

CDP 2009 Information Request

Respondent: Henkel KGaA

General introduction

Risk and Opportunities

1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1 Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

We do not consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks.

Compared to other risks we do not consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change. Even in case of future regulations on GHG emissions addressing manufacturing activities with low energy intensity – such as ours - we should be well positioned as we expect to be able to identify further potential for improvements which will yield emission reductions as well as economic benefits.

However, future regulations on GHG emissions might also affect our customers and consumers by directly or indirectly increasing their costs of energy consumption and thus contributing to an increased willingness to reward energy efficient products and services. Henkel therefore also focuses on the energy efficiency of its products and technologies to contribute to their competitive advantage.

Financial and Business Implications:

As a manufacturer of non-durable consumer products and industrial products and technologies our operations and manufacturing processes are not particularly energy and therefore greenhouse gas intensive. Therefore, potential impacts of increased energy prices and costs for emission certificates are limited.

Our raw materials are based on fossil, mineral and renewable resources. We do not use particularly energy intensive raw materials or agricultural raw materials particularly susceptible to impacts from climate change.

Indirectly Henkel is exposed to regulatory risks and costs through mechanisms/policies that affect our value chains such as raw material production, transportation and consumer habits. From our knowledge of the life cycle of our products the majority of emissions and energy consumption occur in consumer use of our products. We continue to monitor the financial consequences of climate change policies in our strategic planning at various levels within the organization.

Further information

2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1 Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

We do not consider our company to be exposed to physical risks.

Compared to other risks we do not consider our company to be exposed to physical risks related to climate change. With the majority of the scientific community expecting a gradual increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and – if observed over a sufficiently long timeframe – a gradual shift in weather patterns, the impact of climate change with respect to the individual event will be nearly impossible to determine compared to other meteorological and geographic parameters.

As an established industrial enterprise, Henkel AG & Co. KGaA has an early risk recognition system which is subject to external audit. Environment & Insurance risks comprise natural disaster risks like Earthquake, Hurricane, Volcano and Floodnatural disaster risk.

Further information

3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1 Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

We do not consider our company to be exposed to other risks.

Compared to other risks we do not consider our business to be exposed to other climate related risks. The biggest potential risk to our business would arise from a situation where the economic impacts of either climate change or the political responses to it jeopardize the purchasing power of our customers.

Risk Management:

At Henkel, risk management is performed on a holistic, integrative basis involving the systematic assessment of all opportunities and risk identified as likely to affect our business. We understand risk as being a negative deviation from a financial target or KPI resulting from an event or change in circumstances. As opportunity and risk are essentially the two sides of entrepreneurial endeavor, opportunities generally arise from a complementary view of the risk structure. Consequently, we are able to both minimize potential exposure at an early stage and effectively exploit identified opportunities.

Further information

4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1 Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

Regulatory requirements present opportunities for my company.

Some regulatory requirements are likely to present opportunities for my company. Climate change and the political response to it as well as increasing energy prices are likely to contribute to an increased willingness to pay for products that help consumers save energy during product use. Therefore, our focus on the energy efficiency of our products and technologies may yield competitive advantages in the marketplace. We are monitoring with great interest to which degree societal concerns regarding global warming are reflected in the purchasing decisions of our customers and whether consumers choose more energy efficient products and reward the responsible behavior of companies.

Further information

The manufacture of our consumer products, industrial brands and technologies is not particularly energy or greenhouse gas intensive. Energy consumption and the associated carbon dioxide emissions during the use of our products are usually more significant. We therefore focus on creating energy efficient products and technologies while optimizing our own production processes.

5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1 Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

Physical changes present opportunities for my company.

Physical changes could present opportunities for my company in so far as climate change and the political response to it as well as increasing energy prices are likely to contribute to an increased willingness to pay for products that help consumers save energy during product use. Therefore, our focus on the energy efficiency of our products and technologies may yield competitive advantages in the marketplace. We are monitoring with great interest to which degree societal concerns regarding global warming are reflected in the purchasing decisions of our customers and whether consumers choose more energy efficient products and reward the responsible behavior of companies.

Considering the breadth of our product portfolio, markets, suppliers and production locations etc. any direct effects of physical changes likely to be balanced across the portfolio.

Further information

6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1 Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

Climate change presents other opportunities for my company.

Climate change and the political response to it as well as increasing energy prices are likely to contribute to an increased willingness to pay for products that help consumers save energy during product use. Therefore, our focus on the energy efficiency of our products and technologies may yield competitive advantages in the marketplace. We are monitoring with great interest to which degree societal concerns regarding global warming are reflected in the purchasing decisions of our customers and whether consumers choose more energy efficient products and reward the responsible behavior of companies.

The manufacture of our consumer products, industrial brands and technologies is not particularly energy or greenhouse gas intensive. Energy consumption and the associated carbon dioxide emissions during the use of our products are usually more significant. We therefore focus on creating energy efficient products and technologies while optimizing our own production processes. Many product innovations contribute to the efficient utilization of energy resources, and hence climate protection:

http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xml/adhesive-technologies-14480.htm?filter1=Energy+and+Climate&send=true#filter

The life cycle analysis of automatic dishwashing detergents, for example, clearly shows that the main impact on the environment occurs during the use phase. One of the key tasks of the product developers is, therefore, to improve the effectiveness of the detergents at lower temperatures and with smaller volumes of water. Somat 7 is an example of an innovation in this area.

Renewable energy policies:

In the area of renewable energy policies Henkel supports initiatives to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy. The development of new, clean sources of energy such as fuel cells and flexible, lightweight solar cells provide opportunities for Henkel to apply its expertise in tailor-made adhesives, sealants and surface treatments. Thus, Henkel makes an important contribution to the development of these alternative energy sources.

Further information

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

7. Reporting Year (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)" developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("the GHG Protocol"), see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/>. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/> and

use the guidance button above.

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last.

Questions 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, and 11.2 are on subsequent webpages and the dates that you give in answer to question 7 will be carried forwards to automatically populate those webpages.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

Start date: 01 January 2008

End date: 31 December 2008

8. Reporting Boundary: (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

[Companies over which financial control is exercised – per consolidated audited Financial Statements.](#)

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

Henkel's most important source of direct carbon dioxide emissions is our power plant in Düsseldorf. The construction of a gas turbine brought about an immediate reduction of approximately 25 percent in carbon dioxide emissions. With the help of further improvements in energy management and a tripling of the carbon dioxide neutral fuels from production residues, emissions per kilowatt hour of electricity and steam have been reduced by an additional 20 percent since 1990.

Henkel is the operator of the power plant but nearly 80% of the energy produced is provided to third parties. Therefore Henkel reported total costs of electricity, heat and steam purchased under question 20.1. (without subtracting costs transferred to third parties).

Henkel's Carbon dioxide emissions generated by Henkel owned non-production facilities (administration, Research & Development, warehouses) have been calculated based on reported emissions given by a representative sample of non-production facilities from all regions and different sizes of facilities.

Due to size and data quality they are not included in the annually Sustainability Report.

9. Methodology: (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please provide your answer in the text box. In addition to this description, if relevant, select a methodology from the list of published methodologies. This will aid automated analysis of the data.

Henkel measures the direct and indirect carbon dioxide emissions of its major production sites which account for more than 95 percent of the global production volume. For the first time direct and indirect carbon dioxide emissions of our non-production facilities have been calculated based on a representative sample of administration, R&D and warehouse facilities.

Almost all carbon dioxide is released as a result of energy generation. Our reporting includes our own carbon dioxide emissions released as a result of Henkel activities, as well as carbon dioxide emissions formed during the generation of bought-in energy at non-Henkel sites. Process related emissions are not relevant. Transmission losses and carbon dioxide emissions generated upstream (e.g. exploration, transport) are not included. The emission factors are country specific and derived from established lifecycle assessment databases.

Select methodologies:

• GEMIS (Version 4.2) • CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (IEA, 2000) • Annual Energy Reviews 2000, 2001 (EC, 2002 und 2001) • Annual Inventories of Annex I countries (UNFCCC, 2002 und 2000) • RAINS and RAINS Asia (IIASSA, 2002 Version 7.52) • Electricity Information (IEA, 2002)

Please also provide:

9.2 Details of any assumptions made.

[Can be provided on request.](#)

9.3 The names of and links to any calculation tools used.

[Proprietary database](#)

Select calculation tools:

9.4 The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.

9.5 The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

Further information

The validation of the data reported by the production sites is an integral part of Henkel's international audit program and carried out by independent Henkel experts. As the aggregated data on our energy consumption is now included in the Henkel annual report, this data has also been reviewed by our financial auditor. (Annual Report 2008, page 52)

10. Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Instructions for question 10 and question 11 (following page)

When providing answers to questions 10 and 11, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Please answer the following questions using Table 1.

Please provide:

10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 10.1 and 10.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 1 (below) and table 5 (Q11.1 and 11.2) will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Table 1 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
10.1 Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	818900
10.2 Gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e by country or region	
Annex B (production and non-production)	582750
EU-Directive	418000
Asia/Pacific	38750
Europe, Middle East, Africa	631450
Americas	148700

Your answer to question 10.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 2 and 3 below if you add a country or region in answer to 10.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Please tick the box if your total gross global Scope 1 figure (Q10.1) includes emissions that you have transferred outside your reporting boundary (as given in answer to 8.1). Please report these transfers under 13.5.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.3. Business division

and/or

10.4. Facility

10.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 2 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q10.1	818900

Production sites (Henkel)	807900
thereof CO2 emissions formed at Henkel sites during the generation of electricity + steam provided to third parties	317700
Non-production facilities (Henkel)	11000

10.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 3 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e - answer to question Q10.1	818900

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO₂-e by GHG type. (Only data for the current reporting year requested.)

Table 4 - Please use whole numbers only.

Scope 1 GHG Type	Unit	Quantity
CO ₂	Metric tonnes	
CH ₄	Metric tonnes	
CH ₄	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
N ₂ O	Metric tonnes	
N ₂ O	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
HFCs	Metric tonnes	
HFCs	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
PFCs	Metric tonnes	
PFCs	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
SF ₆	Metric tonnes	
SF ₆	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

Henkel does not emit other types of GHG.

Further information

11. Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

[Click here](#) to see the instructions from the previous page on answering question 11.

Please answer the following questions using Table 5.

Please provide:

11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 5 will be automatically populated with the dates that you gave in answer to 7.1.

Table 5 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
11.1 Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	623500
11.2 Gross Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e by country or region	
Annex B	240000
Asia/Pacific	118200
Europe, Middle East, Africa	271550
Americas	233750

Your answer to 11.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 6 and 7 below if you add a country or region in answer to 11.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

- 11.3. Business division and/or
- 11.4. Facility

11.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 6 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q11.1	623500
Production sites (Henkel)	565500
Non-production facilities (Henkel)	58000

11.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 7 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q11.1	623500

11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

Further information

12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i)- Guidance)

12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factor and information about the tariff.

[Henkel sites in Italy switched to a green energy provider in 2008 to compensate for their energy consumption.](#)

12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

[The Business Unit Cosmetics/Toiletries bought RECs certificates for its productions sites located in Germany.](#)

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53844/10522/contractual_arrangements.bmp

13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:

- Describe the main sources of emissions.

- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e,

- state the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Notes about question 13

When providing answers to question 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

13.1 Employee business travel

Describe the main sources of emissions

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

The carbon dioxide emission related to our business travel and company cars have been estimated using average factors for distances traveled, fuel consumption and emissions. They are in the order of 100,000 to 150,000 tons per year.

Thereof

Car fleet: 70.000 t

Air travel: 30.000 t

Rail travel: 1000 t

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

The factors (on mile basis, weighted average) are

Air short haul: 0.22 kg/km

Air long haul: 0.17 kg/km

Rail: 0.14 kg/km

Car fleet : 0,17 kg/km

13.2. External distribution/logistics

Describe the main sources of emissions

Our logistics planning is tailored to the nature of the products to be transported. For relatively bulky products, we reduce the transport mileage and the environmental burden by maintaining regional production sites. This applies especially to our Laundry & Home Care products, as well as to parts of the product portfolio of our Cosmetics and Consumer and Craftsmen Adhesives. More compact products with a low specific weight make fewer demands on transport, so we produce them centrally in large quantities wherever possible. Our instant and super glues, for examples, are produced at just a few production sites worldwide.

Measurement of the carbon dioxide emissions associated with logistics, the transport of our products is far more difficult, however, as the system boundaries, basic data, methods and procedures are much less well defined. For example, the fuel consumption of each truck, its capacity utilization, and each traveled kilometer must be known exactly in order to calculate the transport emissions.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

Based on average transport distances in selected regions, the modes of transport used, average load and emission factors and logistics data for a representative period we estimate the carbon dioxide emissions related to the transport of our products to our customers to be in the order of 500.000 tons per year.

The split of our three Business Units is:

Laundry & Home Care: 30%

Cosmetics & Toiletries: 15%

Adhesive Technologies: 55%

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Working load of the truck, system boundaries with respect to copacking and contract manufacturing, fleet consumption and synergies with other companies are very difficult to harmonize on a global level:

Scope:

1. Replenishment (truck, train and ship)
2. Market Distribution (truck, train)

Calculation based on:

- A. Total volume in tonnes
- B. Ø weighted Distance Market Distribution
- C. Percentage truck
- D. Average Consumption truck in l / 100 km
- E. Average truck load in tonnes
- F. Train emission in kg CO₂ per tonnes kilometer
- F. Truck emission in kg CO₂
- G. Tonnes kilometer (train)
- H. Train emission in kg CO₂

CO₂ emission

Truck in kg CO₂ per liter fuel 2,65 applies for diesel fuel

Train in kg CO₂ per tonnes kilometer 0,01321

Ship in kg CO₂ per tonnes kilometer 0,02447

13.3 Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3.
Describe the main sources of emissions

Our experts systematically analyze and assess the life cycle of our products. In doing so, they draw on their experience and knowledge of the production methods, logistics, applications, uses and disposal of our products, and conduct life cycle assessments. Usually the energy consumption during the use phase of our products is more significant than the energy used in production.

The life cycle analyses of automatic dishwashing detergents and laundry detergents, for example, clearly shows that the main impact on the environment occurs during the use phase (87.5%).

The energy consumption and the carbon dioxide emissions associated with household cleaners, on the other hand, are relatively low throughout their life cycle and are not generally attributable to their use. The carbon dioxide footprint of a typical household cleaner is about 90 percent smaller than that of an all-purpose laundry detergent.

These examples also shows that the carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the energy consumption due to the use of our products, the raw materials used for them and the logistics related to their distribution need to be examined on a case by case basis and in the relevant context.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.4 Company supply chain

Describe the main sources of emissions

As there is currently no standardized and broadly accepted methodology for Product Carbon Footprinting (PCF), we participated in the German PCF pilot project. Using a jointly agreed methodology based on PAS 2050 for selected products and services we worked towards an internationally standardized methodology for PCF. Ongoing developments are a dynamic process and many questions have not yet been resolved conclusively. For example, we still do not have a scientifically substantiated, consistent and internationally harmonized convention for defining how a CO₂ footprint is to be measured.

Within the scope of this project Henkel published the results of a PCF for a laundry detergent (Persil Megapearls) and a Shampoo (Schauma 7 Herbs).

<http://www.pcf-projekt.de/main/results/case-studies/>

By the end of the pilot project, Henkel will also provide analyses relating to sealing compounds (products of the Sista and Ceresit brands) and industrial packaging adhesives (Liofol).

<http://www.pcf-projekt.de/main/news/?lang=en>

Our experts systematically analyze and assess the life cycle of our products. In doing so, they draw on their experience and knowledge of the production methods, logistics, applications, uses and disposal of our products, and conduct life cycle assessments. These examples also shows that the carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the energy consumption due to the use of our products, the raw materials used for them and the logistics related to their distribution need to be examined on a case by case basis and in the relevant context.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

<http://www.pcf-projekt.de/main/results/case-studies/>

13.5 Other

If you are reporting emissions that do not fall into the categories above, please categorise them into transferred emissions and non-transferred emissions (please see guidance for an explanation of these terms).

Please report transfers in the first three input fields and non-transfers in the last three input fields.

Transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

[Henkel's power plant at Duesseldorf, Germany, provides electricity and steam to third parties.](#)

Transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

[318.000 tons CO2 emissions formed at Henkel sites during the generation of electricity and steam provided to third parties.](#)

Transfers

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Non-transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

[Worldwide production sites.](#)

Non-transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

[In 2008 Henkel emitted 455.000 tons own CO2 emissions and 375.000 tons from bought in-energy worldwide.](#)

Non-transfers

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.6 If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

Further information

14. Emissions Avoided Through Use Of Goods And Services (New for CDP 2009)

14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

[The manufacture of our consumer products, industrial brands and technologies is not particularly energy or greenhouse gas intensive. Energy consumption and the associated carbon dioxide emissions during the use of our products are usually more significant. We therefore focus on creating energy efficient products and technologies while optimizing our own production processes. Examples on product innovations contributing to the efficient utilization of energy resources, and hence climate protection.](#)

[The development of new, clean sources of energy such as fuel cells and flexible, lightweight solar cells provide opportunities for Henkel to apply its expertise in tailor-made adhesives, sealants and surface treatments. Thus, Henkel makes an important contribution to the development of these alternative energy sources. With innovative solutions like the Windows Technology Quality System \(WINTeQ System\), we help to considerably reduce energy losses from the home.](#)
<http://www.henkel321.com/>

[The products and technologies of Henkel are used every day a million times over. They therefore constitute our biggest lever when it comes to contributing to climate protection and resource conservation. In order to make significant progress on the climate protection front, companies and consumers have to pull in the same direction. The calculations carried out in the frame of the Product Carbon Footprint Pilot Project showed, that most emissions occur during the actual laundry washing process – over 70 percent in fact. Selecting a lower washing temperature therefore has a significant effect on the overall result. If the laundry is done at 30 degrees instead of 60 degrees Celsius, the difference is around 480 grams of CO2 per wash, based on average consumption values.](#)

[The life cycle analysis of automatic dishwashing detergents, as another example, also clearly shows that the main impact on the environment occurs during the use phase. One of the key tasks of the product developers is, therefore, to improve the effectiveness of the detergents at lower temperatures and with smaller volumes of water. Somat 7 is an example of an innovation in this area.](#)

[For industrial products we have developed the Value Calculator to show how much time, energy and labor can be saved by using a product from Henkel. The Value Calculator can be used to compare each step of a new process with that of an existing one. This helps us to identify potential savings in the consumption of energy,](#)

water and raw materials, and to improve our customers' processes. The resulting advantages and cost savings are demonstrated in a transparent and easily understandable manner.

Further information

15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ from biologically sequestered carbon.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ - Please use whole numbers only

Further information

16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

We publicly report carbon dioxide emissions in absolute terms as well as per ton of product indexed for the last five years. Scope 1 and 2 are relevant for our production activities and are reported per ton of product. Financial data available in Henkel's Annual Report: http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xsl/11894_COE_HTML.htm

Total sales in euros as well as sales and EBIT indexed for the last five years are provided in the Sustainability Report for context. The Annual Report provides further details on our financial performance.

For targets please refer to question [3b.] or refer to our Sustainability Report page 24.

16.1.1. Give the units. For example, the units could be metric tonnes of CO₂-e per million Yen of turnover, metric tonnes of CO₂-e per US\$ of profit, metric tonnes of CO₂-e per thousand Euros of turnover.

16.1.2. The resulting figure.

Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

16.2.1. Give the units e.g. metric tonnes of CO₂-e per metric tonne of output or for service sector businesses per unit of service provided.

16.2.2. The resulting figure.

Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

Further information

17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

Yes

Henkel is growing, as is the number of sites contributing data to the environmental indicators – from 141 in 2004 to 226 in 2008. As growth does not occur at a uniform

rate, there are jumps in the figures.

The Sustainability Performance from 2004 to 2008, however, shows a clear decrease of carbon dioxide emissions of 6% per metric ton of output.

For further information and impact of the recent acquisitions, please refer to our Sustainability Report, page 24.

If the answer to 17.1 is Yes:

17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

This box will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not "," i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

13.9 %

Have the emissions increased or decreased?

Increased

Further information

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

Yes, it has been externally verified/assured in whole or in part. (Please continue with questions 18.2 to 18.5)

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select responses from the tick boxes below. However, please use the text box provided if the tick boxes menu options are not appropriate.

18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

Please use the text box below to describe the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise if the tick box menu options above are not applicable.

The information reported in response to question 10-15 has been verified/assured in part. The validation of the data reported by the production sites is an integral part of Henkel's international audit program and carried out by independent Henkel experts. As the aggregated data on our energy consumption is now included in the Henkel annual report, this data has also been reviewed by our financial auditor.

Please find the auditor's report page 131 Annual report including sustainability performance 2004-2008 on page 52.

18.3. State what level of assurance (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

Please attach a copy/copies.

18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

18.6. If none of the information provided in response to questions 10-15 has been verified in whole or in part, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

Further information

19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?

If you do not gather emissions data, please select emissions data is NOT gathered and proceed to question 20.

Emission data is gathered.

Our expert continuously monitor the accuracy of calculation methods through dialogue with key stakeholders and peers, participation in relevant initiatives and pilot projects such as the DVFA's KPIs for ESG (DVFA Financial Papers No. 08/08_e) and the German Product Carbon Footprinting pilot project.

National Grid Facts are for example a source of uncertainty in the data gathering.

19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?

The uncertainty lies around 2%.

19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

Yes (Please answer the following questions - 19.3.1, 19.3.2).

19.3.1 Please provide the name of the scheme.

EU emissions trading scheme

19.3.2. Please provide the accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

Further information

20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.

180

Select currency

Mio European euro

20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Table 8 - The "Cost" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Energy type	Cost	Currency
Electricity	102000000	European euro
Heat		European euro
Steam		European euro
Cooling		European euro

Cost of purchased fuel

20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.

78000000

Select currency

European euro

20.2.1. Please breakdown the costs by individual fuel type.

Table 9 - The cost column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Mobile combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
-------------------------	------	----------

Stationary combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
-----------------------------	------	----------

Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company's requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

20.3 Your company's total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Please use whole numbers only.

1247000 MWh

Purchased and self produced fuel input

20.4. Your company's total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.

Please use whole numbers only.

2335000 MWh

In answering this question and the one below, you will have used either Higher Heating Values (also known as Gross Calorific Values) or Lower Heating Values (also known as Net Calorific Values).

Please state which you have used in calculating your answers.

Reporting sites are advised to report consumption of fuels for stationary combustion in MWh. This information should be available from local suppliers. In case of reporting in tons or Nm³ average heating values have been used:

Bituminous coal: 7,083 MWh/ton

Heavy fuel oil: 11 MWh/ton

Light fuel oil: 12 MWh/ton

Gas: 9,39 kWh/Nm³

20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Table 10 - Please use whole numbers only

Stationary combustion fuels	MWh
-----------------------------	-----

Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?

Please use whole numbers only.

20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Please use whole numbers only.

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

Further information

21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?

Yes (Please answer the following questions - 21.2 to 21.4)

Please give details of:

21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances).

Table 11 - Please use whole numbers only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Free allowances metric tonnes CO2	491000				

21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period).

Total allowances purchased through auction

21.4. The total CO₂ emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total emissions for this period.)

Total emissions in metric tonnes

418000

Further information

22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) - New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.

We only participate in the EU ETS. (Please go to question 22.2)

22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

Only our power station in Düsseldorf-Holthausen is included in the emissions trading system of the European Union. In 2008 the facility has been allocated emission certificates roughly commensurate with expected demand levels. Charges for trading and monitoring are unlikely to significantly impact production costs.

Other installations have significantly lower carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore the verification of emission reductions in order to sell the credits is not a viable option under current CDM and JI regimes.

Further information

22. Carbon credits

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.5)

Please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

Please also:

22.4 Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired (where applicable).

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.7)

22.6. Please provide details including:

- Your role in the project(s),
- The locations and technologies involved,
- The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
- Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
- The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
- Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

No. (Please go to question 23)

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

Further information

Performance

23. Reduction plans & goals: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

Yes. (Please go to question 23.3)

23.2. Please explain why.

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select a response from the options below as well as using the text box. However, please just use the text box provided if the options are not appropriate.

If the menu options above are not appropriate, please answer the question using the text box below:

Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

23.4 What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

The base year for the targets is 2007.

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

A further 15 percent reduction in energy consumption per metric ton of output – and in the associated carbon dioxide emissions - by 2012.

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

The targets apply to our production sites.

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

On the basis of the progress achieved up to 2007, we have defined Company-wide targets for the next five years, i.e. until 2012.

Further information

As long ago as the 1980s, in our "Principles and Objectives of Environmental Protection and Safety," we committed to promoting occupational health and safety, conserving resources, and reducing emissions. Since then, we have continuously updated these aims at corporate and site level, achieving major improvements. On the basis of the progress achieved (see sustainability performance 1998 – 2007, Sustainability Report 2007, p. 9) we have defined Company-wide targets for the next five years: These include a 15 percent reduction in energy consumption per metric tons of output by 2012 – and the associated carbon dioxide emissions (base year 2007)

Our strategic focus is on energy efficient products and technologies for our customers and efficient processes in our operations. Due to the nature of our products and operations the focus is on energy use in general and not on direct carbon dioxide emissions.

Examples presented in our Sustainability Reports and on the Internet demonstrate how this strategy is implemented for both our products and operations – and illustrate economic benefits.

At our power plant in Düsseldorf for example, Henkel's most important source of direct carbon dioxide emissions, we already implemented extensive emission reduction measures in the early 1990s. The construction of a gas turbine brought about an immediate reduction of approximately 25% in carbon dioxide emissions. With the help of further improvements in energy management and a tripling of the carbon dioxide neutral fuels from production residues, emissions per kilowatt hour of electricity and steam have been reduced by an additional 20% since 1990.

The key aspect of our strategic focus to provide energy efficient products and technologies for our customers is reflected in our commitment that all new products contribute to sustainable development in at least one focal area, one of which is energy and climate.

23. GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

Climate change is a complex environmental issue and one of the major challenges of our time. Within the context of its comprehensive commitment to sustainability, Henkel fully acknowledges the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions on a global level. In the past ten years, from 1998 to 2007, we have already reduced energy consumption by 40 percent. Thanks to the savings in energy consumption, we have also been able to reduce the associated carbon dioxide emissions by 33 percent. On the basis of the progress achieved up to 2007, we have defined Company-wide targets for the next five years, until 2012: to reduce energy consumption by another 15 percent per metric ton of output (see "Our Objectives").

Example: The Business Unit Laundry & Homecare set a global target for all its production sites for a further energy reduction of 4.5% compared to 2008. This target is incentive-relevant and the weight in our Target Dialogue (Incentive Instrument at Henkel) is 10% for all managerial staff.

Please refer to Our Contribution to Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions on the Internet

http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xsl/production-14568.htm

http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xsl/12102_COE_HTML.htm

Further information

23. Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

Our benchmark is the progress achieved in cutting carbon dioxide reductions up to 2007 (CO2 per ton of production)

http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xsl/our-objectives-14388.htm

Henkel measures the direct and indirect carbon dioxide emissions at 226 sites in 57 countries, including the National Starch sites acquired in 2008. These sites represent more than 95 percent of our worldwide production in 2008. The validation of the data reported by the sites is an integral part of Henkel's international audit program and carried out by independent Henkel experts.

http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xsl/environmental-data-12069.htm

Further information

23. Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

Efficient and modern production sites are a prerequisite for the production of high-quality branded products. The continuous improvement of our processes and structures, as well as the reduction of resource consumption and environmental burdens, are an important part of our promise of quality. This includes the worldwide transfer of knowledge and new technologies. In the years 2006 to 2008, we implemented numerous projects to improve resource efficiency at our sites. We were thus able to improve our performance on important sustainability indicators even further during the reporting period. These also resulted in comparative or relative cost reductions. For example our savings in energy consumption played a key role in cushioning the impact of higher energy prices on our operating result.

http://www.henkel.com/cps/rde/xchg/henkel_com/hs.xsl/production-logistics-12050.htm

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 and over what period was that investment made?

Table 13 - The "Investment number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Emission reduction target/energy saving target or activity	Investment number	Investment currency	Timescale
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Further information

23. Goal planning & investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?

Table 14 - The "Number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Plan or action	Investment number	Investment currency	Payback
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23.13. Please estimate your company's future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 15 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Scope 1 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Scope 2 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Table 15 - The "Scope" columns will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and then press "Add Territory/Region". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please write "global" in the box labelled "Enter name of territory or region".

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY										
Emission forecasts	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2

23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 16 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Table 16 - Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and a description of the data you are giving e.g. electricity consumption. Then press "Add Row". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please use the word "global". This table will also accept different types of units e.g. units of volume or mass.

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY										
Energy use estimates for territory/region	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units

23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

Further information

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

Further information

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

Yes. (Please answer question 25.3 and 25.4)

25.2 Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

The Henkel Management Board bears overall responsibility for sustainability policy and aligns the Company's business policy to the requirements of sustainability and corporate social responsibility.

The responsible managers in the regional and national companies steer the implementation of the Group requirements and compliance with legal requirements. With the support of the corporate functions and the operative business sectors, they develop an implementation strategy appropriate to the individual sites and their local circumstances.

The operative business sectors shape the sustainability strategy in their area of responsibility and provide the resources needed for its implementation. They align their brands and technologies, and the sites involved, to sustainability in line with the specific challenges and priorities of their product portfolio.

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

The Henkel Management Board bears overall responsibility for our sustainability policy. Led by the Chairman of the Management Board, the Sustainability Council, whose members are drawn from all areas of the Company, steers our global sustainability activities. The interplay of globally uniform standards, Company-wide control instruments, and regional action programs is key to these efforts. Achievements and advances can be recorded transparently. Improvement measures can be optimally aligned to the respective social challenges and priorities.

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

Further information

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

Yes. (Please go to question 26.2)

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

Yes.

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

For example supply-chain responsables.

Further information

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))

27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

Risks and opportunities relating to climate change and GHG emissions are reported on in an integrated fashion in the sustainability chapter in our annual report, in the sustainability report and on our sustainability website.

The dialogue on risks and opportunities related to climate change is integrated in various communication activities and explicitly addressed at suitable occasions. For examples Wolfgang Gawrisch, former Chief Technology Officer (CTO) Research/Technology chairman of the Sustainability Council, held a presentation at the launch of the „Carbon Disclosure Project Reports 2007“ meeting in Berlin as an industry representative.

In addition Henkel responds to customer and stakeholder enquiries, including the supply chain leadership project of the CDP.

As importance of communicating information on carbon dioxide emissions and intensity along value chains is increasing while there is no standardized and broadly accepted methodology for Product Carbon Footprinting (PCF), we are participating in the German PCF pilot project. (see question 4d) During the Symposium of the PCF pilot project, Henkel presented its case studies.
<http://www.pcf-project.de/main/results/conference/>

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

Yes

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

Yes

Further information

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading?

Yes

Henkel is participating in a pilot project to determine the carbon dioxide emissions (CO2 emissions) associated with products. The research work is being supported and coordinated by the WWF, the Öko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology), the PIK (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research), and the Agency Thema1. Henkel is working jointly with a number of other companies to determine the carbon footprints of products and services. The project partners will be working to develop a standardized methodology for determining carbon footprints, by analyzing the situation for certain selected products. As one of the project partners, Henkel will be determining the carbon dioxide emissions for a shower gel, a heavy-duty laundry detergent, a joint sealant and an industrial packaging adhesive. The main aim of the project is to promote and harmonize international efforts to determine and portray such carbon footprints. In the course of the pilot project, the experts will also be discussing whether it is appropriate to have carbon footprint labels on products and what form they should take.

- The PCF of a product can make the issue of climate change tangible.
- The life cycle approach identifies the right "levers" to reduce CO2 – and helps to define the right communication focus
- It offers the possibility to enable companies as well as consumers to find the right starting point for their individual contributions.
- Communication should enable consumers to reduce their carbon footprint, provide reliable guidance on purchase and/or use of products
- A product label with one aggregated figure generally is not meaningful to consumers, difficult to put into context and easily misleading
- International harmonization of PCF calculation methods is necessary

Further information