.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

SGL Carbon expects an increase in revenues and margin from capturing that opportunity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

SGL Carbon has not disclosed the specific investment costs related to this opportunity due to the commercially sensitive nature of the data and the competitive landscape

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SGL Carbon is committed to building strong partnerships with original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of electric vehicles and leading automotive suppliers who are focused on driving the future of electromobility. By collaborating closely with these key industry players, we aim to contribute to the advancement of sustainable transportation solutions. Our expertise in lightweight materials, particularly carbon fiber, aligns with the automotive sector's increasing demand for innovative, energy-efficient components that reduce vehicle weight and enhance battery performance. These collaborations not only support the shift towards electric mobility but also help accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy, meeting both industry and environmental goals.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

138000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Sum of Taxonomy-aligned and Taxonomy-eligible turnover acc. to the EU Taxonomy Reporting.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions’ accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At SGL Carbon, all our ESG-related activities are reported into the ESG Steering Committee. The CEO is the Chairman of the ESG Steering Committee. In this capacity, the CEO oversees and approves ESG targets, the status of target achievement and the status of initiative planning and implementation. The CFO is member of the ESG Steering Committee and supports the CEO in his/her Chairman role. The Chairman and two out of eight members of the Supervisory Board were assigned to sustainability themes. According to SGL Carbon's Corporate Governance Declaration, at least two Supervisory Board members should have expert knowledge in the field of accounting or auditing, including sustainability reporting. In addition, members of the Supervisory Board should have knowledge of sustainability issues important to the company. Two out of eight members of the Supervisory Board were assigned to sustainability themes.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At SGL Carbon, all our ESG-related activities are reported into the ESG Steering Committee. The CEO is the Chairman of the ESG Steering Committee. In this capacity, the CEO oversees and approves ESG targets, the status of target achievement and the status of initiative planning and implementation. The CFO is member of the ESG Steering Committee and supports the CEO in his/her Chairman role. The Chairman and two out of eight members of the Supervisory Board were assigned to sustainability themes. According to SGL Carbon's Corporate Governance Declaration, at least two Supervisory Board members should have expert knowledge in the field of accounting or auditing, including sustainability reporting. In addition, members of the Supervisory Board should have knowledge of sustainability issues important to the company. Two out of eight members of the Supervisory Board were assigned to sustainability themes.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

Other, please specify :The Chairman and two out of eight members of the Supervisory Board were assigned to sustainability themes. According to SGL Carbon's Corporate Governance Declaration, at least two Supervisory Board members should have expert knowledge in the field

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Climate is part of SGL Carbon's overall ESG strategy and covered in our ESG Steering Committee. The Board of Management is permanent part of the ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is headed by the CEO.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Biodiversity is part of SGL Carbon's overall ESG strategy and covered in our ESG Steering Committee. The Board of Management is permanent part of the ESG Steering Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is headed by the CEO. According to our analyses, the business activities of SGL Carbon have only low impact on biodiversity.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Supervisory Board will define insofar targets, which are intended to promote the long-term sustained success of the Company, the interests of the shareholders and employees, ecological and social responsibility, or the compliance culture of the Company. Derived from this, targets should be selected from the following subject areas, at least one of the targets from the area of environment, social responsibility / personnel or from the area of governance / compliance: Environment (such as development of a sustainability roadmap for the Company, optimization of the use of resources, reduction of emissions); Social responsibility / personnel

(such as measures to increase employer attractiveness and employee satisfaction, measures to strengthen the corporate culture and leadership development, promoting diversity and equal opportunity); Governance / Compliance (such as measures to ensure and maintain a compliance management system); Specific operational and/or strategic targets.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Supervisory Board will define insofar targets, which are intended to promote the long-term sustained success of the Company, the interests of the shareholders and employees, ecological and social responsibility, or the compliance culture of the Company. Derived from this, targets should be selected from the following subject areas, at least one of the targets from the area of environment, social responsibility / personnel or from the area of governance / compliance: Environment (such as development of a sustainability roadmap for the Company, optimization of the use of resources, reduction of emissions); Social responsibility / personnel (such as measures to increase employer attractiveness and employee satisfaction, measures to strengthen the corporate culture and leadership development, promoting diversity and equal opportunity); Governance / Compliance (such as measures to ensure and maintain a compliance management system); Specific operational and/or strategic targets, which are of importance for the long-term and sustainable development of the Company (e.g., targets for growth, digitization, investment and R&D strategy, M&A or financing projects).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO of SGL Carbon receives both short-term and long-term incentives that are designed to align his performance with the company's ESG commitments. The CEO's short-term variable remuneration includes a target bonus, which depends on the achievement of financial and individual performance targets. These targets incorporate sustainability goals, specifically including environmental objectives. The Supervisory Board sets these targets and assesses the level of achievement at the end of each performance period. The Discretionary Performance Factor is influenced by the attainment of ESG-/ sustainability-related targets, including environmental goals. For example, in 2023, the environmental targets included improvements in the Lost Time Injury Rate, implementation of the EU taxonomy, and establishment of ESG targets within the company.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Supervisory Board will define insofar targets, which are intended to promote the long-term sustained success of the Company, the interests of the shareholders and employees, ecological and social responsibility, or the compliance culture of the Company. Derived from this, targets should be selected from the following subject areas, at least one of the targets from the area of environment, social responsibility / personnel or from the area of governance / compliance: Environment (such as development of a sustainability roadmap for the Company, optimization of the use of resources, reduction of emissions); Social responsibility / personnel (such as measures to increase employer attractiveness and employee satisfaction, measures to strengthen the corporate culture and leadership development, promoting diversity and equal opportunity); Governance / Compliance (such as measures to ensure and maintain a compliance management system); Specific operational and/or strategic targets, which are of importance for the long-term and sustainable development of the Company (e.g., targets for growth, digitization, investment and R&D strategy, M&A or financing projects).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CFO of SGL Carbon receives both short-term and long-term incentives that are designed to align his performance with the company's ESG commitments. The CFO's short-term variable remuneration includes a target bonus, which depends on the achievement of financial and individual performance targets. These targets incorporate sustainability goals, specifically including environmental objectives. The Supervisory Board sets these targets and assesses the level of achievement at the end of each performance period. The Discretionary Performance Factor is influenced by the attainment of ESG-/ sustainability-related targets, including environmental goals. For example, in 2023, the environmental targets included improvements in the Lost Time Injury Rate, implementation of the EU taxonomy, and establishment of ESG targets within the company.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

SGL Carbon's Global Environmental Policy comprehensively addresses several key areas of environmental commitment and responsibility. The policy includes a commitment to comply with all relevant regulations and mandatory standards, underscoring our adherence to legal requirements. Furthermore, SGL Carbon embraces circular economy by minimizing the environmental impact of our products through innovative recycling and reuse processes. Stakeholder engagement is a significant focus, with regular discussions held to identify environmental risks and opportunities. The company also commits to taking environmental action beyond regulatory compliance by setting continuous improvement targets and establishing sustainability programs. In terms of climate-specific commitments, SGL Carbon aims for net-zero emissions by improving energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions. Water-related commitments include reducing water consumption and controlling or eliminating water pollution. Additionally, the policy references the impacts on natural resources and ecosystems and includes timebound environmental milestones and targets, ensuring accountability and progress tracking.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Additional references/Descriptions

- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global-Environmental-Policy-2022-EN.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

SGL Carbon is an active member of the UN Global Compact

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

No

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

SGL Carbon ensures that its external engagement activities are consistent with its environmental commitments and transition plan through a structured approach outlined in the ESG governance framework. Key components of this process include: ESG Governance Structure: The highest operational decision-making body is the Board of Management, supported by an ESG Sounding Board consisting of heads of business units and ESG experts. An ESG Steering Committee and Coordination Team drive measures and goals within the three ESG modules (Environmental, Social, Governance). Conducting regular materiality analyses in compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This involves assessing both ecological and social impacts of SGL Carbon's business activities, as well as financial risks and opportunities. Regular dialogue with internal and external stakeholders. The SGL Carbon Code of Conduct sets binding requirements for all employees emphasizing lawful, ethical, and sustainable behavior. SGL Carbon ensures that its external engagement activities are consistent with its environmental commitments and transition plan through a structured approach outlined in the ESG governance framework. Key components of this process include: ESG Governance Structure: The highest operational decision-making body is the Board of Management, supported by an ESG Sounding Board consisting of heads of business units and ESG experts. An ESG Steering Committee and Coordination Team drive measures and goals within the three ESG modules (Environmental, Social, Governance). Conducting regular materiality analyses in compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This involves assessing both ecological and social impacts of SGL Carbon's business activities, as well as financial risks and opportunities. Regular dialogue with internal and external stakeholders. The SGL Carbon Code of Conduct sets binding requirements for all employees emphasizing lawful, ethical, and sustainable behavior.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :ECGA European Carbon and Graphite Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The organizations VCI and ECGA actively support the Paris Climate Agreement and the European Green Deal, including their commitments to climate action, environmental protection, resource efficiency, and circularity. SGL Carbon aligns with and fully supports these positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

10000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

SGL Carbon's financial contributions are limited to the standard membership fees, with no additional funding provided during the reporting year.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :VCI Verband der Chemischen Industrie

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The organizations VCI and ECGA actively support the Paris Climate Agreement and the European Green Deal, including their commitments to climate action, environmental protection, resource efficiency, and circularity. SGL Carbon aligns with and fully supports these positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

10000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

SGL Carbon's financial contributions are limited to the standard membership fees, with no additional funding provided during the reporting year.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

13-36

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-03-22-SGL Carbon 2023 AR EN_incl Limited Assurance.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

SGL Carbon reports comprehensively on its response to environmental issues in the Annual Report, which is audited by an external auditing company (in 2023: KPMG, Limited Assurance)

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SSP1 (Sustainable, green pathway): This pathway describes a shift towards a sustainable world where global commons are preserved, and nature's limits are respected. The focus is on human well-being rather than economic growth, with reduced income inequalities and consumption oriented towards minimizing material resource and energy use.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

From the five SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) narratives, SGL Carbon has selected, discussed and analyzed SSP1, SSP3, and SSP5.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 3.4

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SSP3 (Regional rivalry): Characterized by a revival of nationalism and regional conflicts, this pathway sees global issues sidelined. Policies focus on national and regional security, with decreasing investments in education and technology. Inequality rises, and some regions experience severe environmental damage.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

From the five SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) narratives, SGL Carbon has selected, discussed and analyzed SSP1, SSP3, and SSP5.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SSP5 (Fossil-fueled future): This pathway features highly integrated global markets driving innovation and technological progress. Social and economic development relies heavily on fossil fuel exploitation, leading to an energy-intensive lifestyle. While the world economy grows, local environmental issues like air pollution are successfully addressed.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*From the five SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) narratives, SGL Carbon has selected, discussed and analyzed SSP1, SSP3, and SSP5.
[Add row]*

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

SGL Carbon conducted its climate scenario analysis through a structured process involving multiple workshops, expert input, and the use of publicly available scenarios customized to fit the company's needs. The climate scenario analysis focused on three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs): SSP1 (Sustainability), SSP3 (Regional Rivalry), and SSP5 (Fossil-fueled Development). Each SSP was analyzed for potential impacts, risks, and opportunities related to climate change, considering both physical and transition risks. The analysis involved evaluating the likelihood and impact of various climate-related risks and opportunities, using a predefined scale for severity and consensus-building among experts. Parameters such as increased costs of raw materials, wind-related risks, water-related risks, and the market growth of adaptation solutions were assessed for each SSP. The physical implications of climate change were visualized using maps combining SGL Carbon's production sites with data from the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) interactive atlas and other sources. We have integrated climate-related risks and opportunities into our strategic planning, particularly focusing on the development of products and services that facilitate sustainable solutions. This includes sectors such as automotive (including e-mobility), aerospace, solar and wind energy, and the manufacture of semiconductors, and LEDs. The company has geared R&D investments towards the development of sustainable products and solutions. This strategy aims to align product offerings with the expected growing market demand for environmentally friendly technologies and solutions that contribute to climate change mitigation. Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in investment decisions, with a focus on energy efficiency and emission reduction as part of our operational strategy (example steam-generation based on biomass). Key growth areas identified include the production of graphite consumables essential for Silicon and Silicon Carbide, which are crucial for power semiconductors used in electric vehicles, industrial applications, and energy systems. Recognizing the potential in these sectors, SGL Carbon has made significant investments to expand their related capacities. Another significant area is fuel cell technology, where SGL supplies gas diffusion layers for fuel cells to numerous customers globally. Anticipating an increase in demand, the company has expanded production capacity at the Meitingen plant through strategic investments. SGL Carbon's financial planning involves allocating resources to enhance capabilities in emerging sectors like electric vehicles and renewable energy. This includes investments aimed at capitalizing on opportunities presented by the transition to a low-carbon economy. These strategic and financial adjustments underscore SGL Carbon's commitment to aligning with global climate goals and positioning itself as a leader in sustainability within its industry.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Given the current technological limitations, SGL Carbon recognizes that a complete transition away from fossil fuels is not yet feasible. Therefore, we continuously monitor advancements in relevant technologies. SGL Carbon is committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2038.

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

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

SGL Carbon publicly discloses its Climate Transition Plan, including in the Annual Report. This disclosure encompasses our climate roadmap, principal measures, and target achievement status. Shareholders can engage with the Board of Management about the Climate Transition Plan at the AGM.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The Climate Transition Plan of SGL Carbon relies on the following key assumptions: *Green Electricity Sourcing:* SGL Carbon plans to source its global power requirements from renewable sources to the greatest extent possible, including through the installation of photovoltaic systems, certificates of origin and/or long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs). *Energy Efficiency Improvements:* The plan includes ongoing improvements in energy efficiency, supported by an ISO 50001 certified Energy Management System at several key sites. *Shift to Low-Carbon Energy Sources:* High-temperature processes currently using gas will transition to hydrogen and biogas, with the expectation that approximately one-third of emissions will be unavoidable and need to be offset by 2038. *Scope 3 Emission Reductions:* Detailed analysis and collaboration with top suppliers to develop and implement strategies for reducing upstream Scope 3 emissions. In addition, SGL Carbon expects the availability of low-carbon technologies like hydrogen at economically justifiable costs. These assumptions guide the strategic actions and investments necessary to achieve SGL Carbon's emissions reduction and climate neutrality goals.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

SGL Carbon is progressing according to plan.

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

For CDP_Empty.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

Products and services

Upstream/downstream value chain

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

SGL Carbon is focusing on the development and expansion of low-emission products and services. This includes graphite for batteries and fuel cells, and carbon fibers for wind energy and electric vehicles. These products support the energy transition and align with increasing market demands for sustainable solutions. We have prioritized R&D investments in sustainable product innovations, which improve competitive positioning by capitalizing on shifting consumer and producer preferences towards low-emission technologies. The potential market size and expected changes in net revenue from low-carbon products and services are substantial. SGL Carbon's strategic focus includes anticipating and preparing for this increased demand, particularly in sectors like electromobility, fuel cells, and renewable energy. The company sees opportunities in emerging sectors driven by climate-related trends, such as the semiconductor and LED industries, and multi-industry applications for lightweight construction, including wind energy

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities have affected SGL Carbon's strategy regarding its value chain. SGL Carbon recognizes the necessity of working closely with its suppliers to jointly improve environmental performance. This collaboration is crucial because SGL Carbon sources highly specialized materials and relies heavily on its business partners. The company is not alone in demanding such changes, which implies a broader industry push towards sustainable practices. In particular, SGL Carbon requires its suppliers to adhere to its Business Partner Code of Conduct, which includes essential practices for addressing environmental risks and opportunities. Additionally, SGL Carbon monitors supply chain risks, including environmental risks, through a mandatory online platform for its suppliers.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities have significantly influenced SGL Carbon's strategy regarding investment in Research and Development (R&D). The majority of SGL Carbon's R&D investments are directed towards the development of sustainable products and solutions. This strategic focus is intended to address environmental risks such as increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to leverage opportunities in the growing market for low-carbon technologies. SGL Carbon's R&D efforts include significant investments in innovative technologies that support the energy transition. For instance, the company is developing products like graphite for batteries and fuel cells, and carbon fibers for wind energy and electric vehicles. These products are essential for sectors focused on reducing carbon emissions and increasing energy efficiency. Anticipating an increase in demand for sustainable products, SGL Carbon is expanding its production capacities in key areas such as fuel cell technology and graphite for Silicon and Silicon Carbide. These materials are crucial for power semiconductors and various applications in

electric vehicles, industrial systems, and energy storage, reflecting a strategic alignment with market needs and environmental trends. SGL Carbon's R&D investments are influenced by the need to comply with stringent environmental regulations. This includes developing products that meet upcoming mandates on CO2 footprints and utilizing green raw materials. By staying ahead of regulatory changes, the company mitigates risks related to non-compliance and positions itself as a leader in sustainability. The strategic direction of R&D is also shaped by the need to address various environmental risks, such as the increased costs of raw materials and the transition to low-emission technologies. By investing in sustainable innovations, SGL Carbon aims to mitigate these risks and enhance its long-term resilience.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities have notably influenced SGL Carbon's strategy regarding its own operations. SGL Carbon has committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 100% in production by 2038 (net zero target). This long-term goal influences operational strategies, such as improving energy efficiency, optimizing processes, and adopting cleaner technologies. We have made strategic adjustments to our operations to meet this target, including investing in renewable energy sources and enhancing energy efficiency across production sites. These measures are designed to reduce operational carbon footprints. Selected SGL Carbon production sites are exposed to mid- and long-term physical climate-related risks (i.e., water, wind), such as droughts, heavy precipitation, floods, and changing wind patterns. SGL Carbon has assessed these risks and is taking steps to enhance the resilience of its production sites against such weather events.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Environmental risks and opportunities have profoundly influenced SGL Carbon's financial planning by guiding strategic investments and shaping long-term goals. Recognizing the necessity of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, SGL Carbon has committed to halving its emissions by 2025 (compared to the base year 2019) and an ambitious net-zero target by 2038. This commitment has driven financial resource allocation in renewable energy sources and energy efficiency improvements across production sites. These initiatives aim to reduce operational carbon footprints and achieve long-term cost savings, thereby mitigating financial risks associated with regulatory compliance and environmental impacts. Furthermore, SGL Carbon's financial planning includes significant investments in expanding production capacities for key sustainable products. Key growth areas identified include the production of graphite consumables essential for Silicon and Silicon Carbide, which are crucial for power semiconductors used in electric vehicles, industrial applications, and energy systems. Recognizing the potential in these sectors, SGL Carbon has made significant investments to expand their related capacities.

[Add row]

(5.4) 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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

7.6

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

12

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

88

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

- CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

11

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

89

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

20

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

80

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7.1

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

7

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Manufacture of automotive and mobility components

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

38.5

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

4

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Manufacture of batteries

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

15.9

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Details of minimum safeguards analysis	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	<i>The minimum safeguard analysis has been performed acc. to the EU Taxonomy regulation</i>	<i>Reporting acc. to EU Taxonomy regulation</i>	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

SGL Carbon invests consistently in the R&D of low-carbon products and services. In 2023, the development of a CO2-reduced Carbon Fiber was in focus. This fiber can be produced with approx. 50% less CO2 emissions compared to a regular carbon fiber. The fiber had been launched in spring 2024.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :CO2-reduced industrial 50k Carbon Fiber

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

35

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

35

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

SGL Carbon has various R&D programs that we consider low-carbon R&D: The development of a CO2-reduced carbon fiber by SGL Carbon aligns with the company's climate commitments in several ways. SGL Carbon has set ambitious climate targets, aiming to reduce total emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 50% by 2025 compared to 2019 levels and to achieve climate neutrality by 2038 (net zero). The development of CO2-reduced carbon fiber supports these goals by offering a product that inherently reduces emissions during its production and use. The CO2-reduced carbon fiber is designed for applications in industries that are crucial for the energy transition, such as wind energy and automotive sectors. By providing materials that lower the carbon footprint in these applications, SGL Carbon is directly supporting the development and expansion of low-carbon technologies. SGL Carbon's efforts in developing sustainable products, including CO2-reduced carbon fiber, align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). These products help in reducing the overall environmental impact and promote sustainable industry practices. SGL Carbon emphasizes the importance of innovation in their sustainability strategy. The development of CO2-reduced carbon fiber is part of a broader initiative to create products that support the trends of the future, such as electromobility and renewable energy. This strategic focus helps SGL Carbon stay ahead in providing environmentally friendly solutions to its customers. Additional low-carbon R&D programs included graphite anode materials for lithium-ion batteries, composite components for battery electric vehicles, and carbon fiber for hydrogen pressure vessels. Please note: due to limited data availability, the share pertains exclusively to the reporting year and does not cover the past three years.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism
- Price with substantive impact on business decisions

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

SGL Carbon employs an internal carbon price, specifically using a shadow price. The price is set to align with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme (the internal carbon price is set at 100 EUR per metric ton of CO₂e). The objectives of implementing this internal carbon price include driving energy efficiency and promoting low-carbon investments. The primary objectives for implementing the internal carbon price are to drive energy efficiency and low-carbon investment. The internal carbon price covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The internal carbon price is applied to capital expenditure decisions, particularly for projects with high energy consumption and/or GHG emissions. This internal carbon price has supported SGL Carbon in favoring energy-saving projects, such as heat recovery projects, and in promoting the electrification of processes utilizing electricity from renewable sources.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :The internal carbon price is applied to capital expenditure decisions, particularly for projects with high energy consumption and/or GHG emissions.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

SGL Carbon monitors and evaluates its internal carbon pricing approach through several methods: The internal carbon price is applied to capital expenditure decisions, particularly for projects with high energy consumption and/or GHG emissions. This ensures that projects with significant carbon impacts are assessed using the internal price, which supports energy-saving projects and favors the electrification of processes using renewable energy. The internal carbon price is mandatory for certain decision-making processes, ensuring that it is consistently applied across relevant projects. This helps drive energy efficiency and low-carbon investments across the organization. The internal carbon price is static temporally, meaning it remains consistent over time, providing a stable basis for evaluating projects and investments. The internal carbon price covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, ensuring comprehensive application across direct and indirect emissions sources. These measures help SGL Carbon integrate the cost of carbon into its financial planning and project evaluation processes, supporting the company's overall climate commitments and transition plans.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Procurement spend

Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

SGL Carbon does prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues. We use a detailed supplier risk assessment process that includes sustainability components, covering environmental risks. This assessment influences the prioritization of supplier audits and development measures. We have also set a target to engage with the top suppliers by the end of 2024.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

SGL Carbon has covered environmental issues in its Business Partner Code of Conduct. This Conduct becomes part of the contractual agreement with our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Supplier self-assessment

Other, please specify :These requirements are integrated into our Business Partner Code of Conduct, which all our suppliers and business partners are required to comply with. The supplier self-assessment is conducted with a supplier risk management platform.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SGL Carbon leverages the IntegrityNext online platform to comprehensively assess and monitor the sustainability performance of its suppliers. This platform enables the company to conduct detailed audits, track compliance with environmental and social standards, and ensure alignment with its sustainability objectives. Through IntegrityNext, SGL Carbon continuously monitors suppliers' adherence to ethical practices, identifies areas for improvement, and works collaboratively with suppliers to implement corrective actions. The platform also provides real-time data and insights, allowing SGL Carbon to proactively engage with suppliers and drive long-term improvements in its value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment
- Other, please specify :These requirements are integrated into our Business Partner Code of Conduct, which all our suppliers and business partners are required to comply with. The supplier self-assessment is conducted with a supplier risk management platform.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SGL Carbon leverages the IntegrityNext online platform to comprehensively assess and monitor the sustainability performance of its suppliers. This platform enables the company to conduct detailed audits, track compliance with environmental and social standards, and ensure alignment with its sustainability objectives. Through IntegrityNext, SGL Carbon continuously monitors suppliers' adherence to ethical practices, identifies areas for improvement, and works collaboratively with suppliers to implement corrective actions. The platform also provides real-time data and insights, allowing SGL Carbon to proactively engage with suppliers and drive long-term improvements in its value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment
- Other, please specify :These requirements are integrated into our Business Partner Code of Conduct, which all our suppliers and business partners are required to comply with. The supplier self-assessment is conducted with a supplier risk management platform.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SGL Carbon leverages the IntegrityNext online platform to comprehensively assess and monitor the sustainability performance of its suppliers. This platform enables the company to conduct detailed audits, track compliance with environmental and social standards, and ensure alignment with its sustainability objectives. Through IntegrityNext, SGL Carbon continuously monitors suppliers' adherence to ethical practices, identifies areas for improvement, and works collaboratively with suppliers to implement corrective actions. The platform also provides real-time data and insights, allowing SGL Carbon to proactively engage with suppliers and drive long-term improvements in its value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment
- Other, please specify :These requirements are integrated into our Business Partner Code of Conduct, which all our suppliers and business partners are required to comply with. The supplier self-assessment is conducted with a supplier risk management platform.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SGL Carbon leverages the IntegrityNext online platform to comprehensively assess and monitor the sustainability performance of its suppliers. This platform enables the company to conduct detailed audits, track compliance with environmental and social standards, and ensure alignment with its sustainability objectives. Through IntegrityNext, SGL Carbon continuously monitors suppliers' adherence to ethical practices, identifies areas for improvement, and works collaboratively with suppliers to implement corrective actions. The platform also provides real-time data and insights, allowing SGL Carbon to proactively engage with suppliers and drive long-term improvements in its value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment
- Other, please specify :These requirements are integrated into our Business Partner Code of Conduct, which all our suppliers and business partners are required to comply with. The supplier self-assessment is conducted with a supplier risk management platform.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SGL Carbon leverages the IntegrityNext online platform to comprehensively assess and monitor the sustainability performance of its suppliers. This platform enables the company to conduct detailed audits, track compliance with environmental and social standards, and ensure alignment with its sustainability objectives. Through IntegrityNext, SGL Carbon continuously monitors suppliers' adherence to ethical practices, identifies areas for improvement, and works collaboratively with suppliers to implement corrective actions. The platform also provides real-time data and insights, allowing SGL Carbon to proactively engage with suppliers and drive long-term improvements in its value chain.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :General capacity building and information collection.

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Other capacity building activity, please specify :General exchange on interest and possibilities regarding sustainable alternatives.

Information collection

- Other information collection activity, please specify :Collection of environmental targets and achievements via online supplier risk management platform.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

SGL Carbon engages with its suppliers on environmental issues through several structured activities and initiatives. We have implemented a Business Partner Code of Conduct. This code requires suppliers and their subcontractors to adhere to lawful, ethical, and environmentally sustainable conduct. It includes principles from the UN Global Compact and International Labour Organization (ILO) standards on human rights and environmental conventions. We conduct annual Risk Assessments and Audits of suppliers to ensure compliance with environmental and social standards. This includes a supplier risk assessment questionnaire focusing on sustainability components such as environmental protection, human rights, and health and safety. Engagement and Collaboration: SGL Carbon collaborates with suppliers to share information and minimize risks when using chemical substances, hazardous materials and discussing sustainable alternatives and options incl. bio-based and circular raw materials. SGL Carbon collects climate data and ambitions from suppliers as part of our supplier risk management, utilizing a software platform to track progress.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

SGL Carbon actively engages with customers by providing comprehensive information about our products, including relevant certification schemes and their environmental impacts. We place particular emphasis on educating customers about more sustainable product alternatives. This includes CO2-reduced products, the potential improvements from using bio-based or circular raw materials, and the benefits of renewable packaging solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging with customers about sustainable products and practices has several positive effects and is measured using various success indicators. Increased customer awareness: By educating customers about sustainable alternatives and the environmental impact of products, SGL Carbon is helping to increase awareness and knowledge of sustainable practices. Improved product acceptance: Customers are more likely to adopt CO2-reduced products, bio-based or circular raw materials and renewable packaging solutions if they understand the benefits and potential improvements of these alternatives. Strengthened customer relationships: Providing valuable information and support strengthens relationships with customers and positions SGL Carbon as a trusted partner on their sustainability journey. Market differentiation: Highlighting the sustainability aspects of products helps SGL Carbon to differentiate itself in the market, attract environmentally conscious customers and potentially increase market share. Success factors include positive customer feedback, increasing acceptance of sustainable products, certification successes, a reduction in environmental impact and customer retention and loyalty.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

Other initiative type, please specify

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Collaboration on low-carbon materials incl. discussion and selective exchange of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Improved collaboration with the team of Robert Bosch GmbH. Potential reduction of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

SGL Carbon and Robert Bosch should strengthen their collaboration on mutually beneficial initiatives, focusing on areas such as product design, energy efficiency, packaging, and logistics optimization.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

Other, please specify :SGL Carbon regularly engages in mutually beneficial environmental initiatives with its customers and business partners, typically as part of joint product roadmaps established with our customers. However, we have not yet been approached by specific C

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

SGL Carbon regularly engages in mutually beneficial environmental initiatives with its customers and business partners, typically as part of joint product roadmaps established with our customers. However, we have not yet been approached by specific CDP Supply Chain members for any particular engagement.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The financial control approach helps to present a true and fair view of SGL Carbon's environmental impacts, enhancing transparency and enabling stakeholders to make informed assessments about the company's environmental performance and its commitment to sustainability. The rationale behind this approach is that it aligns environmental reporting with financial reporting, offering consistency and comparability. By using financial control as the basis for consolidation, SGL Carbon includes all operations over which it has the authority to direct financial and operating policies. This ensures that all significant sources of environmental impact that the company can directly influence are included in the reports. For data users, this approach provides a comprehensive understanding of SGL Carbon's environmental footprint (incl. climate, plastics, and biodiversity) in the context of its business operations. It allows stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of the company's environmental strategies and initiatives by focusing on the areas where SGL Carbon has the most control and can implement changes.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The financial control approach helps to present a true and fair view of SGL Carbon's environmental impacts, enhancing transparency and enabling stakeholders to make informed assessments about the company's environmental performance and its commitment to sustainability. The rationale behind this approach is that it aligns environmental reporting with financial reporting, offering consistency and comparability. By using financial control as the basis for consolidation, SGL Carbon includes all operations over which it has the authority to direct financial and operating policies. This ensures that all significant sources of environmental impact that the

company can directly influence are included in the reports. For data users, this approach provides a comprehensive understanding of SGL Carbon's environmental footprint (incl. climate, plastics, and biodiversity) in the context of its business operations. It allows stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of the company's environmental strategies and initiatives by focusing on the areas where SGL Carbon has the most control and can implement changes.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The financial control approach helps to present a true and fair view of SGL Carbon's environmental impacts, enhancing transparency and enabling stakeholders to make informed assessments about the company's environmental performance and its commitment to sustainability. The rationale behind this approach is that it aligns environmental reporting with financial reporting, offering consistency and comparability. By using financial control as the basis for consolidation, SGL Carbon includes all operations over which it has the authority to direct financial and operating policies. This ensures that all significant sources of environmental impact that the company can directly influence are included in the reports. For data users, this approach provides a comprehensive understanding of SGL Carbon's environmental footprint (incl. climate, plastics, and biodiversity) in the context of its business operations. It allows stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of the company's environmental strategies and initiatives by focusing on the areas where SGL Carbon has the most control and can implement changes.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- Other, please specify :To calculate Scope 3 supply chain emission, “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com) was applied.

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

No changes in reporting method compared to previous years. SGL Carbon monitors and discloses both absolute emissions and intensity emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2, excluding process emissions, using location-based emissions factors sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA). Scope 2 emissions represent 73% of SGL Carbon’s total Scope 1 and 2 emissions based on 2023 data. However, actual market-based emissions data are received from only a minority of our

electricity providers, leading us to report primarily on location-based emissions. In 2023, the following SGL sites were supplied 100% with renewable electrical energy: Nowy Sacz (Poland), Ort (Austria), Raciborz (Poland), Ried (Austria), Verdello (Italy), and Wackersdorf (Germany).
[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90008.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon performs data collection at site level. Consolidation and validation is performed at Corporate level.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

301733.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon performs data collection at site level. Consolidation and validation is performed at Corporate level.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the base year 2019, SGL Carbon does not have a Scope 2 market-based emissions dataset available.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

270775.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11169.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75385.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35796.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable. SGL Carbon does not operate upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the exceptional variety of customers, products, and applications, SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the exceptional variety of customers, products, and applications, SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the exceptional variety of customers, products, and applications, SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to the exceptional variety of customers, products, and applications, SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable. SGL Carbon does not operate downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable. SGL Carbon does not grant any franchise licences..

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable. SGL Carbon has not performed any investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable.

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	79119	<i>Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]</i>	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>
Past year 1	85715	12/30/2022	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>
Past year 2	85408	12/30/2021	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>
Past year 3	77691	12/30/2020	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	215730	<i>Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]</i>	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>
Past year 1	240163	12/30/2022	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>
Past year 2	251153	12/30/2021	<i>No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.</i>

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Past year 3	240714	12/30/2020	No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

238705

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with "estell 6.1" a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18490

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with "estell 6.1" a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

66242

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

35553

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6449

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

SGL Carbon has calculated Scope 3 supply chain emissions with “estell 6.1” a methodology and tool developed by the consulting firm SYSTAIN (systain.com).

Employee commuting**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant.

Upstream leased assets**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable SGL Carbon does not operate upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the exceptional variety of customers products and applications SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the exceptional variety of customers products and applications SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the exceptional variety of customers products and applications SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the exceptional variety of customers products and applications SGL Carbon has not been able to calculate or estimate this emission category.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable SGL Carbon does not operate downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable SGL Carbon does not grant any franchise licences.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable SGL Carbon has not performed any investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

268227

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

11618

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

78841

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

33016

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

5572

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1379

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

270775

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

11169

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

75385

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

35796

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

622

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No changes in reporting method compared to previous years.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

52-54

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

52-54

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

52-54

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

30167

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Location-based with EIA country values 2023. Due to demand shift, production activities moved towards sites that are supplied with a lower share of electricity from renewable sources.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1635

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Savings according to Energy Management system (ISO 50001 certified).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6785

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

SGL has divested its sites in Gardena (California, USA) and Pune (India).

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52775

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

17.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in output including mix effects.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

No

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

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

837

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

1393

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2898

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

20532

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7998

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

2246

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15865

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

30161

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

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

127

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35

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

96

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43

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

273

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2207

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

13973

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

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

45228

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

17411

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

7445

United States of America**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

31737

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

94202

*[Fixed row]***(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.***Select all that apply* By business division**(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Graphite Solutions</i>	43792
Row 2	<i>Process Technology</i>	764
Row 3	<i>Carbon Fibers</i>	28880
Row 4	<i>Composite Solutions</i>	1737
Row 5	<i>Corporate</i>	3946

[Add row]

(7.19) 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	Comment
Chemicals production activities	79119	<i>We have assigned all our activities to the sector production activity “Chemicals production activities”.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Graphite Solutions</i>	94275
Row 2	<i>Process Technology</i>	3183
Row 3	<i>Carbon Fibers</i>	112699
Row 5	<i>Composite Solutions</i>	2769
Row 6	<i>Corporate</i>	2804

[Add row]

(7.21) 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	Comment
Chemicals production activities	215730	<i>We have assigned all our activities to the sector production activity “Chemicals production activities”.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	79119	215730	All emissions were associated with the consolidated accounting group.
All other entities	0	0	All emissions were associated with the consolidated accounting group.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

SGL Carbon does not sell any products that are greenhouse gases.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

2044000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

149

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (gas-powered processes), general heating and thermal post-combustion (exhaust air purification)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

2044000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

405

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (electrical processes), general lightning

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

2044000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased goods and services***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made***Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Not applicable.***Row 4****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

1139000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

83

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (gas-powered processes), general heating and thermal post-combustion (exhaust air purification)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

1139000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

226

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (electrical processes), general lightning

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

1139000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased goods and services***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made***Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Not applicable.***Row 7****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

6942000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

504

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (gas-powered processes), general heating and thermal post-combustion (exhaust air purification)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

6942000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1375

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (electrical processes), general lightning

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

6942000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased goods and services***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made***Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Not applicable.***Row 10****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

360000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

26

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (gas-powered processes), general heating and thermal post-combustion (exhaust air purification)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

360000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

71

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (electrical processes), general lightning

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

360000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

221000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (gas-powered processes), general heating and thermal post-combustion (exhaust air purification)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

221000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (electrical processes), general lightning

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

221000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased goods and services***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made***Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Not applicable.***Row 16****(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

714000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

52

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (gas-powered processes), general heating and thermal post-combustion (exhaust air purification)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

714000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

141

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process heat (electrical processes), general lightning

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Not applicable.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

714000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Purchased goods and services***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made***Due to the absence of product carbon footprint PCF data for all products, we allocated based on the volume of products purchased.***(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference***Not applicable.**[Add row]***(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?****Row 1****(7.27.1) Allocation challenges***Select from:* Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

At SGL Carbon, we have a diversity of product lines, multi-step production processes often across several production sites and intermediates products are typically not tailored for specific customers. Furthermore, for certain product lines the disclosure of emissions would require to disclose business sensitive proprietary information, e.g., principle production approach like types of furnaces, furnace efficiency, etc.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

At SGL Carbon, we have a diversity of product lines, multi-step production processes often across several production sites and intermediates products are typically not tailored for specific customers. Furthermore, for certain product lines the disclosure of emissions would require to disclose business sensitive proprietary information, e.g., principle production approach like types of furnaces, furnace efficiency, etc.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

SGL Carbon has observed an increasing number of customer requests regarding the carbon footprint of our products. To address this, we initiated initial Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) projects in 2021, which continued through 2023. These projects aim to develop tools and methodologies for determining the environmental footprint of key products across various industries, including automotive. The results will support communication with stakeholders, such as customers, and guide further process improvements. We plan to extend these insights to additional products and industries within SGL Carbon.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(7.30) 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)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

427423

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

427423

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

228799

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

288223

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

223491

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

223491

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

606

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

606

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

229404

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

939137

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1168542

[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

427423

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

0

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

427423

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

228799

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

228223

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

0

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

517022

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

223491

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

0

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

223491

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

606

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

606

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

229404

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

939137

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

0

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

1168542
 [Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2811

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel. Emission factor: 10,5544 MWh/m3 calculated using density and HHV (Gross CV) published by DEFRA (2023).

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

419749

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Data collected in MWh as available in documents (mainly bills). In some sites it was necessary to convert volumetric values (e.g., CCF) in energy (MWh) and it was done based on DEFRA factors (2023).

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4862

(7.30.7.8) Comment

LPG data collected if possible with Energy unit of measure (J, MWh) if available in documents (mainly bills). In many sites it was necessary to convert volumetric values (e.g. liters) or weight (Kg) in Energy (MWh) and it was done based on DEFRA factors (2023).

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

427423

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The data, including the inputs for diesel, LPG, and natural gas, exclude gasoline, compressed air, and distance heating. Although data for these sources is collected, they are considered negligible (

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

636

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

606

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

636

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

606

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

425

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

425

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

636

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

606

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

636

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

606

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

425

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

425

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7147

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

606

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

1995

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

4539

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14287.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33698

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

15396

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49094.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43285

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

42025

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

85310.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86869

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

84936

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

171805.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

178

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

178.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

342

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

165

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

507.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

589

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

589.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21251

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1154

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

11961

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34366.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30704

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

220342

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

261

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

251307.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

357

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

357.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36479

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

94261

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

130740.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

256122

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

427190.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:

No

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

Other, please specify :Specialty graphite, carbon fibers and composites

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1

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

1

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1

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

1

(7.39.8) Comment

SGL Carbon's product portfolio does not include traditional chemicals. Our four business units focus on producing graphite materials and solutions, carbon fibers and related products, equipment, and lightweight components based on reinforced fiber materials. As a result, we do not report aggregated weights or volumes for these products.

[Add row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.27

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

295000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1089100000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Divestment

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In the 2023 fiscal year, SGL Carbon's Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions totaled 295 thousand metric tons (2022: 326 thousand metric tons). The decline is partly due to our reduction measures but also to lower production volumes in the Carbon Fibers business unit. If CO2 emissions are compared with economic output, they decreased from 0.29 kt per 1.0 million in sales to 0.27 in 2023.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1169

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1089.1 mill. Euro

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

SGL Carbon's energy consumption in relation to economic output (intensity) for 2023 decreased by about 7% compared to the previous year.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

90008

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

301733

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

0.000

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

391741.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

195870.500

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

79119

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

215730

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

294849.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

49.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target applies at the SGL Carbon Group level and encompasses both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions collectively. It is not disaggregated into separate targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

SGL Carbon has established an absolute GHG emissions reduction target encompassing both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This target aims to achieve a 50% reduction by 2025, relative to the 2019 baseline, aligning with the criteria for science-based targets.

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

SGL Carbon has established a dedicated project organization. Key initiatives include energy management in line with ISO 50001, sourcing electricity from renewable sources, and executing various energy efficiency projects and technologies, including the recovery of process heat.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

90008

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

301733

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

0.000

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

391741.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2038

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

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

79119

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

215730

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

294849.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target applies at the SGL Carbon Group level and encompasses both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions collectively. It is not disaggregated into separate targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Our target is a net-zero target for the SGL Carbon Group, meaning that any remaining emissions will need to be offset.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our target is a net-zero target for the SGL Carbon Group, meaning that any remaining emissions will need to be offset.

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

SGL Carbon has set up a dedicated project organization. Key measures include Energy Management according to ISO 50001, the sourcing of electricity from renewable sources, recuperation of process heat and various current and future energy efficiency and climate-neutral technologies (e.g., hydrogen, carbon capture and storage).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

No other climate-related targets

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) 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	10	<i>*Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	9	100
Implementation commenced	6	634
Implemented	13	1669
Not to be implemented	3	<i>*Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

34

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

30500

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

186000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Portfolio of initiatives including several improvements in the areas Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning, and Building Automatization.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1580

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

1273000

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

1250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Portfolio of initiatives including several improvements in the areas Compressed air, Process optimization, smart control system and waste heat recovery

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

54000

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

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Portfolio of process improvements that improved scrap rates and required no separate investments.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

SGL Carbon has implemented an internal carbon pricing mechanism, applying a shadow price for CO2 emissions to all significant capital expenditure (CAPEX) projects. This approach ensures that the potential carbon impact is considered in investment decisions, promoting sustainability and alignment with our climate objectives.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

SGL Carbon has a dedicated global team of energy experts, coordinated by the Corporate Energy Management team. Energy management systems at all major European production sites are certified in accordance with ISO 50001, ensuring systematic and efficient energy use.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At SGL Carbon, we continuously monitor regulatory developments and proactively implement measures to ensure full compliance with all applicable legal requirements and industry standards.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

SGL Carbon has introduced a well-established company suggestion scheme aimed at promoting energy efficiency and resource conservation, among other things. This initiative actively encourages employees to contribute innovative ideas and solutions, fostering continuous improvement in our sustainability efforts.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

- No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Product or service

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

Select from:

- The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Carbon fiber materials for wind turbine manufacturing are essential for large diameter blades.

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

Select from:

No

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

7

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

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

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Carbon brushes are essential components for wind turbines and can demonstrate better lifetime and performance compared to alternative materials.

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

Select from:

No

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

1

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

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

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Lithium-ion batteries

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Graphite anode material (GAM) is an essential component for Lithium-ion batteries that determines battery lifetime and performance.

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

Select from:

No

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

2

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

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

Select from:

- The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Lithium-ion batteries

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Battery Cases for electric vehicles are an essential component of the vehicle's design. Their lightweight construction contributes significantly to energy efficiency and extends the vehicle's range.

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

Select from:

- No

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

4

[Add row]

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

Select from:

No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not assessed
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not assessed
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not assessed
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not assessed
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not assessed
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (partial assessment)	In Germany, our Meitingen site is located near the Lechauen, an area classified as IUCN Category IV.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lechauen (Thierhaupten, Bavaria)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

SGL Carbon operates an established manufacturing site in Meitingen, Bavaria. Meitingen is our largest site, with production facilities for friction materials, carbon fiber-reinforced plastics, and various graphite products. The site also includes fuel cell component production, and a joint venture with Brembo for carbon ceramic brake discs. Around 900 SGL employees and 500 joint venture colleagues work here. Celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2022, the site upholds excellent safety and environmental standards.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Physical controls

Operational controls

Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At its Meitingen site, SGL Carbon maintains an Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001:2015, an Occupational Health and Safety System certified to ISO 45001:2018, and an Energy Management System certified to ISO 50001:2018. Additionally, SGL Carbon has conducted a Materiality Assessment in accordance with ESRS, classifying biodiversity risks as low.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification/assurance is currently in progress

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Waste data

Fuel consumption

Base year emissions

Target-setting methodology

Emissions breakdown by country/area

Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

- Progress against targets
- Renewable fuel consumption
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
- Year on year change in land use change emissions
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- Emissions breakdown by business division
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Data has been audited through a limited assurance engagement by KPMG AG on SGL Carbon's non-financial (CSR) report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>We have no additional information.</i>	<i>For CDP_Empty.pdf</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

