The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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

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10/11/2024, 01:39 pm

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:

☑ USD

(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

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is an Ohio corporation organized in 1898. Its principal offices are located at 200 Innovation Way Akron, Ohio, 44316-0001. Its telephone number is 330-796-2121. Goodyear is one of the world's leading tire manufacturers with operations in most regions of the world. In 2023, its net sales were 20,066 million (USD), and Goodyear's net loss was 689 million (USD). Goodyear develops, manufactures, distributes and sells tires for most applications. It also manufactures and sells rubber-related chemicals for various applications. The company is one of the world's largest operators of commercial truck service and tire retreading centers. Goodyear also operates more than 500 retail outlets where the company offers its portfolio of tire brands for sale to consumer and commercial customers and provides repair and other services. In 2023, Goodyear manufactured its products in 55 manufacturing facilities in 21 countries including the United States and has marketing operations in almost every country around the world. Goodyear employs approximately 71,000 full-time and temporary associates worldwide. Additional financial information, including Goodyear's most recent quarterly and annual earnings reports is available on the company's Investor Relations webpage goodyear.com/investors.
[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

12/31/2023

(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:

☑ 2 years

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

Select from:

☑ 2 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?

20066000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
Select from: ☑ Yes

[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

US3825501014

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GT

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

00-446-7924

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

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, and Viet Nam

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*Geolocations of manufacturing facilities are provided in 1.8.1*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bayport

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.646833

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.047989

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Beaumont

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.975603

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-94.217797

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Houston

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.70455

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.253342

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Niagara Falls

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.085339

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.002647

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Adapazari

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.731035

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.37388

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Amiens DU

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.93534

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.2876

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Debica

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.04387

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.3928

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fuerstenwalde

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.34519

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.08791

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fulda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.54782

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.69415

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanau

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.1242

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.94016

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Izmit

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.75477

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.98589

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lux Tire

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.80281

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.09368

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Montlucon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.37292

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.58959

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Riesa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.31586

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.26646

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Riom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.89103

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

3.13213

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SAVA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.22774

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.35231

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tilburg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.58263

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.05705

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

South Africa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.78222

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

25.41302

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wittlich

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.98477

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.91108

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Danville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.54798

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.37401

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fayetteville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.1699

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.85596

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kingman

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.26661

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.95267

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lawton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.59706

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.51809

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Medicine Hat

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.05325

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-110.71135

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Napanee

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.28769

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.93991

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Social Circle

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.66569

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.70778

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Statesville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.75678

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.78325

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stockbridge

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.51753

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.20682

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Topeka

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.0956

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.69279

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valleyfield

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.27037

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.10854

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Americana

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.70624

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.30547

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chile

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.53126

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.75833

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Colombia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.55884

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.496147

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Peru

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-12.04633

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.08376

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Luis Potosi (SLP)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.02762

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.90163

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurangabad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.85559

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.20638

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ballabgarh

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.35091

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.3133

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Indonesia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.57478

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.79592

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malaysia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.06509

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.5432

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NGT

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.86162

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

134.57201

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pulandian

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.426883

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.929506

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thailand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.02352

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.61501

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Findlay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.02711

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.66011

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Texarkana

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.42114

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-94.00256

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tupelo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.23025

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.70957

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Melksham

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.37769

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.14063

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

El Salto

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.4887

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.23363

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Serbia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.59878

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.35533

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CKT

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.3076

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.00729

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GRT

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.69347

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.6504

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Clarksdale

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.20723

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-90.54873

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tall Timbers

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.02711

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.66011

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, other reason, please specify **:**Palm oil represents a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Palm oil represents a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information.

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Palm oil represents a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, other reason, please specify **:**Cattle products represent a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Cattle products represent a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information.

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Cattle products represent a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :Soybean oil represents a small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose information on its use of soy and/or soybean oil.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Soybean oil represents a small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose information on its use of soy and/or soybean oil. Goodyear's use of soybean oil takes advantage of the significant surplus of oil that is currently available beyond what is used in food applications. Goodyear introduced its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy in 2021. https://supplier.goodyear.com/docs/resources/goodyear_sustainable_soybean_oil_policy.pdf

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, other reason, please specify **:**Goodyear Melksham is buying natural rubber as a standalone and is not included in GOCPL numbers

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Natural rubber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:
☑ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:
☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

More than 90 percent of the world's natural rubber is made from latex derived from rubber trees, which Goodyear primarily sources from Southeast Asia and West Africa. The tire industry uses approximately 70 percent of the world's natural rubber, and demand for natural rubber is growing. This raises various social, environmental and economic concern s and opportunities associated with the production of this important commodity. Social and agricultural practices in natural rubber production can vary greatly and can have significant impacts on the livelihood and rights of local people, as well as local ecosystems through potential habitat conversions and reduction of species from deforestation. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations but has taken actions as purchasers of natural rubber. [Fixed row]

(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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Goodyear's supply chain is complex, and Goodyear is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain traceability, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing. Goodyear has mapped all its tier 1 suppliers' factories. Specific to natural rubber, Goodyear knows the locations of some tier 2 natural rubber farmers through capacity-building programs led through the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) and the RubberWay Risk Assessment tool. Goodyear is actively working in this space to expand and is currently in the process to develop an approach to map its non-agricultural raw material supply chain with the objective to have 50 percent of its raw material spend mapped by 2025. In 2024, with the help of a third party, Goodyear is running a pilot project on two commodities covering approximately 20 percent of its raw materials spend. This will allow Goodyear to determine if this approach can be applied to its raw material supply base going forward. Goodyear will continue to assess and look at supply risks, knowing its long-term sustainability goals will guide its work in this space. In addition, in 2022, Goodyear, under the leadership of the Better Future Steering Committee and in collaboration with a third party, conducted its latest materiality assessment to identify and define the sustainability topics that are viewed as high priority to Goodyear and its stakeholders. Goodyear plans to continue conducting materiality assessments and stakeholder engagement sessions periodically as its

business and the market evolve. For its 2022 materiality assessment, Goodyear followed the double materiality assessment process—aligned with the GRI materiality principle—that looks at both inward and outward impacts and followed four distinct phases including hosting a value chain impact mapping workshop. This is where Goodyear gathered the Better Future Steering Committee for an interactive session to map the impacts of the business on ESG topics across its value chain. Throughout this process, Goodyear examined the full scope of its value chain and product portfolio to reflect the global nature of its business. Goodyear interviewed or surveyed more than 150 internal and approximately 50 external stakeholders, including suppliers and customers, to assess inward and outward impacts of relevant impacts, risks and opportunities.
[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, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Goodyear does not produce plastic products and has little to no packaging associated with tires. While there are important differences between rubber elastomers and plastic polymers used in plastic products, Goodyear is aware that some sources have drawn connections between tire and road wear particles (TRWP) and microplastic contributions to the environment. As part of the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear sponsors research in the area of TRWP generation, pathways, fate and ecotoxicity. TIP has been studying the potential impacts of TRWP on human health and the environment since 2005. The early research launched by TIP has provided background in terms of identification, quantification and risk assessment of TRWP in different environmental compartments, including air, soil, sediment and water, through the development of new sample collection methods and analytical techniques. As a result of this research, TIP has published numerous peer-reviewed scientific studies on TRWP to date. TIP continues commissioned research on TRWP conducted by independent research firms and consultants and guided by an advisory panel of academic experts. The TIP-sponsored, peer-reviewed studies have found that TRWP is unlikely to have a significant impact on human health and the environment; however, TIP and its members are mindful of an evolving scientific understanding of TRWP and continue to support independent research to improve the knowledge base. In addition, Goodyear engages with stakeholders from legislators, NGOs, academics and other industries as a member of tire trade associations, including the European Tyre and Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA) and the U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA). As a member of the European Tyre & Rim Technical Organization (ETRTO), Goodyear also participates in the development of a standardized test to quantify tire particle emissions for regulatory purposes, under the umbrella of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Goodyear actively supports efforts to develop a

standardized testing method to quantify the particle emissions of tires. Furthermore, Goodyear is committed to investigating new and emerging tire technologies on TRWP and is also exploring ways to explore data collection at the end-user level. Goodyear will continue to implement and expand research on weight loss measurements in internal and contract fleets in Europe and plans to expand to other regions in the coming years.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Rubber

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers
[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)

5

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

When assessing climate impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, Goodyear selects a five-year, short-term horizon. This takes Goodyear close to 2030, when its first set of climate science-based targets are due. This five-year timeframe differs from Goodyear's short-term financial planning and the need to report financials quarterly. With climate planning, the strategies, implementation and results can take a few years to materialize. Climate planning and the associated financial impacts are modeled for this five-year timeframe and woven into Goodyear's short- and medium-term financial planning. For example, Goodyear continues to build and refine five-year decarbonization strategy roadmaps, fleshing out the investments required and cost savings to be expected, which are reviewed and approved by Goodyear's Global Operations and Technology Leadership Team and factored into annual operating plans. Given that climate-related issues often manifest over longer periods, Goodyear conducts medium- (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) scenario analyses and discusses adaptation and resiliency strategies. This longer-term analysis is considered for short-term research, partnerships, pilots and planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

When assessing climate impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, Goodyear selects a five-year, short-term horizon. This takes Goodyear close to 2030, when its first set of climate science-based targets are due. This five-year timeframe differs from Goodyear's short-term financial planning and the need to report financials quarterly. With climate planning, the strategies, implementation and results can take a few years to materialize. Climate planning and the associated financial impacts are modeled for this five-year timeframe and woven into Goodyear's short- and medium-term financial planning. For example, Goodyear continues to build and refine five-year decarbonization strategy roadmaps, fleshing out the investments required and cost savings to be expected, which are reviewed and approved by Goodyear's Global Operations and Technology Leadership Team and factored into annual operating plans. Given that climate-related issues often manifest over longer periods, Goodyear conducts medium- (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) scenario analyses and discusses adaptation and resiliency strategies. This longer-term analysis is considered for short-term research, partnerships, pilots and planning.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

When assessing climate impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, Goodyear selects a five-year, short-term horizon. This takes Goodyear close to 2030, when its first set of climate science-based targets are due. This five-year timeframe differs from Goodyear's short-term financial planning and the need to report financials quarterly. With climate planning, the strategies, implementation and results can take a few years to materialize. Climate planning and the associated financial impacts are modeled for this five-year timeframe and woven into Goodyear's short- and medium-term financial planning. For example, Goodyear continues to build and refine five-year decarbonization strategy roadmaps, fleshing out the investments required and cost savings to be expected, which are reviewed and approved by Goodyear's Global Operations and Technology Leadership Team and factored into annual operating plans. Given that climate-related issues often manifest over

longer periods, Goodyear conducts medium- (6-10 years) and long-term (11-25 years) scenario analyses and discusses adaptation and resiliency strategies. This longer-term analysis is considered for short-term research, partnerships, pilots and planning.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:
☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Goodyear has a standard process, which it conducts annually, for assessing the company's climate- and water-related impacts, risks and opportunities and Goodyear's suppliers' environmental impacts, risks and opportunities. While dependencies are discussed informally, Goodyear plans to start conducting a more formal dependencies analysis in 2024, with a nature and biodiversity assessment.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Water

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use.

To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has 15 facilities in areas exposed to water risks, but those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

Other

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Toxic spills

Policy

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Goodyear uses a third-party platform to assess its raw materials suppliers, as well as targeted strategic indirect materials suppliers, around their sustainability commitments, focusing on four pillars—environment; ethics; labor and human rights; and sustainable procurement. Through this process, covered suppliers are required to provide information on policies and programs pertaining to, but not limited to, human rights; employee training; environmental, health and safety; chemical management; hazardous material controls; and waste management. These survey results help position Goodyear to take effective action as it determines supply chain opportunities and strategies, as well as to create and implement action and improvement plans when appropriate. In 2023, Goodyear completed an assessment for 98 percent of its raw material spend. Goodyear also continued to survey its suppliers of strategic indirect materials, targeting, in 2023, an expansion of the program to 100 of these suppliers with a 100 percent response rate. At year end, Goodyear had surveyed 113 suppliers in this category with a 93 percent response rate. In 2024, Goodyear plans to continue to work with suppliers, as needed, to develop agreed upon improvement plans, with the aim to increase the overall sustainability-focused performance of its supply base, as well as continuing to look for opportunities to expand this program to additional suppliers of strategic indirect materials.

Row 3

(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

☑ 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 1 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:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TCFD, ISSB S2

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :All types of acute physical risk (e.g., flood, wind/tornado, hurricane, freeze, drought, etc.)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ 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

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ 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

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

1. IDENTIFY: Goodyear used internal and external insights to identify potentially material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities. This process included: 1.) Review of data: industry and non-industry manufacturing climate-related risks and opportunities, lending considerations, global public policies and regulations, global weather trends, climate-related impacts on natural rubber, mobility industry innovation, etc. 2.) Workshops with Goodyear's Climate Strategy Committee— composed of cross-functional global leaders in Risk Management, Tire Technology, Procurement, Operations, Supply Chain, Sales & Marketing, Legal and Finance—to review the research and identify current/future climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities. 2. ASSESS: Goodyear utilized three (3) climate scenarios, in alignment with the TCFD and ISSB recommendations, to evaluate the climate impacts/risks/opportunities for their likelihood of occurrence and potential financial impact to the organization, in the short-, medium- and long-term. These three scenarios included: 1. "Failed Transition Scenario" considering high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 4.4C by 2100; 2. "Current Policy Scenario" considering both physical and transition risks associated with a future state likely to result from policies already enacted or committed to by global governments; and 3. "Net Zero by 2050 Scenario" considering high transition risk associated with a rapid and persistent transition to a low-carbon economy, such that global temperature rise is limited to 1.5C by 2050. The climate scenarios were informed by models published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and International Energy Agency (IEA) in their 2021 reports. For the risks/opportunities rating high likely with a potential significant financial impact, Goodyear's finance team performed detailed financial modeling. 3. RESPOND: To evaluate Goodyear's resilience to these climate risks and opportunities, the Better Future Climate Sub-Committee held multiple workshops to discuss the risks and opportunities—the company's ambitions, activities, challenges, and what it will take to be resilient and thrive in the short-, medium- and long-term under these different climate scenarios. This helped identify additional mitigation and adaptation strategies as well as activities for consideration that will inform Goodyear's ongoing climate strategy and transition plan. Goodyear also identified where its climate ambitions need to be further woven into global strategy, processes and decision-making. Climate strategies are integrated into Goodyear's Better Future corporate responsibility framework, corporate bold goals, and annual operating plans, which helps facilitate the integration into all levels of the organization. Climate-related risks and opportunities continue to inform Goodyear's short- and medium-term annual strategic and financial planning and forecasting.
[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:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Goodyear will begin to conduct a nature and biodiversity impact assessment starting in 2024 that will help further define dependencies.

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Nature and biodiversity tie into many of Goodyear's other high-priority topics such as Climate, Circularity and Supply Chain Governance and Traceability. Goodyear will work to further integrate nature and biodiversity assessment insights, governance, strategies and metrics into these other topic-related governance structures. In 2023, Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will be conducted in 2024 and will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has 15 facilities in areas exposed to water risks, but those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Goodyear Priority Locations.xlsx
[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

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

When assessing environmental-related risks and opportunities, Goodyear defines substantive financial or strategic impact as the ability of a material environmental-related risk or opportunity to negatively or positively influence Goodyear's finances (including revenues, expenditures, assets & liabilities, and capital & financing) by more than 50 million (USD) annually, or 250 million (USD) between the fiscal years of 2024 and 2028 (short-term, five-year time horizon). Goodyear assesses environmental risk and opportunity from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, on an annual basis, assessing risks and opportunities that are highly likely, in the short-, medium- and long-term, considering the frequency of occurrence within the financial impact modeling.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

When assessing environmental-related risks and opportunities, Goodyear defines substantive financial or strategic impact as the ability of a material environmental-related risk or opportunity to negatively or positively influence Goodyear's finances (including revenues, expenditures, assets & liabilities, and capital & financing) by more than 50 million (USD) annually, or 250 million (USD) between the fiscal years of 2024 and 2028 (short-term, five-year time horizon). Goodyear assesses environmental risk and opportunity from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, on an annual basis, assessing risks and opportunities that are highly likely, in the short-, medium- and long-term, considering the frequency of occurrence within the financial impact modeling.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Goodyear monitors its water use, sets company-wide and facility-specific goals to reduce its operational impacts and continues to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Goodyear has global policies and processes on water conservation as well as requirements pertaining to the treatment and discharge of storm water, wastewater and the proper operation and management of oil and water separators. In addition to Goodyear's global policies, individual facilities have additional requirements to monitor and reduce potential pollutants defined by permits and country regulations. Examples of controls are primarily physical chemical wastewater treatment systems and oil/water separators. Metrics are not aggregated at the global level but are collected at the facility level using various methods (e.g., monthly/quarterly samples, etc.).
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metals

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Goodyear monitors its water use, sets company-wide and facility-specific goals to reduce its operational impacts and continues to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Goodyear has global policies and processes on water conservation and requirements pertaining to the treatment and discharge of storm water, wastewater and proper operation and management of oil and water separators. In addition to Goodyear's global policies, individual facilities have additional requirements to monitor and reduce potential pollutants defined by permits and country regulations. Examples of controls are primarily physical chemical wastewater treatment systems and oil/water separators. Metrics are not aggregated at the global level but are collected at the facility level using various methods (e.g., monthly/quarterly samples, etc.).

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil and grease can impact publicly owned treatment works (POTW), POTW treatment processes, the bug life in an activated sludge treatment system, and aquatic life if in storm water. Preventing discharges/releases of oil and grease is crucial to maintaining ecosystems, ensuring proper operation of wastewater discharge systems, preventing unnecessary expenses for repairs, clean-ups and complying with environmental regulations. Goodyear has dedicated internal standards and procedures for proper management of oil and water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Goodyear monitors its water use, sets company-wide and facility-specific goals to reduce its operational impacts and continues to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Goodyear has global policies and processes on water conservation and requirements pertaining to the treatment and discharge of storm water, wastewater and proper operation and management of oil and water separators. In addition to Goodyear's global policies, individual facilities have additional requirements to monitor and reduce potential pollutants defined by permits and country regulations. Examples of controls are primarily physical chemical wastewater treatment systems and oil/water separators. Metrics are not aggregated at the global level but are collected at the facility level using various methods (e.g., monthly/quarterly samples, etc.).
[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

Forests

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Forest-related risks are integrated in climate risk response.

(3.1.3) Please explain

Forest-related risks are integrated in climate risk response.

Water

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Goodyear plans to assess this in the next 2 years.

(3.1.3) Please explain

Goodyear does not produce plastic products and has little to no packaging associated with tires. While there are important differences between rubber elastomers and plastic polymers used in plastic products, Goodyear is aware that some sources have drawn connections between tire and road wear particles (TRWP) and microplastic contributions to the environment. As part of the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear sponsors research in the area of TRWP generation, pathways, fate and ecotoxicity. TIP has been studying the potential impacts of TRWP on human health and the environment since 2005. The early research launched by TIP has provided background in terms of identification, quantification and risk assessment of TRWP in different environmental compartments, including air, soil, sediment and water, through the development of new sample collection methods and analytical techniques. As a result of this research, TIP has published numerous peer-reviewed scientific studies on TRWP to date. TIP continues commissioned research on TRWP conducted by independent research firms and consultants and guided by an advisory panel of academic experts. The TIP-sponsored, peer-reviewed studies have found that TRWP is unlikely to have a significant impact on human health and the environment; however, TIP and its members are mindful of an evolving scientific understanding of TRWP and continue to support independent research to improve the knowledge base. In addition, Goodyear engages with stakeholders from legislators, NGOs, academics and other industries as a member of tire trade associations, including the European Tyre and Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA) and the U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA). As a member of the European Tyre & Rim Technical Organization (ETRTO), Goodyear also participates in the development of a standardized test to quantify tire particle emissions for regulatory purposes, under the umbrella of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Goodyear actively supports efforts to develop a standardized testing method to quantify the particle emissions of tires. Furthermore, Goodyear is committed to investigating new and emerging tire technologies on TRWP and is also exploring ways to explore data collection at the end-user level. Goodyear will continue to implement and expand research on weight loss measurements in internal and contract fleets in Europe and plans to expand to other regions in the coming years.
[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

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia

☑ Colombia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear is exposed to the risk of weather events interrupting operations at its facilities. As a global manufacturing company with 55 manufacturing locations in 2023, weather impacts can disrupt operations, even though Goodyear's manufacturing operations implement business continuity planning as part of their operational resilience process. In the last five years (2019 to 2023), Goodyear operations were impacted by three major weather events—the 2019 Tropical Storm Imelda, the 2021 winter storm in the southern United States, and the 2023 Tupelo, Mississippi, tornado. In that same timeframe, Goodyear experienced six minor events, such as thunderstorms, minor floods and minor hurricane impacts. Costs can be incurred in managing interruptions from these events, including sourcing of raw materials, transport of finished goods and property-related repairs. Goodyear can also experience lost revenue where sourcing, manufacturing and transport are compromised.

(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
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term
☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In April of 2023, a severe storm in the U.S. significantly damaged and caused the temporary shut-down of a Goodyear tire manufacturing facility and adjacent warehouse in Tupelo, Mississippi. Goodyear estimates the negative impact of the Tupelo storm on sales in Americas for 2023 was 110 million (USD). The estimated negative impact on earnings for 2023 was 69 million (USD) (56 million (USD) after-tax and minority).

(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

More severe weather events can impact Goodyear's financial position, performance and cash flows in various ways—potentially an increase in insurance premiums, over the short, medium and long term, potential lost revenue due to production downtime, potential increased costs to repair property damage and execute business continuity plans.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

56000000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated financial range, 100 million (USD) to 150 million (USD), for the short-term, five-year period of 2024-2028, is based on assessing Goodyear's historical frequency and severity of weather-related events and extrapolating to the future. Goodyear experienced three (3) major weather-related events in the last five (5) years, giving Goodyear a 60 percent chance of occurrence in any given year. Goodyear also experienced six (6) minor weather-related events, giving Goodyear a 120 percent probability of a minor weather event in any given year. Goodyear evaluated the maximum exposure costs associated with major and minor events, at these stated probabilities, assuming a similar frequency and severity for the 2024-2028 period as the 2019-2023 period. Maximum exposure costs take into account higher costs (e.g., repairs, logistics) and potential lost sales. To the extent Goodyear has been able to (or expects to) recover some of these costs through insurance claims, this has been factored in such that the costs reflect the net cost following filing these claims. This risk is modeled using projected inflation and discounted based on our presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars (USD).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear's insurers provide suggestions to improve property protection and minimize weather-related risks. Goodyear will invest 10 million (USD) annually to address facility risks, not exclusive to, but including, natural hazard risks. The cost of response to risk, from 2024-2028, includes a portion of this 10 million (USD) per year or 50 million (USD) total capital improvements budget. This does not consider other business continuity spending, which could address weather-related risks.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Goodyear uses its business continuity process to support operational resilience across the organization. By proactively identifying risks and critical processes, Goodyear can take steps to speed up response and recovery when incidents occur, significantly reducing business interruption. Goodyear has a robust business continuity process with an annual global and regional resilience roadmap that includes following an aligned maturity model supported by a governance process. All team members follow common objectives in support of Goodyear's associates and business operations. Benchmarking of world-class and best-in-class organizations helps to promote continual improvement goals. Case Study: On April 1, 2023, Goodyear's Tupelo, Mississippi, tire plant was impacted by a tornado. No associates were injured. Around-the-clock remediation efforts began immediately. Goodyear's team, which included more than 500 local associates, contractors and team members from regional and global functions, were on site in Mississippi to help have the plant up and running safely as soon as possible. Goodyear's team worked swiftly and safely to expedite clean-up services that allowed Goodyear to access the building to assess the tornado's impact to the building's structure and the equipment inside. By following its business continuity plan and implementing learnings from previous incidents and tabletop exercises, the Goodyear team was able to minimize business interruption and resume full tire production in Tupelo by the beginning of the third quarter.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Brazil
☑ South Africa
☑ Mexico
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube
☑ Parana
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

☑ Godavari
☑ Santiago
☑ Chao Phraya
☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has 15 facilities in areas exposed to water risks, but those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**No financial effect

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ Unlikely

(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

Due to the effective management of water, Goodyear does not anticipate effects on its financial position. However, it is possible that local authorities require companies like Goodyear to limit/halt their water use in times of severe drought which could cause production delays for Goodyear.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

2000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

18000000

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

0

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

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If one of Goodyear's manufacturing facilities in a water-stressed region were required to be shut down for one week (7 days) by local authorities due to low levels of local water supply, that could potentially impact Goodyear's annual revenue by 2 million (USD) to 18 million (USD), depending on the facility.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear monitors the water stress situation for each of its facilities around the world and takes appropriate action when necessary. Costs to implement this strategy are included in the annual operating budgets for routine maintenance. Capital expenses are allocated when large system upgrades are needed. Based on the analysis conducted, the estimated budget for potential water projects is 15.5 million (USD) for the next 10 years.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Goodyear conducted an analysis of potential water-saving technologies per location and implemented a feasibility plan to execute on projects. The costs of this response are estimated at a high level until either new or updated water systems are installed. Goodyear is continuously evaluating whether upgrading systems could effectively save resources by making the systems more efficient to operate. Goodyear utilizes closed-loop systems, where possible, to reduce overall water intake. Through its five-year project planning, Goodyear identifies opportunities for additional water savings projects that can be implemented in the plants. This five-year project planning is integrated into the company's annual budget allocation planning.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(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:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Slovenia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear's manufacturing operations are currently subject to carbon fee mechanisms that create a cost on carbon. Goodyear expects its exposure to grow over time, and a system like the EU ETS could be adopted in other countries where Goodyear has a presence. Additional carbon fee mechanisms imposed on the emission of greenhouse gases could require Goodyear to pay increased taxes, acquire emission credits and/or restructure its manufacturing operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Goodyear's operating results. Furthermore, similar costs to Goodyear suppliers might be directly or indirectly passed to Goodyear. In the Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) operating region, Goodyear currently has 13 facilities subject to carbon tax schemes, either the ETS or country-level carbon taxes. The ETS is phasing out its 30 percent free emissions allowances for the tire sector after 2026. According to International Energy Agency (IEA) projections, the cost per metric ton of carbon (MT) in the European Union is predicted to increase from the average pricing of around 70/MT in 2023 to 120/MT (USD) by 2030 under a Stated Policies scenario. Goodyear currently utilizes 100 percent renewable electricity in EMEA manufacturing and has a goal to reach 100 percent renewable energy across global its manufacturing facilities by 2040. Until then, Goodyear will be subject to EMEA's increasing carbon fees on GHG emissions.

(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

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term
☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Goodyear paid approximately 13 million (USD) during 2023 for explicit EMEA carbon costs. In addition, there may be carbon costs passed to Goodyear by suppliers and electric utilities globally for which Goodyear does not currently have a way to measure, and therefore, does not factor into its modeling today. From 2022 to 2023, Goodyear's EU carbon tax costs increased by 4.2 million (USD). These costs are included in the annual budget per affected facility. This increases the facility's operating costs.

(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

Goodyear's costs from the EMEA carbon tax schemes are a proxy for additional expenses Goodyear may assume. Not only will these EMEA carbon taxes continue until Goodyear reaches 100 percent renewable energy, but several other countries worldwide are either considering or adding different forms of carbon tax schemes. Given Goodyear's global nature, Goodyear may be subject to additional carbon taxes further affecting operating costs. At the same time, Goodyear continues investing capital and increased operating costs to procure renewable energy, with the goal to utilize 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy across its global manufacturing facilities by 2040.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

4200000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

30000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This estimated financial impact range of 10 million (USD) to 30 million (USD) represents Goodyear's potential added costs, on top of the 2023 13 million (USD) baseline, in the Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) operating region, over the period 2024-2028. It does not include an estimate of the added costs to Goodyear's EU suppliers if they were to be similarly taxed, that may be passed through to Goodyear. In forecasting Goodyear's future greenhouse gas emissions over this period, it was assumed that Goodyear's absolute Scope 1 emissions in EMEA will remain constant throughout this timeframe, with minor incremental Scope 1 emissions growth being offset with some incremental efficiencies and opportunities to switch to renewable and low emissions fuel sources. Goodyear plans to significantly reduce Scope 1 emissions post-2030 through renewable fuels, electrification and new technologies. Goodyear is already utilizing 100 percent renewable electricity in EMEA via renewable energy attribute credits and onsite solar. The calculation considers Goodyear's current cost of CO2e emissions in this geography, as well as estimated tax rate increases over the 2024-2028 period, based on projections from the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2023 report (Table B.2). Forward-looking estimates exclude emissions from two manufacturing sites, Fulda and Fürstenwalde, due to pending facility closures. The modeling leverages Goodyear's current cost of capital, LMC CPI and industry growth rates.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

22500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear is implementing real-time energy management (RTEM) systems across all manufacturing sites between now and 2029 to measure process-level energy use to drive efficiency. Goodyear estimates an investment of 22.5 million (USD) between 2024-2030 to install and maintain the RTEM infrastructure. The expectation is that this investment will lead to significant energy and cost savings in the short, medium and long term. Goodyear's energy split is approximately 50 percent

electricity and 50 percent fuels, including purchased steam. The cost to obtain 100 percent renewable energy, particularly related to fuels, is unknown. Goodyear is planning to address Scope 1 emissions primarily post-2030, anticipating more cost-effective solutions and new technologies at that time.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Goodyear is building a decarbonization pathway with strategies that include energy efficiency projects, renewable energy, fuel switching and electrification across its worldwide manufacturing facilities. Goodyear's goal is to use 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040, across its global manufacturing facilities. This helps Goodyear reduce or avoid the applicability of current and potential future carbon tax schemes. Goodyear has a Better Future Climate Operating Committee, comprised of senior leaders from Procurement, Tire Technology, Operations, Supply Chain, Sales and Marketing, and IT, that meets monthly to discuss detailed plans, with workstreams advancing between meetings. Once a month, members of the Better Future Climate Operating Committee report to the Reduce Carbon Footprint Bold Goal Committee, led by Goodyear's Senior Vice President of Global Operations and Chief Technology Officer and composed of various functional vice presidents. Goodyear's Board of Directors has at least one meeting annually that discusses Goodyear's climate strategy and progress. Strategy-specific plans are being built to 2030. Case Study: During 2023, Goodyear has been developing its medium- to long-term strategy to switch to renewable fuels and develop technologies for greater energy efficiency and electrification of processes. As new markets develop and mature for renewable fuels, Goodyear is preparing for these options when they become available. Goodyear is also actively looking for opportunities to pilot new technologies as they are developed to help advance the industrialization of new markets.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear has SBTi-verified near- and long-term science-based targets (SBTs), aligned to the Paris Climate Agreement. The majority of Goodyear's original equipment manufacturer (OEM) customers have also set SBTs and are asking suppliers, like Goodyear, to advance their decarbonization strategies and align on proposed timeframes to help these customers reach their SBTs. The number of questions coming from various stakeholders, in particular OEM customers, regarding Goodyear's SBTs, decarbonization strategies, and product life cycle assessments has significantly increased in the last few years, and many OEM customers are including climate-related requirements in the bid process. Failure to achieve sufficient progress on Goodyear's SBTs and customers' specific climate requests could present a risk to securing OEM contracts. Goodyear is starting to get climate-related inquiries from distributors but has not yet experienced substantial consumer demand in the replacement tire market. Select investors, lenders, and credit rating agencies have started to consider Goodyear's climate-related risks, opportunities, strategic responses and progress in their analysis of the company. As such, failure to achieve sufficient progress on Goodyear's SBTs and Net-Zero ambition could present a risk to credit access, increased cost of capital and attracting and retaining shareholders.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(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

Goodyear has global decarbonization ambitions and strategies, and Goodyear has developed customer-specific decarbonization plans to help customers meet their goals. Being unable to show progress on the company's science-based targets could result in a loss of revenue, either due to volume or pricing, and higher borrowing costs as customers and lenders move in the direction of rewarding those meeting sustainability goals. Decarbonization requires a significant amount of data; innovative materials, technologies, design, processes and business models to become available, scalable, and affordable; partnerships; supplier engagement; a mix of cost-cutting strategies and investments; and complexity management. The automotive supply chain is in a period of significant transition, as the mobility industry is being prompted by regulations and public policies, particularly in the EMEA region, to rapidly move to low-emissions solutions. Throughout this transition, Goodyear is making decisions and investments that position the company for short-, medium- and long-term success. Transitioning either too quickly or slowly or investing in unsuccessful technologies could impact Goodyear in retaining and growing revenue, controlling costs, cost of capital, and investments.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

45000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

70000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This risk was modeled using a sensitivity approach to illustrate the potential risk associated with 1 percent lost revenue from consumer and commercial original equipment sales, as well as a 1 percent borrowing premium. It was assumed that climate goals from major original equipment customers (OEMs) will necessitate showing meaningful progress by the 2026/2027 fitment bid timing. Over a five-year, short-term outlook, Goodyear believes being unable to show progress on the company's science-based targets during this period could result in a loss of revenue beginning around 2027, either due to volume or pricing. The loss in revenue and negative impact to Goodyear financial performance could lead to higher cost of capital as lenders and investors move in the direction of tire manufacturers that are better able to support customer requirements. This risk was modeled using 2023 global OEM sales for consumer and commercial products and total company interest expense as the baseline with projections for inflation and industry growth, then discounted based on Goodyear's presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars (USD). While this modeled risk shows incremental lost revenue and increased borrowing costs of 1 percent, Goodyear recognizes a possibility for this risk to occur at greater than 1 percent. Winning or losing business in the OE market could have a carry-on sales effect in the replacement tire market, but this is difficult to quantify.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

162500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear estimates approximately 140 million (USD) will be required between now and 2030 to reach its 2030 goal of using 100 percent renewable electricity in Goodyear manufacturing facilities worldwide. This cost estimate covers needed power purchase agreements (PPAs), onsite solar and energy attribute credits (EACs), based on existing projects and quotes, modeling, and market trends. In addition to investments in renewable energy, Goodyear is implementing real-time energy management (RTEM) systems across all manufacturing systems between now and 2029 to measure machine-level energy use to drive efficiencies. Goodyear estimates an investment of 22.5 million (USD) between 2024-2029 to install and maintain the RTEM infrastructure. The expectation is that this investment will lead to significant energy and cost savings over the short, medium and long term.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Goodyear is building a decarbonization pathway with strategies that include low-emissions materials and feedstocks, reducing material consumption, supplier climate commitments, energy efficiency projects across worldwide manufacturing facilities, renewable energy, fuel switching and electrification, and transportation and logistics optimization. Goodyear relies on life cycle assessments (LCA) to inform decision-making regarding low-carbon solutions. Goodyear has a Better Future Climate Sub-Committee which reports to the Better Future Steering Committee, composed of senior leaders from Procurement, Tire Technology, Operations, Supply Chain, Sales and Marketing, and more. The committee meets monthly to discuss detailed plans with workstreams advancing between meetings. Once a month, members of the Better Future Climate Sub-Committee report to the Reduce Carbon Footprint Bold Goal Committee, led by Goodyear's Senior Vice President of Global Operations and Chief Technology Officer and composed of various functional vice presidents. Goodyear's Senior Leadership Team and Board of Directors routinely discusses Goodyear's climate strategy and progress. Strategy-specific plans are being built to 2030. Case Study: As of 2023, Goodyear's operations in EMEA are now powered by 100 percent renewable electricity, and Goodyear increased the utilization of renewable electricity through procurement and on-site generation to 37 percent across its global footprint, up from 3 percent in 2019. In addition to its EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear also has several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(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

☑ Cameroon

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate-related legislation and regulation have emerged, particularly in the European Union (EU), that carry to a significant cost of compliance. Of the emerging climate-related regulations, the EU regulation on deforestation-free rubber (EUDR) has the greatest potential near-term impact on Goodyear's financial position. Goodyear views this risk as climate-related given that land-use change/deforestation can be a significant driver of climate change. The EUDR requires Goodyear to provide a due diligence statement that quantities of certain deforestation-linked commodities, which for Goodyear currently pertains to natural rubber, have been harvested under conditions free from deforestation, among other requirements. Natural rubber is a key raw material for the manufacturing of Goodyear's products. Of the global natural rubber supply, only a subset of natural rubber smallholders and processors can fully meet the regulation requirements, particularly the required traceability component. The regulation has increased demand for traceable deforestation-free supply, creating an opportunity for natural rubber suppliers, in countries/regions such as Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Thailand and Indonesia, to charge a price premium per metric ton for compliant quantities. In addition to actual costs, there are added resources related to operational complexity to respond to and comply with the regulation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(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

Over the 2024–2028 time horizon, Goodyear anticipates a 130 million (USD) to 150 million (USD) cost related to the price premiums of sourcing EUDR-compliant natural rubber. Of the global natural rubber supply, only a subset of natural rubber smallholders and processors can fully meet the requirements of the regulation, particularly the required traceability component. The regulation creates an increased demand for the available supply, creating an opportunity for natural rubber suppliers to charge a price premium per metric ton for compliant quantities. The new price premium paid for direct raw materials will begin to affect Goodyear's cost of goods sold in 2024 and negatively influence operating margins until the premium dissipates as EUDR-compliant natural rubber becomes more broadly available. The new price premium paid for direct raw materials will begin to affect Goodyear's cost of goods sold in 2024 and negatively influence operating margins until the premium dissipates as EUDR-compliant natural rubber becomes more broadly available.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

130000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To comply with the EU regulation on deforestation-free natural rubber, Goodyear needs to purchase natural rubber quantities that comply with the stated regulatory requirements. Over the 2024–2028 time horizon, Goodyear anticipates a 130 million (USD) to 150 million (USD) cost increase related to the price premiums of sourcing EUDR-compliant natural rubber. Of the global natural rubber supply, only a subset of natural rubber smallholders and processors can fully meet the requirements of the regulation, particularly the required traceability component. The regulation creates an increased demand for the limited supply, creating an opportunity for natural rubber suppliers to charge a price premium per metric ton of compliant material. In the future, Goodyear anticipates the price premium may dissipate as more locations of smallholders within the natural rubber supply chain are mapped and assessed against deforestation and legality risks, thereby increasing the supply of natural rubber that complies with the regulation. The financial modeling completed leverages Goodyear's current cost of capital, LMC CPI, and industry growth rates. In the future, Goodyear anticipates the price premium may dissipate as more locations of smallholders within the natural rubber supply chain are mapped and assessed against deforestation and legality risks, thereby increasing the supply of natural rubber that complies with the regulation. The financial modeling completed leverages Goodyear's current cost of capital, LMC CPI, and industry growth rates.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater traceability of commodities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

142000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To comply with the EU regulation on deforestation-free natural rubber, Goodyear needs to purchase natural rubber quantities that comply with the stated regulatory requirements. Over the 2024–2028 time horizon, Goodyear anticipates a 130 million (USD) to 150 million (USD) cost increase related to the price premiums of sourcing EUDR-compliant natural rubber. Of the global natural rubber supply, only a subset of natural rubber smallholders and processors can fully meet the requirements of the regulation, particularly the required traceability component. The regulation creates an increased demand for the limited supply, creating an opportunity for natural rubber suppliers to charge a price premium per metric ton of compliant material. Goodyear anticipates the price premium may dissipate as

more locations of smallholders within the natural rubber supply chain are mapped and assessed against deforestation and legality risks, thereby increasing the quantity of EUDR-compliant natural rubber.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To comply with the EU regulation on deforestation-free natural rubber, Goodyear needs to purchase natural rubber quantities that comply with the stated regulatory requirements. Over the 2024–2028 time horizon, Goodyear anticipates a 130 million (USD) to 150 million (USD) cost increase related to the price premiums of sourcing EUDR-compliant natural rubber. Of the global natural rubber supply, only a subset of natural rubber smallholders and processors can fully meet the requirements of the regulation, particularly the required traceability component. The regulation creates an increased demand for the limited supply, creating an opportunity for natural rubber suppliers to charge a price premium per metric ton of compliant material. Goodyear anticipates the price premium may dissipate as more locations of smallholders within the natural rubber supply chain are mapped and assessed against deforestation and legality risks, thereby increasing the quantity of EUDR-compliant natural rubber.
[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:
☑ OPEX

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

9300000

(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)

56000000

(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

Goodyear spent 4.2 million (USD) OpEx on increased costs for carbon taxes in EMEA and 5.1 million (USD) in OpEx for renewable energy in Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA), Asia Pacific (AP), and Americas. This totals 9.3 million (USD) in transition-related OpEx. For physical-related OpEx, Goodyear incurred 56 million (USD) in 2023 as a result of the Tupelo storm. In 2023, Goodyear spent 1 million (USD) in CapEx expenses for Tupelo and spent 11.7 million (USD) investing in energy conservation, onsite solar and a real-time energy management pilot project. This totals 12.7 million (USD) in CapEx.

Water

(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)

0

(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)

0

(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

One facility implemented a water conservation project costing 11,000 (USD) to increase water efficiency. Other CapEx projects positively impacted water use among other improvements, for example, a steam optimization project. However, it was difficult to separate the water-specific CapEx from multi-faceted efficiency projects. [Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dagu

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s GRT facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Lerma

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s El Salto facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Aurangabad facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Serbia

☑ Danube

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Serbia facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Peru

☑ Other, please specify **:**Pacific Ocean

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Peru facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s CKT facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify **:**Marmara

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Izmit facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**Bo Hai Bay

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Pulandian facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Thailand facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify **:**Indian River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Indonesia facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Parana

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Americana facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Ballabgarh facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gulf of Mexico

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s SLP facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 14

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**North Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear’s water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear’s Chile facility is located near a water basin that was rated “high” or “extremely high.” Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear’s products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 15

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Other, please specify **:**South Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's South Africa facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high." Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
Select from: ☑ No	*N/a*

[Fixed 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:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS
☑ Germany ETS
☑ Luxembourg carbon tax
☑ South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

6

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

24379

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

87681

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

69919

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/a

Germany ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

4

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

37941

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

52114

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/a
[Fixed row]

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

Luxembourg carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.05

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

92106

(3.5.3.5) Comment

N/a

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.13

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

76000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

N/a
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Governments continue to consider and enact various carbon tax schemes to help control GHG emissions and mitigate climate change. Goodyear strives to reduce its energy use and emissions, which will in turn help Goodyear reduce its exposure to carbon taxes. Goodyear committed to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent by 2030, secure 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040 across its global manufacturing facilities. To support these goals, Goodyear continues to implement its Energy Optimization Strategy, applying zero-loss thinking to prioritize energy and cost savings opportunities across all manufacturing facilities. This work is supported with scorecards to continuously monitor progress. Components of this strategy include a Goodyear Global Energy Management Team, annual reduction goals for energy use and carbon emissions; a global energy and GHG management system; ongoing development of the global energy projects catalogue; investment in supporting infrastructure; expanding energy monitoring capability; Certified Energy Managers (CEM); certified Carbon Reduction Managers (CRM) accredited by Association of Energy Engineers (AEE); ongoing annual analysis of zero loss energy initiatives; and monthly energy reviews across global operations to share best practices. Goodyear has also integrated energy into its global Operational Excellence strategy. With this integration, every manufacturing facility explores significant capital and non-capital opportunities to eliminate unnecessary energy use. Best practices are captured and communicated in an enterprise management database. In addition to energy optimization efforts, Goodyear is investing in renewable energy by installing on-site renewable energy, procuring renewable energy through energy attribute credits, green tariffs, power purchase agreements and virtual power purchase agreements, and investigating new technologies for process upgrades, electrification and renewable fuel sources. In 2023, Goodyear developed a renewable electricity roadmap, and by the end of 2023, Goodyear was using 37 percent renewable electricity globally through procurement and on-site generation, up from 3 percent in 2019. Goodyear is on target to reach 100 percent renewable electricity use in all its manufacturing facilities by 2030.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Forest-related opportunities are integrated in climate section.

(3.6.3) Please explain

Forest-related opportunities are integrated in climate section.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear conducted sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Nature and biodiversity tie into many of Goodyear's other high-priority topics—Climate, Circularity and Supply Chain Governance and Traceability. Goodyear will work to further integrate nature and biodiversity assessment insights, governance, strategies and metrics into these other topic-related governance structures. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

[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

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify **:**Development and/or expansion of low-emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Chile

☑ Japan

☑ Spain

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Several Goodyear OEM and fleet customers have set near-term science-based targets (SBTs) for 2030 and have emerging circularity ambitions that are driving the need for products and solutions containing sustainable attributes, with a focus on renewable and recycled materials and a combination of materials, tire design and technologies that deliver lower life cycle GHG emissions. Both customer and Goodyear urgency is being driven by environmental trends, current and proposed public policy and regulations, voluntary and mandatory environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting frameworks and SBTs aimed at decoupling business growth from overuse and pollution of natural resources. Through innovative low-carbon, circular, more sustainable products and services, Goodyear sees an opportunity to maintain and potentially grow its market share and/or revenue. This can occur through increased Goodyear brand value and fulfilling product-specific requests from OEM and fleet customers. While data is limited as to the full financial opportunity as the market moves in this direction, Goodyear is working to transition its product portfolio to meet customer demands and to fulfill its corporate sustainability ambitions.

(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

☑ Short-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:

☑ Low

(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

Customers are requesting sustainable attributes in tires to support their own climate and circularity objectives. Through innovative low-carbon, circular, more sustainable products and services, Goodyear sees an opportunity to increase its market share and/or revenue. This could occur through increased Goodyear brand value and fulfilling product-specific requests from OEM and fleet customers. Goodyear estimates a conservative range of incremental financial benefit of 0 - 20 million (USD) in the short-term, 5-year 2024-2028 timeframe. This is much lower than what Goodyear anticipated and reported last year, and is based on the latest market

research, customer dialogue and the cost of procuring sustainable materials. Goodyear believes this minimal price premium benefit of being a leader in commercializing a tire/products with sustainable materials will also dissipate in the short term. Goodyear anticipates an increase in competitive offerings and a rise in the expectations of OEM customers for sustainable materials being standard offerings will fully erode the price advantage compared to Goodyear's traditional offerings by 2028. Being a leader in offering tires with sustainable attributes may lead to increased short-term revenues from both price premium and/or incremental volume and have the potential to support Goodyear's climate goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Customers are requesting sustainable attributes in tires to support their own climate and circularity objectives. Goodyear estimates a range of incremental financial benefit of 0 - 20 million (USD) in the short-term, 5-year 2024–2028 time frame. The figure is based on historical data, market research, customer conversations, material costs and assumptions. Goodyear compared recently launched tire fitments with sustainable materials to products in the same tire segment without sustainable materials. While the price premiums vary across products in the portfolio, Goodyear applied a conservative price premium which can be utilized for increased sustainable materials costs. Goodyear estimates that leadership in sustainable attribute tires could create a minimal increase in tire volume for the 2024–2028 time range, but that the price premium will dissipate each year, likely reaching no price premium five years from now when sustainable attributes may be an industry standard. This opportunity was modeled using a percentage of 2023 global OEM sales for consumer and commercial products as the baseline with projections for inflation and industry growth, then discounted based on Goodyear's presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars. In Goodyear's previous CDP reporting, Goodyear reported a higher estimate related to this opportunity, using an eight-year time horizon (to 2030) versus the five years it is reporting this year (Goodyear's short-term definition), Goodyear previously applied the potential growth to its entire consumer and commercial portfolio versus a more conservative sub-set of its portfolio, based on the latest data.

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear is working through this assessment based on multiple variables. Goodyear is developing various strategies to offset the cost of sustainable attributes, in particular the cost of sustainable materials, including supplier partnerships, identifying sustainable materials at a similar cost to the traditional materials and reducing

total materials purchased through dematerialization, by improving material efficiencies and reducing operational waste. Aside from the cost of compliance with EUDR described in the risk section, Goodyear's 2030 goal is that its low-GHG emissions, circular materials strategy helps the company reach its 2030 science-based climate targets, meet climate- and circularity-related regulations, meet customer expectations, and is offset through various strategies.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Goodyear is continuing to advance its innovation of low-carbon, circular and more sustainable solutions. In 2023, Goodyear received validation from SBTi for a science-based target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) emissions by 28 percent by 2030, from a 2019 baseline, significantly reducing the value chain emissions associated with producing and delivering tires to customers. Through life-cycle-assessment-informed decision-making for material choices, product design, and production process, Goodyear is increasing its use of low-carbon solutions. For example, on the materials side, Goodyear has started using carbon black produced from captured methane and carbon dioxide, plant-based oil and end-of-life tire pyrolysis oil feedstocks. Goodyear is implementing energy efficiency projects leading to 2 percent reduction in global energy use annually and increasing its use of renewable energy, with 37 percent of global manufacturing electricity coming from renewable sources in 2023. Goodyear plans to use 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040 across all manufacturing facilities. Goodyear is working with material, equipment and transport suppliers to partner on low-carbon solutions. For example, Goodyear outfitted and is utilizing one of its customer's North American battery electric truck fleets. While outside of the boundary for its science-based target, Goodyear is also reducing indirect product use phase emissions, with a goal to reduce rolling resistance by 40 percent and tire weight by 9 percent from 2005 to 2025. Goodyear is producing tires with longer tread life, reducing the number of tires that reach their end of life in a given year. Goodyear is combining these low-carbon, circular, more sustainable strategies and technologies to meet customers' needs, across consumer and commercial tire lines and beyond. Case studies: In 2023, Goodyear unveiled a 90 percent sustainable material demonstration tire that passed all applicable regulatory and internal Goodyear testing. The tire also tested to have lower rolling resistance when compared to the reference tire made with traditional materials, with the potential for fuel savings and a reduction in its lifetime carbon footprint. In 2023, Goodyear launched the EcoReady tire with 70 percent sustainable material content in the United States.

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

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify **:**Development and/or expansion of low-emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa

☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States Minor Outlying Islands
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Tires are the only element of a vehicle that touches the ground. This contact point has the potential to provide important data to the vehicle. Connected tires can read the road and report back to the vehicle to enhance levels of safety and performance. These innovations are shaping the evolution in mobility. In fact, Goodyear has set a goal that, by 2027, it will reinvent tires and service, delivering data- and sensor-enabled intelligence in all its new tires. For several years, Goodyear has provided tire management solutions for commercial trucking fleet managers, including Goodyear Tire Management and Goodyear Proactive Solutions, and in 2024 Goodyear launched a tires-as-a-service (TaaS) subscription-based business model that leverages years of accumulated innovation. Using on-vehicle sensors and active monitoring systems, fleet managers and drivers can evaluate tire conditions in real-time, helping fleets identify critical issues, such as tire air leaks, improper inflation, and high temperatures, while also providing predictive analytics to help reduce tire-related roadside breakdowns. This data and service helps reduce use phase greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through proper tire inflation and can reduce material consumption associated with premature tire replacement. Demand for intelligent solutions is growing. Tire intelligence also creates an opportunity to manage tires more strategically at the end of life.

(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
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-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

Goodyear is a market leader in intelligent tire strategy, product, and service offerings. In the short-term, five-year period of 2024-2028, Goodyear modeled that a 1 percent price premium and a 1 percent volume increase for fleet segment replacement sales is worth 95 – 125 million (USD) of incremental value. Tire intelligence offers a potential growth area to Goodyear's overall business with a potential to also support decarbonization and climate goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

95000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

125000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

This financial range, 95 million (USD) to 125 million (USD) represents Goodyear's potential market-related benefits of increased demand for intelligent tires and related services with fleet customers, and Goodyear being a market leader with respect to intelligent tire strategy, product, and service offerings. This was calculated using 1 percent volume growth and a 1 percent price premium, using 2023 replacement sales within the fleet segment as the baseline, over the five-year period of 2024-2028. This 1 percent sensitivity was selected considering uncertainty as to the percentage of additional market share and pricing advantage that Goodyear might capture but demonstrates the potential opportunity of multiple points of volume growth and price premium. Goodyear believes the price premium and volume benefit of being a leader in commercializing intelligent tire solutions and innovative connected service models will erode slowly in the short term as an increase in competitive offerings provides more choices to customers. This opportunity was modeled with projections for inflation and industry growth, then discounted based on Goodyear's presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars (USD).

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The specific amounts and timing of investments will be driven by market demand for Goodyear's solutions, business requirements, macroeconomic factors and overall availability of capital.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Goodyear set a goal that, by 2027, it will reinvent tires and service, delivering data- and sensor-enabled intelligence in all new products. One stride toward this goal is the development of SightLine technology, utilizing on-vehicle sensors that send data to the Goodyear mobility cloud about tire health and maintenance warnings. Goodyear SightLine is currently available for light cargo van fleets and autonomous vehicles and is expected to soon be deployed on select OE vehicles. Goodyear also developed intelligent tire services for commercial fleet management—TireOptix and Checkpoint Drive-Over-Reader. These services help maximize the lifespan of tires through sensors and tools that provide tire pressure and health indicators. Goodyear holds various partnerships to power advancements in commercial fleets. One is with ZF, a global technology firm. Together, Goodyear's organizations offer transportation companies a one-stop solution for tire and fleet management, including tire monitoring and tire management insights. Goodyear also partnered with the Stark Area Regional Transit Authority (SARTA) to test intelligent tire sensors and prototype tires on SARTA's fleet of diesel and zero-emission hydrogen fuel cell-powered buses. Case study: In 2024, Goodyear launched a new Tires-as-a-Service subscription-based business model. Through TaaS, Goodyear will equip a customer with premium Goodyear tires and tire intelligence technology to generate proactive insights. A key feature is the inclusion of a Halo Tire Inflator, a self-powered automatic tire inflation system installed on applicable wheel ends through an exclusive agreement with Aperia Technologies. This technology will ensure proper tire inflation and will support reduced fuel consumption associated with improper tire inflation. In recent pilots, the tires-as-a-service solution helped reduce total cost of ownership, contributing to a nearly 80 percent reduction in emergency vehicle breakdown events and a 100 percent reduction in customer-owned inventory for a last-mile delivery fleet operating in the U.S. Similarly, Goodyear's new subscription helped a commercial fleet in Europe experience a nearly 50 percent reduction in emergency breakdown events and up to 4 percent reduction in fuel consumption compared to the prior year.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify **:**Development and/or expansion of low-emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa

☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Stringent emissions regulations are already in place at international, national, and subnational levels, with more emissions regulations planned across the globe with the intent to decarbonize the economy. Electrification of vehicles is a key enabler of the transition to a lower carbon-emitting transport sector. By 2035, the EU and Canada plan to ban the sale of new fossil-powered cars, with other nations considering similar bans. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the electric vehicle parc is expected to grow at a 19.9 percent CAGR from approximately 40 million vehicles in 2023 to reach approximately 350 million vehicles by 2030. Goodyear OE customers have plans to increase their share of electric vehicles (EVs) in response. This shift requires tires that meet the evolving needs and challenges presented by electric vehicles. Goodyear has been working to ensure strong positioning in this future EV market and believes that in the current early years of fast EV market growth it may be able to achieve a market share advantage due to a combination of our technology, scale, customer relationships, and fast action on this trend. As the automotive industry evolves, Goodyear expects to provide a wider range of products and services to remain competitive. Early evidence shows Goodyear continuing to increase its wins on electric vehicle fitments.

(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
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

Due to the magnitude of expected industry growth and Goodyear's leadership position as a tier 1 original equipment (OE) supplier, Goodyear anticipates a short-term potential financial impact range of 0 - 40 million (USD) for the period of 2024 - 2028. While the EV parc is expanding and is projected to expand in the future, the total vehicle and tire market is expanding at a slower rate. Goodyear believes that EV tire sales will largely come at the expense of sales of tires for internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. In other words, EV tire sales volume will likely cannibalize an equivalent amount of existing ICE tire sales volume. The financial benefit, then, is due to incremental pricing for EV tires as compared to ICE tires. While Goodyear anticipates a low-magnitude financial impact over 5 years in the OE market for EV tires, not being ready with products that meet the new requirements of EVs could mean share loss. Having strong EV products gives Goodyear the opportunity to compete and maintain or increase share. Goodyear also knows that winning OE business tends to translate to a percentage of trailing replacement tire sales, as consumers often replace worn tires with new tires of the same brand. This underscores the importance of maintaining strong relationships with OE customers and having innovation commercialized and ready for market trends like the EV transition. EVs represent a growing trend in our industry and Goodyear will partner with key OEMs to contribute to decarbonization goals for the entire industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

40000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the electric vehicle (EV) parc is expected to grow at a 19.9 percent CAGR from approximately 40 million vehicles in 2023 to reach approximately 350 million vehicles by 2030. Due to the magnitude of expected industry growth and Goodyear's leadership position as a tier 1 original equipment (OE) supplier, Goodyear anticipates a short-term potential financial impact range of 0 - 40 million (USD) for the period of 2024 - 2028. Goodyear modeled revenue gains associated with a 1-point share gain for the OE EV market. Goodyear assumed the 1-point share gain would persist through 2027, with its share increase eroding to a 0.75-point increase as competitive forces strengthen in the marketplace by 2028. Goodyear used 2023 OE EV fitment wins pricing as the

baseline with projections for inflation and market growth linked to a 350-million electric vehicle parc in 2030, then discounted based on its presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars (USD). It was assumed that EV tire sales volume would cannibalize an equivalent amount of existing ICE tire sales volume, thereby resulting in a net financial benefit of incremental pricing for EV tires as compared to ICE tires. The modeling does not include assumptions for EV tires sold in the replacement market, as many replacement sales may occur after 5 years, which is outside of our short-term modeling window. In the prior year CDP response, Goodyear reported a short-term potential financial impact range of 550-600 million between 2023-2030, the timeframe of its near-term science-based target. The revenue opportunity was modeled under different assumptions, which are worth noting here given the significant year-over-year change. First, Goodyear adjusted the short-term range to align with its definition of short-term being 5 years, which shortens the accumulation of financial impact. Second, last year's modeling did not include the cannibalization of ICE tire sales that would likely occur as OE vehicle sales transition from ICE to EV sales. Goodyear modeled revenue gains associated with a 1-point share gain for the OE EV market, using 2022 OE EV fitment wins pricing as the baseline with projections for inflation and market growth linked to a 350-million EV parc in 2030, then discounted based on its presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars (USD).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

While Goodyear might add features to EV tires that require additional cost (e.g., sensors), there is no required capital to move from producing ICE vehicle tires to EV tires. Goodyear plans to utilize existing facilities and tire-making equipment to realize this potential opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Goodyear has and will continue to develop many products for commercial, consumer and off-highway segments that are equipped for the demanding needs of electric vehicles (EVs) and balance the performance requirements desired from a growing audience of adopters. The added weight and torque associated with EVs can impact several factors when it comes to tire performance, most importantly, load capacity, treadwear and vehicle range. In 2022, Goodyear launched Goodyear ElectricDrive, an all-season tire, and two new sizes for our ultra-high-performance tire, the Goodyear ElectricDrive GT. Goodyear's ElectricDrive tires are engineered with a load index to account for the heavier load capacity of EVs and feature SoundComfort Technology designed to help reduce the level of interior vehicle noise. The EV tires also feature a specialized tread compound for all-season traction and long-lasting tread life, while an asymmetric tread pattern provides confident handling for wet or dry road conditions. Goodyear recently announced new "Electric Drive Ready" tires including Endurance RSA ULT for last-mile delivery segments and RangeMax RSDEV for regional fleets. Goodyear will continue to build out its EV tire portfolio, and in 2024, Goodyear launched ElectricDrive 2, the next generation of EV-specific tires that are part of the ElectricDrive product line. Goodyear also began to include an EV-Ready logo to the sidewall of applicable replacement tires, signaling the tire's compatibility with both electric vehicles (EVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), as well as traditional internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. Case study: Goodyear introduced the ElectricDrive 2, built for electric vehicles and designed to deliver upgraded all-season traction and long-lasting tread life. The ElectricDrive 2 is equipped with the following features and benefits: SoundComfort Technology foam inserts that help reduce the level of interior vehicle sound; at least 50 percent sustainable materials, including the use of soybean oil in the tire's construction, rice husk ash silica and sustainably sourced natural rubber; asymmetric tread pattern that is optimized to improve grip and responsiveness on wet and dry roads; long-lasting tread compound, designed with resilience in mind to help EV drivers get more miles out of their tires; aerodynamic sidewall and innovative compound that lowers aerodynamic drag and enables lower rolling resistance.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify **:**Waste and material reduction

(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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Circularity is a mega-trend that Goodyear increasingly recognizes for its opportunity to decouple raw material inputs for tire production from finite resource consumption, expand into new markets, and reduce costs across its business. Goodyear's raw material costs represent a significant expense for the business. While there are many circular innovation and process opportunities that could be discussed and modeled, the two specific opportunities Goodyear is working on are product dematerialization and operational waste efficiency. Tire weight reduction has the potential for end-to-end advantages, reducing raw material consumption, energy consumption, use-phase GHG emissions, and end-of-life materials management. Reducing operational waste has the potential to also lead to a reduction in material consumption. Both opportunities reduce the material inflow into Goodyear's products which impacts the flow of materials through the value chain. Circular innovation can have substantial climate co-benefits. Goodyear's GHG emissions from purchased goods and services represent 55% of Goodyear's total carbon footprint. Dematerializing the tire through design and reducing waste in operations and has the potential to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions by reducing the total volume of materials that flow through the Goodyear value chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-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

In the short-term, five-year period of 2024-2028, Goodyear modeled cost savings worth 170 – 220 million (USD) of incremental value. Circular innovation represents a growing opportunity to create value for the business through more efficient use of materials, and in ways that also can support decarbonization and climate goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

170000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

220000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Goodyear anticipates a short-term potential financial impact range of 170 - 220 million (USD) for the period of 2024-2028. Goodyear modeled cost savings associated with two initiatives, product dematerialization and a reduction in operational waste. Goodyear has been working toward a goal of reducing tire weight by nine percent for its global consumer tire portfolio from a 2005 baseline by 2025. Using historical results from this program, Goodyear assumed a continued annual reduction of tire weight over the course of the short-term modeling period of 2024-2028. Goodyear is also working towards reducing operational material waste as a percent of finished stock value. For both initiatives, Goodyear modeled the cost savings related to the annual reduction in purchased materials, assuming the reductions would translate to less material purchased, then discounted based on its presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential impact in current US dollars (USD).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2500000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This 2.5 billion (USD) represents Goodyear's expected R&D spend over the period 2024-2028 based on its recent annual expenses of this type. While Goodyear's R&D focuses on a variety of product and technology improvements that seek to address the connected puzzle of technical innovation, a portion of these expenditures is dedicated to projects related to tire technology, material science, and engineering process innovations that will reduce tire weight.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Goodyear has a Circularity Sub-Committee that reports to its Better Future Steering Committee to govern, manage, and connect the many circularity-related initiatives upon which the company is working. Product dematerialization and operational waste are workstreams within the Sub-Committee. Goodyear has been working toward a goal of reducing tire weight by 9 percent for its global consumer tire portfolio from a 2005 baseline by 2025. By the end of 2023, Goodyear had achieved a 9.9 percent overall reduction over the 2005 baseline. To accomplish this, Goodyear developed state-of-the-art technology in rubber compounding, tire construction and manufacturing to meet the increasing demand for lighter tires with low resistance. For the past decade, Goodyear has applied lightweight technology to many of its tires, such as thinner, but stronger steel cord to reduce the amount of steel cord per tire and the reduction of waste generated in its operations. As Goodyear looks beyond this goal, its Technology, Global Material Science and Sustainability teams are actively looking at developing tire constructions that use new technologies and sustainable materials that carry higher loads at a lower weight, while meeting Goodyear's high standards for safety and performance. This is especially true as the focus on electric vehicles (EVs) continues to grow, as Goodyear is looking at ways to reduce tire weight to help improve the energy usage in EVs. Goodyear is continuing to work with its customers to understand their needs and find ways to use these new technologies to help them reach their own sustainability goals. In 2024, Goodyear will leverage a program approach to establish its next-level weight reduction targets. Goodyear has a comprehensive manufacturing Plant Optimization program. People and Environmental Care is a foundational pillar, with a purpose to build a culture for the well-being of associates, contractors, communities and to protect the environment. Focused processes are in place to identify and manage continuous improvement activities, benchmarking, and best practices for waste reduction. Each year, hundreds of waste reduction projects are identified and reviewed through a global Annual Operating Plan planning process. Waste projects are assigned to project leaders at the manufacturing sites for execution of waste reduction across all regions. Senior leaders review progress, ensuring we are meeting internal goals related to reducing material waste.
[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

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Tires made with sustainable materials, intelligent tires and services associated with these products are just starting to be commercialized and launched. Sales generated in 2023 from these types of products and/or services were not significant for purposes of this report. EV tires are a growing segment of Goodyear's

business. OEM EV-related fitment sales revenue more than doubled from 2022 to 2023. Regarding cost reduction associated specifically with waste reduction, Goodyear is unable to specify that measurement at this time given waste reduction is often combined with other optimization initiatives.
[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

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines to promote the effective and appropriate functioning of the Board and its committees and to provide guidance as to how the Board is expected to perform its functions. In order to provide a diversity of perspectives in Board deliberations, the nominating process should also attempt to ensure that the Board as a whole reflects diverse business experience, substantive expertise, skills and background, as well as diversity in personal characteristics, such as age, gender and ethnicity.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Nature and biodiversity tie into many of Goodyear's other high-priority topics such as Climate, Circularity and Supply Chain Governance and Traceability. Goodyear will work to further integrate nature and biodiversity assessment insights, governance, strategies and metrics into these other topic-related governance structures. In 2023, Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will be conducted in 2024 and will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance Charter

(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 the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC), founded in 1976, are responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner, including its environmental, social and governance objectives, policies, strategies, programs and performance. The CRC fulfills the responsibilities delegated to it by the Board in its charter. The CRC, composed of no fewer than three members of Goodyear's Board and currently composed of five members, meets at least three times a year to review and receive updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

☑ Board-level committee

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance Charter

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC), founded in 1976, are responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner, including its environmental, social and governance objectives, policies, strategies, programs and performance. The CRC fulfills the responsibilities delegated to it by the Board in its charter. The CRC, composed of no fewer than three members of Goodyear's Board and currently composed of five members, meets at least three times a year to review and receive updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance Charter

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC), founded in 1976, are responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner, including its environmental, social and governance objectives, policies,

strategies, programs and performance. The CRC fulfills the responsibilities delegated to it by the Board in its charter. The CRC, composed of no fewer than three members of Goodyear's Board and currently composed of five members, meets at least three times a year to review and receive updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting.
[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
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not assessed
[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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO & President: Serves as the executive sponsor of Goodyear's climate strategy. This includes receiving updates and making final decisions related to Goodyear's strategy.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Goodyear's Chief Procurement Officer leads the Procurement team, which manages Goodyear's sourcing for the materials and services the company uses globally Together, with other Goodyear teams, Goodyear's Procurement team oversees and implements policies, programs, supplier assessments and audits. In addition, Goodyear continuously works to expand its requirements to include sustainable sourcing guidelines.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As part of this position's responsibility, Goodyear's water strategy, goals and performance are reviewed regularly with company officers and each strategic business unit. The Board Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance conducts an annual review and confirms Goodyear's water reduction targets and actions. Manufacturing plants have been placed into different categories with assigned initiatives based on water intensity performance and other water stress indicators.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC), founded in 1976, are responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner, including its environmental, social and governance objectives, policies, strategies, programs and performance. The CRC fulfills the responsibilities delegated to it by the Board in its charter. The CRC, composed of no fewer than three members of Goodyear's Board and currently composed of five members, meets at least three times a year to review and receive updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting. In 2023, Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will be conducted in 2024 and will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer: Oversees the Company's climate strategy, goals and progress and reviews Goodyear's climate strategy, goals and performance with company officers and each strategic business unit. This role has compensation metrics and goals that are linked to achieving certain climate targets.
[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

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 25 percent (38 percent achieved) and reduction in average rolling resistance globally by 15 percent (15 percent achieved)

Forests

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

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Goodyear maintains a Natural Rubber Procurement Policy, which aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework. This alignment signals its strong natural rubber supply chain commitments across all aspects of sustainability. This policy outlines Goodyear's commitment to completing projects that improve livelihoods or yields, and to encouraging even broader efforts to improve living conditions in the communities that support its supply chain. Goodyear's current policy for natural rubber procurement builds on its Supplier Code of Conduct by addressing a broad range of sustainability concerns, including protecting the rights of workers and promoting responsible land acquisition and use. As Goodyear continues to increase its use of soybean oil as a replacement for petroleum products, it identified a need to formalize its standards for the responsible procurement of soybean oil. Goodyear's Soybean Oil Procurement Policy was published in March 2021.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.
[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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Oversees the Company's climate strategy, goals and progress and reviews Goodyear's climate strategy, goals and performance with company officers and each strategic business unit. This role has compensation metrics and goals that are linked to achieving certain climate targets.

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

The Compensation Committee set rigorous strategic goals that are intended to be challenging, but with motivational value for the named executive officers. Goodyear's 2023-2025 greenhouse gas emissions goal sets a path to achieving the company's long-term sustainability targets, including its announced 2030 science-based target of a 46 percent reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 28 percent reduction in certain Scope 3 emissions. Goodyear's 2023-2025 structural cost improvement goal sets the company on a path to drive further EBIT improvements. If Goodyear achieves one of these goals, the payout on its 2023-2025 long-term performance awards will increase by 15 percentage points and, if Goodyear achieves both of these goals, the payout on its 2023-2025 long-term performance awards will increase by 25 percentage points (subject to a cap on the overall maximum payout of 200 percent).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Acts as the steering committee for Goodyear's climate strategy and performance. Each of these roles has compensation metrics and goals that are linked to achieving certain climate targets.

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

The Compensation Committee set rigorous strategic goals that are intended to be challenging, but with motivational value for the named executive officers. Goodyear's 2023-2025 greenhouse gas emissions goal sets a path to achieving the company's long-term sustainability targets, including its announced 2030 science-based target of a 46 percent reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 28 percent reduction in certain Scope 3 emissions. Goodyear's 2023-2025 structural cost improvement goal sets the company on a path to drive further EBIT improvements. If Goodyear achieves one of these goals, the payout on its 2023-2025 long-term performance awards will increase by 15 percentage points and, if Goodyear achieves both of these goals, the payout on its 2023-2025 long-term performance awards will increase by 25 percentage points (subject to a cap on the overall maximum payout of 200 percent).
[Add row]

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

Does your organization have any environmental policies?
Select from: ☑ 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
☑ Water

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As a global, socially responsible corporate citizen, Goodyear will conduct its business in accordance with the highest applicable legal and ethical standards. Goodyear strives to contribute to sustainable economic development and environmental protection while seeking to improve the quality of life of its associates, families, communities, and society in general. Goodyear wants its associates and contractors to have work environments that are safe and secure. Meeting these objectives is a primary management value and the collective and individual responsibility of all Goodyear associates and contractors worldwide.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**Strive to reduce our air and greenhouse gas emissions and responsibly manage energy use through life cycle of the tire

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

English_EHS Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Goodyear requires its suppliers to comply with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct or have their own comparable code of conduct and commitments, and Goodyear may deny or terminate a business relationship should a supplier not do so. Topics covered in the Supplier Code of Conduct include child labor and other working condition regulations, safety, business ethics, environmental practices and anti-corruption as well as Goodyear's requirements related to competition law compliance, conflicts of interest and privacy, among other topics.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**Suppliers are encouraged to track and document energy use and greenhouse gas emissions at a facility and/or corporate level, implementing a comprehensive energy reduction strategy and management program and increasing use of renewable energy.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify **:**Suppliers may reduce, reuse, and recycle water with responsible treatment of wastewater discharges to protect the environment and improve overall water quality. Encouraged to implement water risk assessments, establish a baseline, goals and actions.

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and Conflict Minerals

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

gy_supplier_code_of_conduct_eng (1).pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Selected commodities only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Goodyear maintains a Natural Rubber Procurement Policy, which aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework. This alignment signals Goodyear's strong natural rubber supply chain commitments across all aspects of sustainability. Through Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy, Goodyear outlines its commitment to completing projects that improve livelihoods or yields, and to encouraging even broader efforts to improve living conditions in the communities that support their supply chain. Goodyear's current policy for natural rubber procurement builds on its Supplier Code of Conduct by addressing a broad range of sustainability concerns, including protecting the rights of workers and promoting responsible land acquisition and use.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth

☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify **:**April 1, 2019

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**International Labor Organization (ILO) and United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

goodyear_natural_rubber_procurement_policy (2).pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Selected commodities only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As Goodyear continues to increase its use of soybean oil as a replacement for petroleum products, Goodyear identified a need to formalize its standards for its responsible procurement. Goodyear's Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, published in March 2021, can help guide processors, farmers and all other members of the supply chain to establish practices and make sound environmental and social decisions related to the growing, harvesting and processing of soybeans. As Goodyear continues to increase its replacement of petroleum-based oils in its products, Goodyear expects to continue the assessment and development of supporting policies and reporting mechanisms, as needed, to help ensure Goodyear is responsibly managing its supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth

☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**International Labor Organization (ILO) and United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

goodyear_sustainable_soybean_oil_policy (2).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

☑ Global Platform on Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☑ Other, please specify :European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers Association (ETRMA), U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA), Drive Sustainability

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

Goodyear demonstrates its commitment to sustainable development by collaborating with a variety of organizations including: 1. World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD): WBCSD offers members the opportunity to participate in several programs and projects, including sector-specific projects like the Tire Industry Project (TIP). Goodyear has been a member of WBCSD for over 15 years as part of TIP; 2. Tire Industry Project (TIP): Goodyear is a founding member of and leader in the WBCSD's Tire Industry Project (TIP), formed in 2005 as a global, voluntary, CEO-led initiative undertaken by leading tire companies. Together, TIP member companies, representing approximately 65 percent of the world's tire manufacturing capacity, work to anticipate, identify, analyze and address the potential human health and environmental impacts associated with tire development, use and management throughout the tire's lifecycle; 3. Global Platform For Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR): TIP members and other stakeholders, including automakers, rubber producers and traders and end users, launched the GPSNR in 2018 to move the natural rubber industry toward a sustainable natural rubber supply chain. In addition to being a GPSNR founding member, Goodyear continues to be an active member and continues to prioritize direct engagement within GPSNR working groups, or indirect engagement as appropriate. Goodyear maintains a role on the Executive Committee representing the tiremaker category and serves as the co-chair for the Strategy & Objectives Working Group that completed the Environmental & Social Risk Studies and developed GPSNR's Theory of Change; 4. The Conference Board: As a non-partisan entity founded in 1916, The Conference Board delivers insights to member organizations in such areas as sustainability, corporate philanthropy, social responsibility, education and diversity & inclusion. Goodyear is a member of the organization's Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Center and its Human Capital Center. Goodyear is also involved in several working groups and councils; 5. Drive Sustainability: Drive Sustainability is a partnership of 16 leading automotive companies that are committed to creating a sustainable automotive value chain by leveraging a common voice in its engagement with suppliers, stakeholders and related sectors. Drive Sustainability is facilitated by CSR Europe; 6. Trade Associations: Goodyear explores and works collectively to improve various tire-related sustainability topics through its membership in several regional tire trade associations, including U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA) and European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers Association (ETRMA). Through ETRMA and USTMA, Goodyear is engaged in continuous dialogue with policymakers, industry, NGOs and academia, contributing to sustainable development objectives and regulations.
[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 directly with policy makers

☑ 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:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Additional Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Goodyear_CRR_2023-FINAL.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

North America (NA): The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is registered under the LDA, Senate ID number 16555-12 and House ID number 30632000. Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA): EU Transparency Register registered as Goodyear Europe BV (Registration #: 93401065573-24)

(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

Goodyear's Business Conduct Manual (BCM) outlines the key policies and procedures that help associates understand what it means to Act with Integrity and know their roles and responsibilities in following Goodyear's legal and ethical obligations. Underlying the key policies described in the BCM are Goodyear's global policies. To ensure Goodyear's policies and the guidance within them are comprehensive, up-to-date and accessible to its associates, Goodyear regularly updates and carefully maintains its policies. Goodyear's Global Policy Committee is responsible for the policy development and management process, including overseeing policy owners' periodic review of company policies, reviewing and approving company policies and facilitating publication and centralization of policies to ensure access for Goodyear associates and others as appropriate. Goodyear's key Compliance & Ethics policies reflect its commitment to ethical behavior and are rooted in its longstanding principles of Act with Integrity and Protect Our Good Name: • BCM • Respecting One Another • Respecting Human Rights • Anti-Bribery • Competition and Antitrust • Conflicts of Interest • Asset Stewardship • Government Sales https://corporate.goodyear.com/us/en/commitments/reports-and-policies/business-conduct-manual.html
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

Goodyear engages with European Union (EU) policy makers on various EU regulations applicable to the tire industry

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Other low-impact production and innovation, please specify **:**Climate-related targets and traceability requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Goodyear works independently and through its various industry trade associations to engage with governments and regulators seeking to develop sensible regulations that advance goals related to climate and the protection of the environment.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Other, please specify **:**Submission of contributions to public consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

These EU policies reflect some of Goodyear's material topics and strategies that it is working on today. Goodyear gathers stakeholder feedback throughout the year, building on information gathered during sustainability materiality assessment. Goodyear regularly speaks with various stakeholders including regulators, collecting sustainability-related requests, questions and feedback. This information is gathered and compiled by global functional business leaders and the Global Sustainability team to help inform strategies that are formulated and implemented at the functional level. Goodyear's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) provides this stakeholder feedback to the Board and Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) to inform their oversight. Goodyear will continue to work with European tire trade associations, EU policymakers and vehicle manufacturers to move towards more sustainable supply chains and optimize the contributions of its tires and services to help lower the overall carbon footprint of road transport.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Sustainable Development Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production

Row 13

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

Goodyear engages with North America (NA) policy makers on various NA regulations applicable to the tire industry

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Minimum energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Goodyear works independently and through its various industry trade associations to engage with governments and regulators seeking to develop sensible regulations that advance goals related to climate and the protection of the environment.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Other, please specify **:**Verification submitted through U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) portal

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

These NA policies reflect some of Goodyear's material topics and strategies that it is working on today. Goodyear gathers stakeholder feedback throughout the year, building on information gathered during sustainability materiality assessment. Goodyear regularly speaks with various stakeholders including regulators, collecting sustainability-related requests, questions and feedback. This information is gathered and compiled by global functional business leaders and the Global Sustainability team to help inform strategies that are formulated and implemented at the functional level. Goodyear's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) provides this stakeholder feedback to the Board and Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) to inform their oversight. Goodyear will continue to work with European tire trade associations, EU policymakers and vehicle manufacturers to move towards more sustainable supply chains and optimize the contributions of its tires and services to help lower the overall carbon footprint of road transport.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add 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

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers Association (ETRMA)

(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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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 European Tire Industry welcomes the European Commission's ambitious goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and is committed to support the transition to a decarbonized mobility ecosystem. The industry has been dedicated in meeting market demand by reducing its CO2 footprint throughout the tire lifecycle and investing in sustainable technologies, while improving road safety performance. ETRMA does not have per se climate change-related objectives. However, its strategy, positions and actions are aligned with the EU objectives on decarbonization, circular economy, sustainable supply and products. ETRMA members are committed and already contributing to the EU decarbonization agenda by continuously innovating towards improved production processes and enhanced product performances to contribute to carbon reductions. In terms of product performance, the tire industry is committed to gradually removing from the market most of tires with rolling resistance below label grade C. CO2 savings related to this commitment will be equivalent to taking close to one million vehicles off the road. ETRMA also recognizes that the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) is the keystone of EU climate policy and an efficient way to reduce carbon emissions in a cost-effective manner. ETRMA wants the ETS to be effective and workable, but also fair to all sectors.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ US Chamber of Commerce

(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

Representing U.S. businesses invested in Europe, AmCham EU is committed to working together to tackle climate change, while creating jobs and growth. AmCham EU companies are playing an active role in the transition towards a greener economy in Europe. With clearly defined targets, and a path for achieving them, our member companies will continue to be constructive partners in the definition and implementation of climate policies. Goodyear is not a board member of AmCham EU, but sits on the Executive Committee, gathering the business leaders of member companies.

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

0

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA)

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

USTMA, believes the tire industry has a role in mitigating climate change throughout a tire's lifecycle. USTMA members are committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions throughout a tire’s life cycle, including focusing on: • Manufacturing products that contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions; • Research and development of materials with lower carbon footprints; • Proactive measures to reduce GHG emissions from members’ manufacturing facilities; and • Advancing the circular economy for scrap tires. Engagement is focused on reasonable standards for products and technologies without compromising safety and performance while meeting sustainability needs. These would include but are not limited to: Performance standards, effective product labeling, competitively neutral and equally enforced regulations, standards, and technology. For more information, please reference USTMA's Climate Policy Principles. https://www.ustires.org/sites/default/files/USTMA%20Climate%20Policy%20Principles.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Tire & Rubber Association of Canada (TRAC)

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

TRAC believes tires are crucial to the world's mobility and its way of life, and sustainability and environmental protection are critical to the tire industry. The industry continues to decrease environmental impact of rubber production and tire manufacturing and it is taking on additional actions in the areas of environmental impact of tires on the road, and end of life tires. Engagement is focused on reasonable standards for products and technologies without compromising safety and performance while meeting sustainability needs. These would include but are not limited to: performance standards, effective product labeling, competitively neutral and equally enforced regulations, standards, and technology.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(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 **:**Tire Industry Project (TIP)

(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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

Goodyear is a leader in the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Tire Industry Project (TIP), formed in 2005 as a global, voluntary, CEO-led initiative undertaken by leading tire companies. Together, TIP member companies, representing approximately 65% of the world's tire manufacturing capacity, work to anticipate, identify, analyze and address the potential human health and environmental impacts associated with tire development, use and management throughout the tire's lifecycle. TIP's focus areas include materials and chemicals, tire and road wear particles (TRWP), end-of-life tire management, and tools and frameworks. TIP member CEOs meet biennially to review project progress and approve a two-year work plan. The work plan is reviewed by an assurance group of independent scientists, who provide guidance on the scientific relevance and robustness of planned work. Some of TIP's major accomplishments include: Tire and Road Wear Particles (TRWP) - TIP has been studying the potential impacts of TRWP on human health and the environment since 2005. The early research launched by TIP has been groundbreaking in terms of identification, quantification and risk assessment of TRWP in different environmental compartments, including air, soil, sediment, and water, through the development of new sample collection methods and analytical techniques. As a result of this research, TIP has published 19 peer-reviewed scientific studies on TRWP to date. End-of-Life Tires (ELT) - A systematic approach to this topic is key. We continue to explore opportunities with partners to advance our expertise and innovation in this area. As a member of the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear works with other members to advance our work in this space. In 2023, TIP updated the ELT waste hierarchy to reflect evolving tire recycling technologies and ELT markets, highlighting those technologies and markets that have the highest circularity potential. This report will be published in 2024. Additionally, in late 2023, TIP shared its vision of reaching 100 percent ELT recovery by supporting circular economy models. Environmental Impacts – TIP published its 2022 report on environmental key performance indicators (KPIs) for tire manufacturing, noting that TIP members overall either maintained or improved performance at TIP member locations.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Additional Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America
☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :National Business Association of Colombia (R/ANDI) (Non-Board member)

(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

National Business Association of Colombia (R/ANDI) is the association name for a multi-industry group in Colombia that focuses on productivity, competitiveness, energy, environmental, legal regulations, etc.

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

0

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify **:**National Society of Industries (SNI)

(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

☑ Water

(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

SNI has special committees. For example: i) Water User Committee for Industrial Use, ii) Social Responsibility Committee, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety.

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

0

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(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

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 13-14

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 proxy statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(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
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Discussed throughout the report Please reference Goodyear's table of contents on page 2 for each section.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Goodyear_CRR_2023-FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No additional comments.
[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

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Goodyear is researching software for future in-depth scenario analysis modeling of climate impact on resources (e.g., natural rubber, water, etc.)

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Goodyear is researching software for future in-depth scenario analysis modeling of climate impact on resources (e.g., natural rubber, water, etc.)
[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

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify **:**Supply chain disruption

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify **:**Accelerated demand for decarbonization

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**R&D for low-carbon energy, products and services

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**Fossil fuels being phased out

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario was customized to Goodyear's value chain using the PESTEL analysis framework to assess political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal factors specific to Goodyear's business model, market and industry. The PESTEL analysis addressed relevant topics, including, but not limited to: (1) the technological shift toward electric and other low-carbon alternative vehicles and the use of renewable energy, (2) regulatory changes around the pricing of carbon and end-of-life treatment for tires, and (3) market pressures on tire manufacturers regarding ESG compliance, production of low-carbon products and developing climate strategies. The analysis identified the qualitative impacts of each identified risk and opportunity on the various aspects of Goodyear's value chain and finances. The analysis also involved a business impact assessment that combined numerical assumptions provided by public climate scenarios and supplemental resources with internal financial assumptions to quantify the financial impact of material risks and opportunities and the actions necessary to mitigate/capture them. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by IEA's "Net Zero by Emissions by 2050" (IEA NZE 2050) transition scenario, such as the timing and rigor of policy and regulatory reform (e.g., carbon pricing, renewable energy policy, etc.) and the distribution of the global total energy supply across renewable and non-renewable sources. Supplemental to the IEA NZE 2050 transition scenario, additional research on and internal knowledge of the tire manufacturing industry was used to describe how all risk types (as defined in module 2.2.2) were likely to develop across the short-, medium-, and long -term (as defined in module 2.1) (e.g., projected market values of the tire, automobile, and electric vehicle manufacturing industries; anticipated interruption time due to extreme weather events; baseline and projected corporate carbon emissions; discount rate; etc.).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This "Net Zero 2050 Scenario" is a high-transition risk scenario, customized to Goodyear's business model, associated with a rapid and persistent transition to a low-carbon economy, with global temperature rise limited to 1.5C by 2050.

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:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify **:**Supply chain disruption

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify **:**Demand for decarbonization and low-carbon products and services

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**R&D for low carbon energy, products and services

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**Fossil fuel use being phased out

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This is a "Current Policy Scenario" considering both physical and transition risks associated with a future state likely to result from policies either already enacted or committed to by global governments. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by the IEA's "Stated Policies" (STEPS) transition scenario and supplemented by the IPCC's SSP2-4.5 physical scenario, such as the timing and rigor of policy and regulatory reform (e.g., carbon pricing, renewable energy policy, etc.) and the distribution of the global total energy supply across renewable and non-renewable sources. In addition to the assumptions described by the IEA's NZE 2050 transition scenario and the IPCC's SSP2-4.5 physical scenario, additional research and internal knowledge of the tire manufacturing industry was used to further describe how all risk types (as defined in module 2.2.2) were likely to develop across the short -, medium -, and long- term (as defined in module 2.1) of this scenario (e.g., projected market values of the tire, automobile, and electric vehicle manufacturing industries; anticipated interruption time due to extreme weather events; baseline and projected corporate carbon emissions; discount rate; etc.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This "Current Policy Scenario" considers both physical and transition risks associated with a future state likely to result from policies either already enacted or committed to by global governments. This scenario estimates a global temperature rise of 2C by 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(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 and quantitative

(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

☑ 2025

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Supply chain disruption, raw material scarcity, ecosystems threatened

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Demand for decarbonization and low-carbon products and services is curtailed

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :R&D for low-carbon energy and vehicles is curtailed

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Fossil fuel use drives economic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario is a "Failed Transition Scenario" considering high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 4.4C by 2100. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by the IPCC's SSP5-8.5 physical scenario, such as the increased likelihood

and intensity of extreme temperature events, drought events, and extreme precipitation events. In addition to the assumptions described by the IPCC's SSP5-8.5 physical scenario, additional research and internal knowledge of the tire manufacturing industry was used to further describe how all risk types (as defined in module 2.2.2) were likely to develop across the short-, medium-, and long- term (as defined in module 2.1) of this scenario (e.g., projected market values of the tire, automobile, and electric vehicle manufacturing industries, anticipated interruption time due to extreme weather events, baseline and projected corporate carbon emissions, discount rate, etc.). In the absence of a transition toward a low-carbon economy, this scenario assumes minimal transition risk (e.g., no carbon pricing mechanisms; no political or regulatory reform toward reducing emissions; few low-carbon technological developments; etc.).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This "Failed Transition Scenario" considers high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.4C by 2050 and 4.4C by 2100. [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

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(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

Goodyear identified acute physical, chronic physical, current & emerging regulation, technology, market, reputation, and financial climate risks. Goodyear identified climate opportunities related to resource efficiencies, products & services and resilience. More than 30 cross-functional leaders discussed the likelihood and potential

financial impact of these risks, under the Net Zero, Current Policy and Failed Transition scenarios, in the short-, medium- and long-term. Four risks and four opportunities were raised as potentially significant in terms of likelihood and financial impact in the short-, medium- and long-term. These were further evaluated by Goodyear's finance team. The outcomes identified continued physical risks that drive Goodyear to continue to allocate an annual budget for business continuity, and starting in 2024, invest capital annually in infrastructure enhancements to minimize/mitigate natural hazard risks. Goodyear is also pursuing software that gives a longer-term scientifically modeled view of how the changing climate is expected to impact Goodyear's operations, supply chain, and material yields to inform supplier partnerships. Goodyear will continue to invest in decarbonization to progress toward its 2030 science-based targets to continue to win customer bids and reduce its exposure to carbon tax schemes. As decarbonization strategies and pathways to 2030, 2040 and 2050 are built out, Goodyear models the investments and costs savings, and works closely with Global Operations and Technology (GOT) leadership team and the finance team for alignment, planning and budgeting. The finance team will monitor Goodyear's exposure to these carbon tax schemes globally and utilize this information as input into its renewable energy decisions. Based on the rapid rise of climate-related regulations that can lead to significant cost of compliance, Goodyear is working at the industry level via its membership and leadership in the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GSPNR) to help facilitate the transition to EUDR-compliant natural rubber, supporting supplier livelihoods, meeting regulations, and driving down short-term price hikes due to limited supply. Goodyear will use lessons learned to prepare for additional upcoming climate regulations. Goodyear will be further leveraging circular processes to reduce demand for raw materials, building a dematerialization pathway to its 2030 science-based target which includes operational waste reduction goals, recycling, and optimizing its materials and tire portfolio. Goodyear is also exploring the business case and most viable options for the expansion of retreading and use of end-of-life tires. Goodyear will continue to advance its R&D in designing tires with more sustainable attributes, both for internal combustion engine tires and electric vehicle tires, and expand its use of tire intelligence and fleet management services to positively impact use phase emissions. While the continued advancement of tires with sustainable attributes and electric vehicle tires may only produce some short-term revenue gains for Goodyear due to being early to market, Goodyear expects these products to become the industry standard, with other tire companies advancing their solutions as well, and required to continue to win business. This is part of the industry transition from traditional tires to low-emissions products and services. This annual climate risks and opportunities assessment leads not only to discussions on the magnitude of the risks and opportunities but also the resilience of Goodyear's climate strategies. Goodyear identifies where it needs to further embed its climate strategies in business processes, build greater intelligence and capacity, invest a greater amount of time and resources, and potentially adopt new strategies. These scenario-based, current and futuristic conversations inform short-term climate objectives that are integrated into functional annual operating objectives and 3- to 5-year plans and budgets. While Goodyear monitors climate change impacts on forests and water, Goodyear is conducting a nature and biodiversity assessment in 2024 to further understand implications for other environmental issues.
[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

Goodyear's goal is to fully replace petroleum-derived oils in its products by 2040.

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

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

• Transportation continues to rely on tires and services (e.g., service centers, fleet services) • Climate-related policies and regulations continue to drive customer (commercial, consumer, aviation) expectations for low-GHG, circular solutions • Renewable electricity and fuel solutions continue to become more broadly available, at the global and grid level as well as EV charging station infrastructure level • New low-GHG technologies (e.g., hydrogen, carbon capture) and low-GHG materials become more cost competitive as they scale more broadly • Low-GHG transport solutions continue to advance and transportation partners are capable of investing in these solutions (e.g., fleet modernization, EVs, sustainable fuels) • Climate change does not fully eliminate access to critical materials needed for tire production • Software solutions advance enabling effective and affordable exchange of needed data • Consumers increasingly purchase low-GHG products and solutions in the replacement market • Goodyear's financial position continues to improve—revenue growth, cost savings, debt ratio—enabling investments in the Climate Transition Plan • A significant amount of funding is not diverted to unforeseen/unplanned circumstances on an ongoing basis diminishing Goodyear's ability to invest in the Climate Transition Plan • The level of warming and predicted impacts does not happen quicker than anticipated.

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

This is Goodyear's first transition report; however, Goodyear has reported the action it is taking to decarbonize, adapt and manage climate-related risks and opportunities and transition to advanced low-carbon mobility in its latest corporate responsibility report. See the climate section of the Goodyear 2023 report: https://corporate.goodyear.com/content/dam/goodyear-corp/documents/responsibility/Goodyear_CRR_2023-FINAL.pdf.coredownload.pdf.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

When Goodyear evaluates climate-related risks, it considers climate impacts on natural rubber forests, and it evaluates water-stressed regions and impacts. The rapid emergence of the climate-driven EU Deforestation Regulation is one of Goodyear's high-priority short-term risks. A longer-term potential risk that Goodyear continues to monitor is the availability of natural rubber, due to climate impacts. Regarding water, Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has 15 facilities in areas exposed to water risks, but those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. Goodyear has a goal to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. In 2023, Goodyear continued to make progress in reducing water and have already achieved a 12 percent reduction since 2020. Given these realities, Goodyear did not identify a high-priority water-specific risk, and therefore, it is not included in Goodyear's Climate Transition Plan. Goodyear is conducting a nature and biodiversity risk assessment in 2024.
[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
☑ 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

Goodyear customers, primarily OEM and fleet customers, are looking to their suppliers to provide products and services that help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This could be viewed as a risk, given customers have 2030 science-based targets and will likely be selecting suppliers that can help them reach their goals. Goodyear also views this as an opportunity to demonstrate its expertise. Goodyear is actively working to decarbonize its value chain and is providing products and services that help transition the transportation sector to a low-emissions future. Goodyear is designing tires with low-GHG emissions materials, enhanced rolling resistance, lighter weight and longer tread life to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, including use phase emissions. Goodyear is advancing intelligent tire solutions to enable optimized tire pressure and the use of tires for their full lifetime, reducing GHG emissions. Goodyear is also advancing and expanding its electric vehicle tire solutions, to enable the transition from internal combustion engine vehicles to electric vehicles. Case study: In early 2024, Goodyear introduced the ElectricDrive 2, an all-season EV tire with 50 percent sustainable materials by weight, improved rolling resistance and long-lasting tread life to maximize performance. The ElectricDrive 2 also features SoundComfort Technology, a built-in sound barrier that helps reduce interior vehicle noise often more noticeable with a quieter EV ride, and an asymmetric tread pattern that provides confident handling for wet or dry road conditions.

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

To address all climate risks and opportunities, Goodyear developed a decarbonization roadmap that includes the following strategies: sustainable feedstocks and low-GHG emission materials, reducing material consumption, supplier climate commitments, and transport mode, miles and density optimization (other strategies discussed in the Operations section below). Goodyear must turn to its suppliers to help decarbonize its business and reach its science-based targets, in addition to helping its customers reach their own targets. Goodyear is working with material and transport suppliers to acquire low-GHG emission solutions. Goodyear is also pursuing advancements in reuse solutions for end-of-life tires, within the tire business. Goodyear realizes climate risks and opportunities potentially impact the availability and cost of low-GHG materials and technologies. Goodyear is working closely with suppliers and advisors to acquire low-GHG materials and technologies in cost-effective ways. Goodyear also realizes that severe weather events and chronic weather patterns have the potential to negatively impact the supply of materials, for example, natural rubber and Goodyear's supply costs. With approximately 90 percent of global natural rubber production concentrated in Southeast Asia, changes in annual rainfall or temperature can affect rubber production. Although there is no absolute substitution for natural rubber for all tire applications, synthetic rubber alternatives have been developed for most applications. Goodyear utilizes a robust business continuity program to mitigate weather-related risk, continually monitoring weather in procurement regions, storing back-up inventories of key materials, and implementing diversified sourcing strategies. Case study: Goodyear's R&D teams work to use alternative raw materials that are more sustainable and have the potential to reduce GHG emissions. For example, Goodyear is exploring dandelion rubber as an alternative to natural rubber from the Hevea Brasiliensis tree species, through The Program of Excellence in Natural Rubber Alternatives (PENRA). Goodyear is also working with a supplier to use carbon black produced by methane pyrolysis, taking the next step toward zero-emission carbon black in tire manufacturing.

Investment in R&D

(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

To address all climate risks and opportunities, Goodyear is implementing a decarbonization roadmap and developing advanced forms of mobility—such as sustainable-material tires, intelligent tires and services, and tires for electric vehicles—all in an effort to decarbonize and transform the mobility industry. Goodyear spent approximately 515 million (USD) on R&D in 2023, with a portion of these expenditures invested into these climate-related strategies. Goodyear Ventures funds innovative start-ups that are helping drive the future of low-carbon mobility. Case study: Goodyear and Gatik recently demonstrated, in a proof of concept, that Goodyear SightLine technology can accurately estimate tire-road friction potential and provide real-time information to Gatik's automated driving system. This breakthrough provides critical data that can enhance vehicle safety and performance, increasing energy efficiency and value for Gatik's customers in the business-to-business short-haul market. Goodyear SightLine technology is designed to measure the tire wear state, load, inflation pressure and temperature. It combines that with real-time road-weather data and proprietary rubber friction models to estimate the tire-road friction potential. Having this information in real-time enables Gatik's fleet to safely and efficiently respond to challenging conditions within its operational design domain (ODD).

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

Climate risks and opportunities, such as customer expectations and carbon taxes, influenced Goodyear to set goals to use 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040. To support these goals, Goodyear is continuing to implement its Energy Optimization Strategy, applying zero loss thinking to prioritize energy and cost savings opportunities across all manufacturing facilities. This work is supported with scorecards to continuously monitor progress. Components of this strategy include: a Goodyear Global Energy Management Team, annual reduction goals for energy use and carbon emissions; a global energy and GHG management system; ongoing development of the global energy projects catalogue; investment in supporting infrastructure; expanding energy monitoring capability; Certified Energy Managers (CEM); certified Carbon Reduction Managers (CRM) accredited by Association of Energy Engineers (AEE); ongoing

annual analysis of zero loss energy initiatives; and monthly energy reviews across global operations to share best practices. Goodyear has also integrated energy into its global Operational Excellence strategy. With this integration, every manufacturing facility explores significant capital and non-capital opportunities to eliminate unnecessary energy use. Best practices are captured and communicated in an enterprise management database. In addition to energy optimization efforts, Goodyear is investing in renewable energy, through installing on-site renewable energy, procuring renewable energy through energy attribute credits, green tariffs, power purchase agreements and virtual power purchase agreements, and investigating new technologies for process upgrades, electrification and renewable fuel sources. At the end of 2023, Goodyear was using 37 percent renewable electricity globally through procurement and on-site generation. Goodyear is on target to reach 100 percent renewable electricity in all its manufacturing facilities by 2030. Case study: In addition to its EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear also has several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity. Goodyear's plants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru purchase 100 percent renewable electricity, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Pulandian, China and Lawton, Oklahoma, facilities are each procuring a portion of their renewable electricity, eliminating or reducing CO2 emissions from their electricity intake while reducing energy costs. Globally, Goodyear operates onsite solar generation systems at 10 facilities in China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, with a total capacity of 30 megawatts. Goodyear will continue to investigate possible onsite solar projects at all its owned facilities globally.
[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

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(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

☑ Forests

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

The adoption of low-GHG materials impacts revenue generation, with some short-term advantages of being one of the first to market, but also brings cost increases due to the limited availability of these types of materials. Goodyear anticipates the costs of more sustainable materials to come down over time as they scale. Goodyear increased its capital investments and operating costs related to adopting renewable energy. Goodyear also increased capital investment in real-time energy management systems but also plans to reduce energy costs through energy efficiency. Goodyear increased operating costs in EMEA due to carbon taxes but invests in renewable energy to be free from carbon taxes by 2040. Starting in 2025, Goodyear has short-term operating cost increases to comply with the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) related to deforestation-free natural rubber; however, Goodyear is also investing a minimal amount in industry tools and training to advance the supply of deforestation-free natural rubber, bringing down prices as supply increases. Goodyear is investing capital in infrastructure upgrades to reduce risk to natural disasters. Goodyear continues to invest in R&D to further develop tires with sustainable attributes, intelligent tires and fleet management services and electric vehicle tires. All of this is aimed at maintaining and growing revenue. Goodyear also plans to save costs by utilizing circular innovation and dematerialization to reduce the use of virgin materials and energy use.

[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
Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year CapEx planning. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. Overall, the budget allocated to water-related projects has remained comparable to 2022. Through efficiency improvements, Goodyear has been able to reduce operating expenses related to water utilities.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Planned for 2025

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

In 2024, Goodyear is piloting the use of a shadow carbon price for CO2e emissions. The current scope covers capital equipment purchases, with evaluation of expanding the scope to cover additional categories of emissions pending the results of the pilot. The pilot team is evaluating a range of carbon prices and its effect on capital purchasing decisions, and where in the purchasing process would be the most effective intervention to influence lower carbon decisions. Goodyear has developed a tool to support that compares the lifetime use phase carbon emissions of capital equipment. The tool considers the geography of equipment installation to assign the appropriate emissions factors, the energy type(s) and amounts used by the equipment, and the desired carbon price per MT CO2e emissions to arrive at total lifetime price of carbon.
[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Goodyear is focusing its stakeholder engagement efforts with the stakeholder groups listed above.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In 2023, Goodyear completed an annual assessment for 98 percent of its natural rubber spend. These survey results help position Goodyear to take effective action as the company determines supply chain opportunities and strategies. Success is measured by requiring suppliers to meet a minimum score according to EcoVadis. Suppliers with scores below the minimum scores are individually followed up with by Goodyear to work on improvement plans.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2626

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In 2023, Goodyear completed an annual assessment for 98 percent of its natural rubber spend. These survey results help position Goodyear to take effective action as the company determines supply chain opportunities and strategies. Success is measured by requiring suppliers to meet a minimum score according to EcoVadis. Suppliers with scores below the minimum scores are individually followed up with by Goodyear to work on improvement plans.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

105

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 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

In 2023, Goodyear performed an emissions impact analysis by material group and supplier to identify key hot spots. At the completion of this analysis, Goodyear assigned a maturity score to its suppliers based on their third-party scoring, their external reporting and whether they had made an SBTi climate commitment. From there, Goodyear initially selected 17 suppliers representing approximately 45 percent of its Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods with whom it will develop detailed supplier-specific roadmaps in 2024 and 2025. These roadmaps will initially focus on the suppliers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In this process, Goodyear is also encouraging its suppliers to engage their supply base to reduce their own Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Forests

(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

Goodyear is a founding member of the Tire Industry Project (TIP), a CEO-led initiative with 10 of the world's major tire companies. Through TIP, Goodyear worked with other stakeholders, including automakers, rubber producers and other end users, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward natural rubber sustainability. TIP members and others launched the GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear prioritizes engagement directly within GPSNR Working Groups or indirectly as necessary, as

GPSNR facilitates the natural rubber industry's move towards a more sustainable supply chain. In 2023, Goodyear helped fund, through the GPSNR Capacity Building Project, the training of 4,994 farmers in Indonesia to help improve their agricultural practices. Among the 4,994 farmers, 45 percent were women and 21 percent were below 37 years old. With this funding, Goodyear maintained its status of a GPSNR Gold Donor for 2023. Goodyear believes it is important to support GPSNR in its efforts to identify and address capacity-building gaps on the ground within the natural rubber supply chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct, available at supplier.goodyear.com, covers compliance with applicable environmental laws in jurisdictions in which suppliers operate, and provides that suppliers must also consider the impact their operations have on the environment and reduce that impact where practicable to protect the environment (refer to page 2 for more details). Compliance with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct is a standard expectation and requirement of Goodyear for all suppliers, and Goodyear reserves the right to deny or discontinue business relationships in the event of noncompliance. While terms vary across the many different jurisdictions, companies, goods and services covered by the various supply contracts, purchase orders and other documents to which Goodyear and its affiliates are parties, such documents often supplementary include terms requiring compliance with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and/or with applicable laws. Section 7 of Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and the Violations Section of Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct (both available at supplier.goodyear.com) each make clear that we may discontinue business relationships in the event of non-compliance.

Forests

(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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct, available at supplier.goodyear.com, covers compliance with applicable environmental laws in jurisdictions in which suppliers operate, and provides that suppliers must also consider the impact their operations have on the environment and reduce that impact where practicable to protect the environment (refer to page 2 for more details). Compliance with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct is a standard expectation and requirement of Goodyear for all

suppliers, and Goodyear reserves the right to deny or discontinue business relationships in the event of noncompliance. While terms vary across the many different jurisdictions, companies, goods and services covered by the various supply contracts, purchase orders and other documents to which Goodyear and its affiliates are parties, such documents often supplementary include terms requiring compliance with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and/or with applicable laws. Section 7 of Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and the Violations Section of Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct (both available at supplier.goodyear.com) each make clear that we may discontinue business relationships in the event of non-compliance.

Water

(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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct, available at supplier.goodyear.com, covers compliance with applicable environmental laws in jurisdictions in which suppliers operate, and provides that suppliers must also consider the impact their operations have on the environment and reduce that impact where practicable to protect the environment (refer to page 2 for more details). Compliance with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct is a standard expectation and requirement of Goodyear for all suppliers, and Goodyear reserves the right to deny or discontinue business relationships in the event of noncompliance. While terms vary across the many different jurisdictions, companies, goods and services covered by the various supply contracts, purchase orders and other documents to which Goodyear and its affiliates are parties, such documents often supplementary include terms requiring compliance with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and/or with applicable laws. Section 7 of Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and the Violations Section of Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct (both available at supplier.goodyear.com) each make clear that we may discontinue business relationships in the event of non-compliance.
[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:

☑ Measuring product-level emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No development on peat regardless of depth

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Water

(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

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

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

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Forests

(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

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Forests

(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

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comply with applicable environmental laws in the jurisdictions in which they operate in

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please refer to Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct and Natural Rubber Procurement Policy at supplier.goodyear.com.
[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:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

(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:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

One of Goodyear’s focus areas is engaging its suppliers in climate targets and actions. In 2023, Goodyear performed an emissions impact analysis by material group and supplier to identify key hot spots. At the completion of this analysis, Goodyear assigned a maturity score to its suppliers based on their third-party scoring, their external reporting and whether they had made an SBTi climate commitment. From there, Goodyear initially selected 17 suppliers representing approximately 45

percent of its Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods with whom Goodyear will develop detailed supplier-specific roadmaps in 2024 and 2025. These roadmaps will initially focus on Goodyear's suppliers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In this process, Goodyear is also encouraging its suppliers to engage their supply base to reduce their own Scope 3 GHG emissions. Additionally, in September 2023, Goodyear launched its supplier engagement program with more than 400 of its raw material suppliers requesting they complete the following by December 2024: • Set and publicly commit to near-term and net-zero science-based targets aligned with SBTi guidelines • Set a goal to operate at 100 percent renewable electricity by no later than 2030 • Set a goal to operate at 100 percent renewable energy by no later than 2040 • Work and engage with their own supply base to establish climate targets to reduce GHG emissions coming from their supply chain • Publicly report on their progress and share product-level GHG emissions footprint data with Goodyear. Goodyear continues to work with those who have not yet committed, as well as those with existing climate strategies in place. This program strengthens Goodyear's relationships with its suppliers as it works together to address climate change. In 2024, Goodyear plans to continue to work with its supply base to lower GHG emissions. Goodyear will look to expand its supplier engagement program and continue to identify, evaluate and incorporate new, innovative low-GHG-emissions materials.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Emissions

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Rubber

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

While Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, Goodyear has taken actions to support sustainability as a purchaser of natural rubber, as noted in its most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR) and in its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy. Goodyear is committed to working internally, with its supply chain and with external parties to promote a natural rubber supply chain that is environmentally and socially responsible, helping to reduce impacts on biodiversity. This includes increasing the traceability of Goodyear's natural rubber supply chain, supporting the livelihoods of smallholders and promoting the responsible acquisition and management of land that is free from deforestation. Goodyear is an active member of the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) and provides funding for the GPSNR Capacity-Building project. This project provides rubber farmers with good tapping practices to stem disease and training to make organic compost to act as a source of nutrients for the soil and a substitute for chemical fertilizers. Another project is Goodyear's engagement with RubberWay. By continuing to engage with new suppliers and technologies to assess advancing capabilities related to traceability, Goodyear expands its understanding of location-based impacts, which helps to prevent materials from deforested lands from entering its supply chain. In addition, Goodyear audits all its natural rubber suppliers every two years to ensure its operations are not supporting child or forced labor. In 2023, Goodyear conducted either onsite or virtual audits at 100 percent of its supply.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Waste

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Rubber

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

While Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, Goodyear has taken actions to support sustainability as a purchaser of natural rubber, as noted in its most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR) and in its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy. Goodyear is committed to working internally, with its supply chain and with external parties to promote a natural rubber supply chain that is environmentally and socially responsible, helping to reduce impacts on biodiversity. This includes increasing the traceability of Goodyear's natural rubber supply chain, supporting the livelihoods of smallholders and promoting the responsible acquisition and management of land that is free from deforestation. Goodyear is an active member of the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) and provides funding for the GPSNR Capacity-Building project. This project provides rubber farmers with good tapping practices to stem disease and training to make organic compost to act as a source of nutrients for the soil and a substitute for chemical fertilizers. Another project is Goodyear's engagement with RubberWay. By continuing to engage with new suppliers and technologies to assess advancing capabilities related to traceability, Goodyear expands its understanding of location-based impacts, which helps to prevent materials from deforested lands from entering its supply chain. In addition, Goodyear audits all its natural rubber suppliers every two years to ensure its operations are not supporting child or forced labor. In 2023, Goodyear conducted either onsite or virtual audits at 100 percent of its supply.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Emissions

(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]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Rubber

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building
☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management
☑ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
☑ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

4994

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Goodyear prioritizes engagement directly within GPSNR Working Groups or indirectly as necessary, as GPSNR facilitates the natural rubber industry's move towards a more sustainable supply chain. In 2023, Goodyear helped fund, through the GPSNR Capacity Building Project, the training of 4,994 farmers in Indonesia to help improve their agricultural practices. Among the 4,994 farmers, 45 percent were women and 21 percent were below 37 years old. With this funding, Goodyear maintained its status of a GPSNR Gold Donor for 2023. Goodyear believes it is important to support GPSNR in its efforts to identify and address capacity-building gaps on the ground within the natural rubber supply chain.
[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

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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

Goodyear's customers are at the center of everything they do. Goodyear collaborates with them to make its products easy to buy, own and recommend. Goodyear's teams meet regularly with its customers to learn about their own sustainability strategies, engaging in conversations on how Goodyear can collaborate to help drive progress to help them meet their goals. Goodyear looks for ways it can grow and make strides along its respective sustainability journeys together. Goodyear publicly reports its decarbonization roadmap and strategies and responds to requests from various customers, original equipment (OE) customers, fleet customers, aviation

customers, and others to go into more detail regarding its climate strategy, focusing on topics including sustainable materials, renewable energy and low rolling resistance tires. Other environmental, social and/or governance (ESG) data points may be provided such as water-related metrics. In addition, Goodyear provides lifecycle assessments to various customers and discusses strategies for lowering the carbon footprint of tires. Goodyear is also working with its suppliers to educate them on Goodyear's and its customers' climate ambitions and targets and to provide guidelines and support as its suppliers develop lower carbon products and services for its use in tire development and transport.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Strengthening relationships and collaboration with customers on decarbonization efforts is leading to Goodyear's understanding of available low-carbon solutions and innovation opportunities and is informing its customers of its decarbonization efforts, which has the potential to secure ongoing business. Goodyear also provides relative fuel-saving calculation tools for both consumer and commercial customers, and it provides product use information and services regarding proper maintenance of tires for better fuel performance.

Forests

(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

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Goodyear's customers are at the center of everything they do. Goodyear collaborates with them to make its products easy to buy, own and recommend. Goodyear's teams meet regularly with its customers to learn about their own sustainability strategies, engaging in conversations on how Goodyear can collaborate to help drive progress to help them meet their goals. Goodyear looks for ways it can grow and make strides along its respective sustainability journeys together. Goodyear publicly reports its efforts to transform the natural rubber value chain into a sustainable one. Goodyear requests from various customers, original equipment (OE) customers, fleet customers, aviation customers, and others to go into more detail regarding its climate strategy, focusing on topics including sustainable natural rubber. In addition, Tire Industry Project (TIP) members and other stakeholders, including automakers, rubber producers and traders and end users, launched the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) in 2018 to move the natural rubber industry toward a sustainable natural rubber supply chain. In addition to being a GPSNR founding member, Goodyear continues to be an active member. Goodyear continues to prioritize direct engagement within GPSNR working groups, or indirect engagement as appropriate. Goodyear maintains a role on the Executive Committee representing the tiremaker category and serve as the co-chair for the Strategy & Objectives Working Group that completed the Environmental & Social Risk Studies and developed GPSNR's Theory of Change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Strengthening relationships and collaboration with customers remains the goal of Goodyear for sustainability success on decarbonization efforts is leading to Goodyear's understanding of available low-carbon solutions and innovation opportunities and is informing its customers of its decarbonization efforts which has the potential to secure ongoing business.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Goodyear's customers are at the center of everything it does. Goodyear collaborates with them to make its products easy to buy, own and recommend. Goodyear's teams meet regularly with its customers to learn about their own sustainability strategies, engaging in conversations on how Goodyear can collaborate to help drive progress to help them meet their goals. Goodyear looks for ways it can grow and make strides along its respective sustainability journeys together. Goodyear publicly reports its sustainability strategies and responds to requests from various customers, original equipment (OE) customers, fleet customers, aviation customers, and others to go into more detail regarding its climate strategy, focusing on topics including sustainable materials, renewable energy and low rolling resistance tires. Other environmental, social and/or governance (ESG) data points may be provided such as water-related metrics.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has fifteen facilities in areas exposed to water risks, but those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies.
[Add 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:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational data are reported on owned and leased facilities where Goodyear has operational control. All data reported have been collected from Goodyear's operations based on standard reporting definitions and requirements. Some data have been reported to governmental agencies that check for accuracy.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but the company has taken actions as purchasers of natural rubber. All data reported has been collected from Goodyear's operations based on audits and external tools (e.g., Ecovadis, RubberWay Risk assessment, etc.).

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational data are reported on owned and leased facilities where Goodyear has operational control. All data reported have been collected from Goodyear's operations based on standard reporting definitions and requirements. Some data have been reported to governmental agencies that check for accuracy.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

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

Not applicable
[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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

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

(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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Goodyear uses IEA Country-level grid factors for all countries or regions, except the United States, where it uses EPA eGrid factors, and Europe, where AIB residual mix factors are used. Goodyear uses market-based factors for green tariff supplier programs and EAC/REC Procurement.
[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)

1400496

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1724611

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in

connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1835034

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7818448

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD

and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177054

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

805491

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1501174

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42293

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38753

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78959

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

213152

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134682

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148668377

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

260293

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100974

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128499

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1343795

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities. Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for

inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1391483

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1405627

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1576090

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1182947

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 1

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

1649691

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1257626

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 2

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

1567214

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1512248

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Goodyear follows The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for inventory and emissions. Goodyear also considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.
[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)

7037906

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method
☑ 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

No additional comment.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

197157

(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

No additional comment.

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)

726074

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1606294

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

38278

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ 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

No additional comment.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

36662

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

31

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

76712

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been deemed to be not relevant since it is not expected to represent a significant portion of Scope 3 impacts and/or is an area where Goodyear does not have significant influence.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

228063

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

155912

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

139562751

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :Industry Standard Approach

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

240523

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been deemed to be not relevant since it is not expected to represent a significant portion of Scope 3 impacts and/or is an area where Goodyear does not have significant influence.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

102484

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

153449

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional comment.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been deemed to be not relevant since it is not expected to represent a significant portion of Scope 3 impacts and/or is an area where Goodyear does not have significant influence.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category has been deemed to be not relevant since it is not expected to represent a significant portion of Scope 3 impacts and/or is an area where Goodyear does not have significant influence.
[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

12/31/2022

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

8211087

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

185077

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

796709

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

1990937

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

61396

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

33356

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

79094

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

212024

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

157049

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

145010241

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

257885

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

102484

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

199792

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No additional comment.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

8121142

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

191238

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

805907

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

1664762

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

45177

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

27584

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

78077

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

247917

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

167059

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

144929685

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

255388

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

102364

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

169351

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No additional comment.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[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

Goodyear CY2023 Assurance Statement Final 06.12.2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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 market-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

Goodyear CY2023 Assurance Statement Final 06.12.2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) 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)

12379

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.43

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, Goodyear developed a renewable electricity roadmap, which includes onsite renewable energy, power purchase agreements (PPAs), green tariffs and energy attribute certificates (EACs). Goodyear has already implemented three pieces of this strategy—onsite renewable energy, green tariffs and EACs. Goodyear's long-term plan is to utilize corporate PPAs for electricity procurement. This will ensure that Goodyear can maintain its decarbonization and add new power generation to the grid. To advance this work, Goodyear has established both a steering and operating committee—with representation from Global Engineering, Sustainability, Finance, Legal, Manufacturing and Procurement—to identify how it will execute on this strategy in both North America and EMEA, with the expectation to expand PPAs globally. In addition to its EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear also have several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity. Goodyear's plants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru purchase 100 percent renewable electricity, and its Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Pulandian, China and Lawton, Oklahoma, facilities are each procuring a portion of their renewable electricity, eliminating or reducing CO2 emissions from their electricity intake. Globally, Goodyear operates onsite solar generation systems at 10 facilities in China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, with a total capacity of 30 megawatts. Goodyear will continue to investigate possible onsite solar projects at all its owned facilities globally. At the end of

2023, Goodyear is using 37 percent renewable electricity globally through procurement and on-site generation. Goodyear is on target to reach 100 percent renewable electricity in all its manufacturing facilities by 2030.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183941

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Goodyear's energy efficiency programs enable its manufacturing facilities to better identify and implement energy projects. Through the integration of energy into its Plant Optimization strategy, Goodyear works to reduce energy use through zero-loss thinking and equipment efficiency. The energy loss assessment, within Goodyear's overall manufacturing zero-loss assessment, reviews different categories of energy losses that can occur in all areas of the manufacturing facility, such as steam use, utility costs, heating and cooling and electric use efficiency. Upon completion of the annual energy loss assessment, each manufacturing facility identifies its greatest opportunity areas and sets its own goals in BTUs per pound of production. These goals are incorporated into Goodyear's global energy reduction goal. In 2023, Goodyear's savings from energy efficiency projects was approximately 18 million (USD). Throughout the year, each of Goodyear's regions and facilities work to implement energy efficiency projects in all areas of its facilities. Many of these projects include operational energy efficiency such as improving the efficiency of facility equipment including boilers, chillers and air compressors as well as implementing air and steam leak detection programs.

Divestment

(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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188698

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Operating results in 2023 included significant sequential margin expansion on improving costs, despite a persistently weak volume environment across both consumer and commercial replacement markets. The replacement tire industry was down 1 percent in 2023, with the weakest segments being U.S. and European commercial replacement given lower freight demand and consumer replacement in EMEA generally. A normalization of low-cost imports into the U.S. and incremental pressure from imports into Europe resulted in Goodyear's volume being lower than the industry but more in line with traditional manufacturers. To address the soft demand and prevent the buildup of excess inventory, Goodyear reduced production at many of its tire manufacturing facilities during the year, resulting in lower utilization compared to 2022.

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant
[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 one option:
☑ Market-based

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

☑ No

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

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1320908

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2405

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1127

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

19277

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

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

72

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

72

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1090

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

13152

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

13152

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179

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

2

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

4

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

895

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

98

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

110

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43250

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

18939

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

233

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

14

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

13

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34820

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

16013

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

9112

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15798

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

34334

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

78

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2258

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

273223

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

247874

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5141

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

4180

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

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

1

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

1

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

50

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

59

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

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

1

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

2

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15652

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

10125

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

7423

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56774

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

90381

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

8092

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167

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

33

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

33

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27

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

0

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111

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

11

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

14

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6494

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

82640

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

82620

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10403

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

33720

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

33720

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

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

0

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

1

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

844

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

134

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

218

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8080

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

20120

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

20120

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

0

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

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

1

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

1

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7574

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

56582

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

37508

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4201

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

11519

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

5605

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31485

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

61817

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

61817

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1697

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

424

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

7

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

2

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

2

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

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

1

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

1

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4811

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

3237

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

80

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

706

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

706

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29547

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

96321

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

990

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198

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

5

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

8

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

41

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

41

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

464

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

130

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

118

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11218

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

30923

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

2

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

65

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

65

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89

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

1

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

2

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22303

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

20687

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

939

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1901

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

59692

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

24827

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

775

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

233

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

349

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298

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

6

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

16

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

208

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

6

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

7

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

59

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

59

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12840

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

17125

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

17125

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58720

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

6484

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

135

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

0

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77

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

144

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

145

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10997

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

3343

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

1342

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

943348

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

609288

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

608097

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

0

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

15

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

15
[Fixed row]

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

☑ 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	*Americas Tire*	*535466*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 2	*Europe, Middle East and Africa Tire*	*224562*
Row 3	*Chemical (North America)*	*542430*
Row 4	*Asia Pacific Tire*	*46165*

[Add row]

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

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Americas Tire*	*645592*	*577194*
Row 2	*Europe, Middle East and Africa Tire*	*375834*	*82372*
Row 3	*Chemical (North America)*	*102278*	*102278*
Row 4	*Asia Pacific Tire*	*452385*	*421102*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased Electricity*	*1348706*	*956190*
Row 2	*Purchased Steam*	*227384*	*226756*

[Add 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.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1343795

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

1576089

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

1182946

(7.22.4) Please explain

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2023 data year. No additional entities to report.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

No additional entities to report.
[Fixed row]

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

☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Goodyear India Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tires

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code - equity

☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

INE533A01012

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

-5493006MBIQKZK1B0B4

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3123

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

36095

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

36095

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Subsidiary report values reflect data reported in individual legal entity report driven by local reporting requirements, which may involve different reporting boundaries & fiscal year vs global CDP reporting values.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Goodyear (Thailand) Public Company Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tires

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

TH0034010Z09

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12840

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

17125

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

17125

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Country-level reporting breakdowns used because this breakdowns was not disclosed in this subsidiary reports.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Goodyear Indonesia Tbk

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tires

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ticker symbol

(7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

GDYR

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10403

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

33720

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

33720

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Country-level reporting breakdowns used because this breakdowns was not disclosed in this subsidiary reports.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Goodyear Finland Oy

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tires

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

Select all that apply

☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

540206596

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Country-level reporting breakdowns used because this breakdowns was not disclosed in this subsidiary reports.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

GOODYEAR LASTIKLERI T.A.S

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tires

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ticker symbol

(7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

GOODY

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57785

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Subsidiary report values reflect data reported in individual legal entity report driven by local reporting requirements, which may involve different reporting boundaries & fiscal year vs global CDP reporting values.
[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:

☑ We face no challenges

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

Not relevant
[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

Goodyear publicly reports its decarbonization roadmap and strategies and responds to requests from various customers, original equipment (OE) customers, fleet customers, aviation customers, and others, to go into more detail regarding its climate strategy, focusing on topics including sustainable materials, renewable energy and low rolling resistance tires. In addition, Goodyear provides lifecycle assessments to various customers and discusses strategies for lowering the carbon footprint of tires. Goodyear is working on defining low-carbon products, according to industry standards, and classifying its product portfolio. Goodyear is also working with its suppliers to educate them on Goodyear's and its customers' climate ambitions and targets, as well as to provide guidelines and support as its suppliers develop lower carbon products and services for Goodyear's use in tire development and transport. Strengthening relationships and collaboration with customers on decarbonization efforts is leading to Goodyear's understanding of available low-carbon solutions and innovation opportunities and is informing its customers of Goodyear's decarbonization efforts, which has the potential to secure ongoing business. Goodyear also provides relative fuel-saving calculation tools for both consumer and commercial customers, and Goodyear provides product use information and services regarding proper maintenance of tires for better fuel performance.
[Fixed row]

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

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

108099

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6648565

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

6756664

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3245667

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5921784

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

9167452

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

63038

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

934631

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

997669

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14162

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

14162

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3430966

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13504981

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

16935947
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

108179

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5543

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16235

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6621359

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

356851

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

55030

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6806347

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

356851

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comment.
[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)

357227

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

357227

(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

Heat

(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

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4827334

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

4827334

(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]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

120367

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2194

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

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

Select from:
☑ China

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

26293

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

691184

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

155172

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

425326

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar wind and hydro

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

3455

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar wind and hydro

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

418444

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

120950

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

234857

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

116861

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

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

43640

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1166

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

361104

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

556000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

242675

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

61377

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Colombia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

46796

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

76522

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2140

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

59

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

3391

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

4392

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Thailand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

446

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

238

(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)

238.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4998

(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)

4998.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9

(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)

9.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

471

(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)

471.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

558362

(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)

558362.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33

(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)

33.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

399218

(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)

399218.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

242863

(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)

242863.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

860952

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

2194

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

266717

(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)

1129863.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61377

(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)

61377.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(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)

3.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108

(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)

108.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

(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)

4.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(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)

1.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

158605

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

0

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

33111

(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)

191716.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

689696

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

446

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

43032

(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)

733174.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75

(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)

75.00

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46

(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)

46.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

330738

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

2140

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

65575

(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)

398453.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127943

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

59

(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)

128002.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

(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)

2.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

478

(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)

478.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118581

(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)

118581.00

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(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)

1.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(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)

3.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

407018

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

0

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

170196

(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)

577214.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51214

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

3391

(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)

54605.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

395535

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

374

(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)

395909.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3470

(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)

3470.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14

(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)

14.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(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)

3.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47201

(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)

47201.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

968

(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)

968.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

416776

(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)

416776.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

(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)

23.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81

(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)

81.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

408

(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)

408.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120953

(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)

120953.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170

(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)

170.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

(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)

4.00

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

236520

(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)

236520.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118535

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

0

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

56694

(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)

175229.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1073

(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)

1073.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

145

(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)

145.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138

(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)

138.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111

(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)

111.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106686

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

4392

(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)

111078.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43954

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

1166

(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)

45120.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(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)

1.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

279

(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)

279.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38537

(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)

38537.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3638298

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

0

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

299306

(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)

3937604.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33

(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)

33.00
[Fixed 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

0.00012592

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

2526742

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20066000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16

(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

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Net sales were 20,066 million (USD) in 2023, compared to 20,805 million (USD) in 2022. Net sales decreased in 2023 due to lower tire volume, primarily in the Americas and EMEA, partially offset by higher tire volume in Asia Pacific, unfavorable foreign currency translation, driven by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, a decrease in sales in other tire-related businesses, primarily related to a decrease in third-party chemical sales in the Americas and retread sales in EMEA, partially offset by higher global aviation sales and growth in EMEA's Fleet Solutions, and the negative impact of the Tupelo, Mississippi storm on sales. Overall, Goodyear's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are trending downward, and Goodyear has a walk path to its 2030 target. Goodyear's Scope 1 reduction is primarily due to transitioning from coal to biomass at its Aurangabad, India, and Bogor, Indonesia, facilities, by reducing the consumption of fuels and through energy efficiency projects. Goodyear's Scope 2 reduction is driven by its increased use of renewable electricity and the reduction of electricity and purchased steam through energy efficiency projects.
[Add row]

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

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi-Validation-Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(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)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

1400496

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

1835034

(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)

3235530.000

(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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1747186.200

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

1343795

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

1182947

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

2526742.000

(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

47.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities. Goodyear's climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net-zero Scope 1 and 2 as well as certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, is aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") and its new Net-Zero Standard. Goodyear also announced its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets (SBTs) by 2030, including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent, as compared to a 2019 baseline. In 2022, using Goodyear's 2019 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprint, the baseline year for its SBTs, Goodyear identified the value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization: purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect-indirect emissions category for Goodyear. While use phase is not included in Goodyear's SBTs, Goodyear continues to evaluate use-phase elements that it influences, for example, rolling resistance and tire weight, and sets use-phase goals.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In December 2021, Goodyear announced its climate ambition, which includes the company's goal to reach net zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as well as its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets by 2030 including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent as compared to a 2019 baseline Both Goodyear's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by SBTi in September 2023.

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

Goodyear has identified owners for each of its hot spots and strategies have been identified for each. These strategies are outlined in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and the company details progress against these strategies and workstream activity for 2023 starting on page 22 of its most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR). Additionally, when it comes to strategies to pursue for decarbonization, Goodyear utilizes Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) to evaluate materials quantitatively through the entire life of the product from the sourcing of raw materials to the end of the products life. Each LCA is performed using internationally recognized ISO frameworks that help provide a full picture of product impacts as well as opportunities for improvement that can be used in product development. Goodyear collaborated with the Tire Industry Project (TIP) to develop Product Category Rules (PCRs) for evaluating impacts from tires. LCAs assist Goodyear in determining lower-emissions materials to pursue.

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi-Validation-Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(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)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

7818448

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

177054

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

805491

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

1501174

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

10302167.000

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

10302167.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

91

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

91

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7417560.240

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

7037906

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

197157

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

726074

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

1606294

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

9567431.000

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

9567431.000

(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

25.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities. Goodyear's climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net-zero Scope 1 and 2 as well as certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, is aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") and its new Net-Zero Standard. Goodyear also announced its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets (SBTs) by 2030, including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46

percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent, as compared to a 2019 baseline. In 2022, using Goodyear's 2019 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprint, the baseline year for its SBTs, Goodyear identified the value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization: purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect-indirect emissions category for Goodyear. While use phase is not included in Goodyear's SBTs, Goodyear continues to evaluate use-phase elements that it influences, for example, rolling resistance and tire weight, and sets use-phase goals.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In December 2021, Goodyear announced its climate ambition, which includes the company's goal to reach net zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as well as its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets by 2030 including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent as compared to a 2019 baseline Both Goodyear's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by SBTi in September 2023.

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

Goodyear has identified owners for each of its hot spots and strategies have been identified for each. These strategies are outlined in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and the company details progress against these strategies and workstream activity for 2023 starting on page 22 of its most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR). Additionally, when it comes to strategies to pursue for decarbonization, Goodyear utilizes Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) to evaluate materials quantitatively through the entire life of the product from the sourcing of raw materials to the end of the products life. Each LCA is performed using internationally recognized ISO frameworks that help provide a full picture of product impacts as well as opportunities for improvement that can be used in product development. Goodyear collaborated with the Tire Industry Project (TIP) to develop Product Category Rules (PCRs) for evaluating impacts from tires. LCAs assist Goodyear in determining lower-emissions materials to pursue.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi-Validation-Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(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)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

1400496

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

1835034

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

7818448

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

177054

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

805491

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

1501174

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

10302167.000

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

13537697.000

(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

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

91

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

93

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(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)

1343795

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

1182947

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

7037906

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

197157

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

726074

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

1606294

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

9567431.000

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

12094173.000

(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

10.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control, and direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities. Goodyear's climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net-zero Scope 1 and 2 as well as certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, is aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") and its new Net-Zero Standard. Goodyear also announced its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets (SBTs) by 2030, including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent, as compared to a 2019 baseline. In 2022, using Goodyear's 2019 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprint, the baseline year for its SBTs, Goodyear identified the value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization: purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect-indirect emissions category for Goodyear. While use phase is not included in Goodyear's SBTs, Goodyear continues to evaluate use-phase elements that it influences, for example, rolling resistance and tire weight, and sets use-phase goals.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In December 2021, Goodyear announced its climate ambition, which includes the company's goal to reach net zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as well as its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets by 2030 including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent as compared to a 2019 baseline Both Goodyear's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by SBTi in September 2023.

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

Goodyear has identified owners for each of its hot spots and strategies have been identified for each. These strategies are outlined in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and the company details progress against these strategies and workstream activity for 2023 starting on page 22 of its most recent Corporate Responsibility

Report (CRR). Additionally, when it comes to strategies to pursue for decarbonization, Goodyear utilizes Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) to evaluate materials quantitatively through the entire life of the product from the sourcing of raw materials to the end of the products life. Each LCA is performed using internationally recognized ISO frameworks that help provide a full picture of product impacts as well as opportunities for improvement that can be used in product development. Goodyear collaborated with the Tire Industry Project (TIP) to develop Product Category Rules (PCRs) for evaluating impacts from tires. LCAs assist Goodyear in determining lower-emissions materials to pursue.

(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?

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ All energy carriers

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

3165276

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

37

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

In December 2021, Goodyear announced its climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 as well as the company's commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets by 2030 including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent as compared to a 2019 baseline. Both Goodyear's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by SBTi in September 2023. In addition to setting near- and long-term climate goals, Goodyear has committed to using 100 percent renewable electricity in all manufacturing facilities by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy in all manufacturing facilities by 2040.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers energy related with Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for Goodyear's manufacturing operations.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

In December 2021, Goodyear announced its climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 as well as the company's commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets by 2030 including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent as compared to a 2019 baseline. Both Goodyear's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by SBTi in September

2023. In addition to setting near- and long-term climate goals, Goodyear has committed to using 100 percent renewable electricity in all manufacturing facilities by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy in all manufacturing facilities by 2040.

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

In 2023, Goodyear developed a renewable electricity roadmap, which includes onsite renewable energy, power purchase agreements (PPAs), green tariffs and energy attribute certificates (EACs). Goodyear has already implemented three pieces of this strategy—onsite renewable energy, green tariffs and EACs. Goodyear's long-term plan is to utilize corporate PPAs for electricity procurement. This will ensure that Goodyear can maintain its decarbonization and add new powe r generation to the grid. To advance this work, Goodyear has established both a steering and operating committee—with representation from Global Engineering, Sustainability, Finance, Legal, Manufacturing and Procurement—to identify how it will execute on this strategy in both North America and EMEA, with the expectation to expand PPAs globally. In addition to its EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear also has several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity. Goodyear's plants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru purchase 100 percent renewable electricity, and its Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Pulandian, China and Lawton, Oklahoma, facilities are each procuring a portion of their renewable electricity, eliminating or reducing CO2 emissions from their electricity intake while reducing energy costs. Globally, Goodyear operates onsite solar generation systems at 10 facilities in China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, with a total capacity of 30 megawatts. Goodyear will continue to investigate possible onsite solar projects at all its owned facilities globally. Also, Goodyear's two solar power stations at its testing facilities in Colmar-Berg, Luxembourg, provide clean energy for Luxembourg citizens. With annual solar generation capacity of approximately 6 MWp, this installation generates enough energy to supply more than 1,200 households. This project highlights our willingness to support the Luxembourg government in its aim to switch to 100 percent renewable energy. At the end of 2023, Goodyear is using 37 percent renewable electricity globally through procurement and on-site generation. Goodyear is on target to reach 100 percent renewable electricity in all its manufacturing facilities by 2030.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

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

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify **:**BTU

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

6888

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

20

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

6968

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1.1648223646

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

ABS1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Goodyear manufacturing facilities and associated energy sources within Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Goodyear's energy efficiency programs enable its manufacturing facilities to better identify and implement energy projects. Through the integration of energy into its Plant Optimization strategy, Goodyear works to reduce energy use through zero-loss thinking and equipment efficiency. The energy loss assessment within the company's overall manufacturing zero-loss assessment reviews different categories of energy losses that can occur in all areas of the manufacturing facility such as steam use, utility costs, heating and cooling and electric use efficiency. Upon completion of the annual energy loss assessment. each manufacturing facility identifies its greatest opportunity areas and sets its own goals in BTUs per pound of production These goals are incorporated into Goodyear's global energy reduction goal. In 2023, Goodyear's savings from energy efficiency projects was approximately 18 million (USD).

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

Goodyear plans to leverage its Energy Optimization Program to achieve these goals. Throughout the year, each of the company's regions and facilities work to implement energy efficiency projects in all areas of the company's facilities. Many of these projects include operational energy efficiency such as improving the efficiency of facility equipment including boilers, chillers and air compressors, as well as implementing air and steam leak detection programs.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2
☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi-Validation-Certificate.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

According to the WBCSD and WRI Scope 1 emissions cover direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Reported emissions include all Goodyear manufacturing and non-manufacturing locations where Goodyear has operational control and direct Scope 1 and indirect Scope 2 sources. Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes all Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities. Goodyear's climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net zero Scope 1 and 2, as well as certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, is aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and its new NetZero Standard. Goodyear also announced its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets (SBTs) by 2030 including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent as compared to a 2019 baseline. In 2022, using Goodyear's 2019 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprint, the baseline year for its SBTs, Goodyear identified the value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization: purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase.

Use phase is an indirect-indirect emissions category for Goodyear. While use phase is not included in its SBTs, Goodyear continues to evaluate use-phase elements that it influences, for example, rolling resistance and tire weight, and sets use-phase goals.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In December 2021, Goodyear announced its climate ambition, which includes its goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2 and certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as well as its commitment to achieve near-term science-based targets (SBTs) by 2030, including reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 emissions by 28 percent, as compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the company's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by SBTi in September 2023. In 2022, using Goodyear's 2019 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions footprint, the baseline year for the company's SBTs, Goodyear identified the value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization: purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect-indirect emissions category for Goodyear. While use phase is not included in the company's science-based targets, Goodyear continues to evaluate use-phase elements that it influences, for example, rolling resistance and tire weight, and sets use-phase goals.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Goodyear is committed to reducing its value chain emissions by 90 percent or more by 2050. At this time, Goodyear cannot give a definitive response as to whether it will be able to mitigate emissions beyond its value chain.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Goodyear's Board is committed to overseeing the company's environmental, social and governance impacts, risks and opportunities, and the prioritization and integration of sustainability strategies. The CRC annually reviews climate-related risks and opportunities, targets, climate strategies, metrics and progress. The CRC is responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations on how Goodyear manages our business in a responsible manner, including our sustainability objectives, policies, strategies, programs and performance. This includes the responsibility to monitor the Company's climate strategy. The following details the governance structure for Goodyear's climate strategy: CEO & President: Serves as the executive sponsor of Goodyear's climate strategy. This includes receiving updates and making final decisions related to Goodyear's strategy. Goodyear's Board of Directors and Board Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC): Oversees Goodyear's climate risks and opportunities, targets, strategies, metrics and progress. The Board discusses climate strategies and their integration into business processes. The CRC monitors the Company's actions and progress toward achieving climate targets. Senior Leadership Team (SLT): Receives regular (quarterly) updates on Goodyear's climate strategy and weighs in on Goodyear's approach. Each of these roles has compensation metrics and goals that are linked to achieving certain climate targets. Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer: Oversees the Company's climate strategy, goals and progress. Reviews Goodyear's climate strategy, goals and performance with company officers and each strategic business unit. This role has compensation metrics and goals that are linked to achieving certain climate targets. Better Future Steering Committee: Composed of 15 cross-functional, global leaders, meets monthly and acts as the decision-making/guidance body for Goodyear's climate strategy. The work done at the Better Future Steering Committee level is presented to the SLT for alignment and approval. Better Future Climate Sub-Committee (Functional & Operational Leaders): Develops and aligns on decarbonization and climate change adaptation and resiliency strategies and monitors progress. Climate Working Groups: Builds out and implements decarbonization and resiliency strategies.
[Add row]

(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.

☑ 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	*876*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*269*	*204978*
Implementation commenced	*867*	*660654*
Implemented	*232*	*196320*
Not to be implemented	*25*	*`Numeric input*

[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 production processes

☑ Other, please specify :General energy efficiency projects

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

183941

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

18000000

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

11383000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Goodyear's energy efficiency programs enable its manufacturing facilities to better identify and implement energy projects. Through the integration of energy into P.O., Goodyear works to reduce energy use through zero-loss thinking and equipment efficiency. The energy loss assessment, within Goodyear's overall manufacturing zero-loss assessment, reviews different categories of energy losses that can occur in all areas of the manufacturing facility, such as steam use, utility costs, heating and cooling and electric use efficiency. Upon completion of the annual energy loss assessment, each manufacturing facility identifies its greatest opportunity areas and sets its own goals in BTUs per pound of production. These goals are incorporated into Goodyear's global energy reduction goal. In 2023, Goodyear's savings from energy efficiency projects was approximately 18 million (USD).

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6135

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In addition to Goodyear's EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear also has several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity. Goodyear's plants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru purchase 100 percent renewable electricity, and its Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Pulandian, China and Lawton, Oklahoma, facilities are each procuring a portion of their renewable electricity, eliminating or reducing CO2 emissions from their electricity intake while reducing energy costs. Globally, Goodyear operates onsite solar generation systems at 10 facilities in China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, with a total capacity of 30 megawatts. Goodyear will continue to investigate possible onsite solar projects at all its owned facilities globally.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Goodyear's plants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru procure 100 percent renewable electricity from hydropower.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3072

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

900000

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

4000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In addition to Goodyear's EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear also has several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity. Goodyear's plants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru purchase 100 percent renewable electricity, and its Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Pulandian, China and Lawton, Oklahoma, facilities are each procuring a portion of their renewable electricity, eliminating or reducing CO2 emissions from their electricity intake while reducing energy costs. Globally, Goodyear operates onsite solar generation systems at 10 facilities in China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, with a total capacity of 30 megawatts. Goodyear will continue to investigate possible onsite solar projects at all its owned facilities globally.
[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:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Mitigation of business risks

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Every business unit identifies a spectrum of energy projects and completes a cost-benefit analysis for prioritization.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investigate opportunities for government and joint investments with respect to climate change research. Goodyear uses both internal resources as well as external experts to help in securing local utility and government incentives and rebates for energy projects.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Goodyear offers 36 commercial truck tire products that are verified under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's SmartWay program. Other projects include the use of rice husk ash silica, Air Maintenance Technology (AMT), and the use of soybean oil as a partial or total replacement for petroleum-derived oils in certain tread compounds, among others.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Certified Energy Manager program. Daily Management System (DMS) board under operation excellence initiative. Employee recognition programs and idea reward systems in place within each region.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

☑ No

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

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Rubber	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Rubber

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Cooper Melksham

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Recent acquisition or merger

(8.1.1.6) Completion date of acquisition or merger

06/07/2021

(8.1.1.7) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Goodyear acquired Cooper Tire & Rubber Company (Cooper Tire) in June 2021. As Goodyear completed the integration of Cooper Tire's natural rubber supply chain at the end of December 2022, Goodyear will not be reporting on this part of its operation as analysis of this supply chain is underway.
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Rubber	*521748*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*521748*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sumatra Selatan

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Jambi

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sumatra Utara

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lampung

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sumatra Bara

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kalimantan Selatan

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kalimantan Barat

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Banten

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kepulauan Bangka Belitung

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Jawa Timur

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bengkulu

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kalimantan Tengah

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sao Paulo

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Littoral

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Province

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Yunnan

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Tolima

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Suchitepéquez

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Retalhuleu

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kerala

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Tripura

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Abidjan

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Perak

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pahang

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Veracruz

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Trang

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chonburi

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Nakhon Si Thammarat

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Songkhla

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chanthaburi

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Surat Thani

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Duc Linh

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume not provided (confidential)
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Rubber

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Goodyear is aware of the new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and is preparing for its implementation. It is Goodyear's policy to comply with all applicable laws, including EUDR.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :% of direct suppliers engaged

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of Tier 1 suppliers engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

79

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear audits all its natural rubber suppliers every two years to ensure its operations are not supporting child or forced labor. In 2023, Goodyear conducted either onsite or virtual audits at 100 percent of its supply.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Goodyear audits all its natural rubber suppliers every two years to ensure its operations are not supporting child or forced labor. In 2023, Goodyear conducted either onsite or virtual audits at 100 percent of its supply.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Goodyear audits all its natural rubber suppliers every two years to ensure its operations are not supporting child or forced labor. In 2023, Goodyear conducted either onsite or virtual audits at 100 percent of its supply.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Rubber

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Goodyear's supply chain is complex, and Goodyear is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain traceability, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing and more. In 2023, Goodyear onboarded new rubber factories into RubberWay. Currently, 40 percent of Goodyear's natural rubber spend is part of that system. Goodyear will continue to engage new suppliers and technologies, assess further capabilities related to traceability, and continue to look at ways to prevent materials from deforested lands from entering the company's supply chain. In 2024, Goodyear will continue to assess and look at risks, knowing its long-term sustainability goals will guide the company's work in this space. Goodyear plans to continue to invest in its supply chain traceability and establish goals and targets in 2024, and Goodyear intends to share its progress toward reaching these goals in future reports. In addition, Goodyear plans to continue its work with TIP and GPSNR and to continue to refine and enhance its strategies, if needed, in this space. Goodyear is aware of the new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and is preparing for its implementation. It is Goodyear's policy to comply with all applicable laws, including EUDR.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Rubber

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Rubber

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Goodyear's supply chain is complex, and Goodyear is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain traceability, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing and more. In 2023, Goodyear onboarded new rubber factories into Rubberway. Currently, 40 percent of Goodyear's natural rubber spend is part of that system. Goodyear will continue to engage new suppliers and technologies, assess further capabilities related to traceability, and continue to look at ways to preventing materials from deforested lands from entering the company's supply chain. In 2024, Goodyear will continue to assess and look at risks, knowing its long-term sustainability goals will guide the company's work in this space. Goodyear plans to continue to invest in its supply chain traceability and establish goals and targets in 2024, and Goodyear intends to share its progress toward reaching these goals in future reports. In addition, Goodyear plans to continue its work with TIP and GPSNR and to continue to refine and enhance its strategies, if needed, in this space. Goodyear is aware of the new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and is preparing for its implementation. It is Goodyear's policy to comply with all applicable laws, including EUDR.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Rubber	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Rubber

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

41.2

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2019

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

214965

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Assuming 1 metric tons of natural rubber for 1 hectare of natural rubber trees, then Goodyear's 2023 sourced volume of 521,748 metric tons assessed by 41.2 percent of RubberWay risk assessments makes an estimation of 214,965 hectares assessed.
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Rubber	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Rubber

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Limited availability of certified processed rubber in market

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

More than 80 percent of the world's natural rubber comes from smallholders around the world. Most certification schemes have struggled to implement a successful certification process that can be scaled to certify 6 million smallholders. Goodyear plans to continue to investigate multiple ways to enable due diligence and verification to minimize and mitigate risks of deforestation or other risks in the natural rubber supply chain.
[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Rubber

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Land based emissions are currently accounted for in Goodyear's Scope 3, Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services, and currently within the boundary of its SBTi validated near-term and net zero Science-based Target. However, this accounting is not currently aligned with the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals draft guidance. Goodyear plans to account for its land-based emissions, including land management and land use change parameters aligned to the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals draft guidance, within the next two years. Goodyear has also reviewed the Science-Based Targets initiative guidance for setting Forest, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG) targets. While Goodyear has estimated that its FLAG emissions are below 20 percent of its total GHG emission footprint, a more complete FLAG inventory will inform whether or not Goodyear needs to set a FLAG target to accompany its existing SBTi validated near-term and net zero SBT.
[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Third parties' rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ First party audits

☑ Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

Goodyear maintains a Natural Rubber Procurement Policy, which aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework. This alignment signals Goodyear's strong natural rubber supply chain commitments across all aspects of sustainability. Through its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy, Goodyear outlines its commitment to completing projects that improve livelihoods or yields, and to encourage even broader efforts to improve living conditions in the communities that support its supply chain. Goodyear's current policy for natural rubber procurement builds on its Supplier Code of Conduct by addressing a broad range of sustainability concerns, including protecting the rights of workers and promoting responsible land acquisition and use.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :See 8.15.3

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Goodyear's supply chain is complex, and Goodyear is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain traceability, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing and more. In 2023, Goodyear onboarded new rubber factories into RubberWay. Currently, 40 percent of Goodyear's natural rubber is part of that system. Goodyear will continue to engage new suppliers and technologies, assess further capabilities related to traceability, and prevent materials from deforested lands from entering in its our supply chain. In 2024, Goodyear will continue to assess and look at risks, knowing its long-term sustainability goals will guide its work in this space. Goodyear plans to continue to invest in its supply chain traceability and establish goals and targets in 2024, and Goodyear intends to share its progress toward reaching these goals in future reports. In addition, Goodyear plans to continue its work with TIP and GPSNR and to continue to refine and enhance its strategies, if needed, in this space. Goodyear is aware of the new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and is preparing for its implementation. It is Goodyear's policy to comply with all applicable laws, including EUDR.
[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Rubber

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

TIP members and other stakeholders, including automakers, rubber producers and traders and end users, launched the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) in 2018 to move the natural rubber industry toward a sustainable natural rubber supply chain. In addition to being a GPSNR founding member, Goodyear continues to be an active member. Goodyear continues to prioritize direct engagement within GPSNR working groups, or indirect engagement as appropriate. Goodyear maintains a role on the Executive Committee representing the tiremaker category and serves as the co-chair for the Strategy & Objectives Working Group that completed the Environmental & Social Risk Studies and developed GPSNR's Theory of Change. Goodyear helped fund, through the GPSNR Capacity Building Project, the training of 4,994 farmers in Indonesia to help improve their agricultural practices. Among the 4,994 farmers, 45 percent were women and 21 percent were below 37 years old. With this funding, Goodyear maintained its status of a GPSNR Gold Donor for 2023. Goodyear believes it is important to support GPSNR in its efforts to identify and address capacity-building gaps on the ground within the natural rubber supply chain.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

☑ No, but we plan to implement a project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Non-manufacturing, retail stores and Goodyear Commercial Tire and Service Network retread operations. Manufacturing facilities account for 95 percent of the company's water use. At this time, data are not readily available from non-manufacturing sources, such as warehouses and retail operations, but relevancy and opportunity to collect data are under evaluation.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☑ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Non-manufacturing water volumes are estimated to account for less than 5 percent of Goodyear's overall water volume.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities report on water withdrawals based on invoices or onsite metering.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Goodyear monitors total water withdrawals on a per month basis at each manufacturing facility. The data are collected by the Global Engineering and Manufacturing team and used as a part of the Global Water Conservation plan.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities report on water withdrawals based on invoices or onsite metering.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Goodyear monitors water withdrawals by source for surface and well water, and city/municipal water at each manufacturing facility. The data are collected by the Global Engineering and Manufacturing team and used as a part of the Global Water Conservation plan.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Each facility has water quality requirements for process water. Testing is conducted by each plant to meet production specifications.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities monitor water withdrawal quality when needed. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. The 2023 water withdraw data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities report on water discharges using onsite metering or estimated data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities monitor water discharges by volume. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. The 2023 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities report on water discharges using onsite metering or estimated data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities monitor water discharges by volume. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. The 2023 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities report on water discharges using onsite metering or estimated data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities monitor water discharges by volume. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. The 2023 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality requirements for discharge water vary by location. Each facility monitors water quality, and testing is conducted by each plant to meet local specifications.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities may monitor water discharge quality temperature data where it is relevant to do so. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. Currently, Goodyear does not compile this information at the global level.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality requirements for discharge water vary by location. Each facility monitors water quality, and testing is conducted by each plant to meet local specifications.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities may monitor water discharge quality temperature data where it is relevant to do so. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. Currently, Goodyear does not compile this information at the global level.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality requirements for discharge water vary by location. Each facility monitors water quality, and testing is conducted by each plant to meet local specifications.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities may monitor water discharge quality temperature data where it is relevant to do so. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. Currently, Goodyear does not compile this information at the global level.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water is not used in the final product, any consumption would be related to evaporation from processes and use in cafeterias, etc. Consumption is calculated based off of water withdrawal and discharge balance.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities can calculate the water consumed from process water, cooling, etc., based off withdrawals and discharges. However, water used in the manufacturing process is not consumed in the manufactured products, so any water not discharged from a facility is lost to evaporation from steam and cooling. The 2023 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities report on water recycled/reused using onsite metering or estimated data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Individual manufacturing facilities may monitor water recycled/reused data where it is relevant to do so. Each facility can use this information for local permitting and regulatory compliance. Currently, Goodyear does not compile this information at the global level.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Goodyear provides water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at all manufacturing facilities worldwide. The monitoring of WASH services is included in the total water withdrawal volumes at each facility. WASH services are not monitored individually because the total withdrawals are not considered significant.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Goodyear provides water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at all manufacturing facilities worldwide. The monitoring of WASH services is included in the total water withdrawal volumes at each facility. WASH services are not monitored individually because the total withdrawals are not considered significant.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

25608

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Goodyear is working to optimize its manufacturing footprint and anticipates the sale or closure of one or more manufacturing facilities over the next five years. This will consolidate Goodyear's manufacturing footprint into a smaller global footprint which will lower Goodyear's total water consumption.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

19668

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Goodyear is working to optimize its manufacturing footprint and anticipates the sale or closure of one or more manufacturing facilities over the next five years. This will consolidate Goodyear's manufacturing footprint into a smaller global footprint which will lower Goodyear's total water consumption.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5941

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Goodyear is working to optimize its manufacturing footprint and anticipates the sale or closure of one or more manufacturing facilities over the next five years. This will consolidate Goodyear's manufacturing footprint into a smaller global footprint which will lower Goodyear's total water consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

3945

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increase in facilities identified as being located in areas where water stress can be high per the WRI Aqueduct Tool

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

15.41

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has fifteen facilities in areas exposed to water risks, and those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of total water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to ensure projects will not have negative impacts on local water supplies. The percent of water withdrawn from water-stressed areas is higher than la st year due to the inclusion two new water stressed locations from Cooper Tire facilities and two additional Goodyear facilities t based on the WRI risk assessment. Through the integration with Cooper Tire, Goodyear reassessed its performance and goals related to water use. Goodyear's goal is to maintain its strong performance at its most efficient facilities, while focusing on water efficiency at its highest-intensity and water-stressed locations. Goodyear facilities in high-stressed locations will evaluate their reduction opportunities and implement individual goals to become more efficient. By assessing water stresses by location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. This allows Goodyear to be proactive when preparing for possible changes in water availability and quality. These methods were selected because they provide specific information about river basin stresses and scarcity, along with risks

associated with specific manufacturing processes. Internal company knowledge consists of subject matter experts in the areas of environmental compliance, energy and water conservation, government affairs, and business continuity. The operational scope of the risk assessment includes all manufacturing facilities at Goodyear. [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9398

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Goodyear reports on fresh surface water and groundwater at the global level. The total has been divided between the two entries. Individual plants can separate between fresh surface water and groundwater. Due to changes in efficiency, water withdrawals were much higher in 2023.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Goodyear does not expect any future, anticipated trends associated with brackish surface water/ seawater because the company does not expect to withdraw water from this source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9398

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Goodyear reports on fresh surface water and groundwater at the global level. The total has been divided between the two entries. Individual plants can separate between fresh surface water and groundwater. Due to changes in efficiency, water withdrawals were much higher in 2023.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Goodyear does not expect any future, anticipated trends associated with produced water because the company does not expect to withdraw water from this source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Goodyear does not expect any future anticipated trends associated with produced water because the company does not expect to withdraw water from this source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6813

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Due to efficiency improvements, water withdrawals were much lower in 2023.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12752

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Goodyear discharges water to fresh surface water where it is permitted to do so. Due to changes in efficiency, water discharges were much higher in 2023.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Goodyear does not discharge to brackish surface water or seawater. Goodyear does not expect any future, anticipated trends associated with brackish surface water/ seawater because it does not expect to discharge water to this source.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1508

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Goodyear discharges water to groundwater where it is permitted to do so. Due to changes in efficiency, water discharges were higher in 2023.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5337

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Goodyear discharges water to third-party sources where it is permitted to do so. Due to improvements in water reuse, discharges were lower in 2023.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate at the plant. Each plant has its own requirements for discharge treatment, but primary treatment is the baseline level of treatment occurring at all facilities where treatment is required. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted, but this is not monitored at the global level. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate at the plant. Each plant has its own requirements for discharge treatment, but primary treatment is the baseline level of treatment occurring at all facilities where treatment is required. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted, but this is not monitored at the global level. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5152

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate at the plant. Each plant has its own requirements for discharge treatment, but primary treatment is the baseline level of treatment occurring at all facilities where treatment is required. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted, but this is not monitored at the global level. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set

goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate at the plant. Each plant has its own requirements for discharge treatment, but primary treatment is the baseline level of treatment occurring at all facilities where treatment is required. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted, but this is not monitored at the global level. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate at the plant. Each plant has its own requirements for discharge treatment, but primary treatment is the baseline level of treatment occurring at all facilities where treatment is required. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted, but this is not monitored at the global level. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related

impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate at the plant. Each plant has its own requirements for discharge treatment, but primary treatment is the baseline level of treatment occurring at all facilities where treatment is required. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted, but this is not monitored at the global level. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Examples of substances tested are: AOX, Arsenic, Zinc, Chrome, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Vanadium, Hydrazine, and Free chlorine

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Goodyear monitors its water use, sets company-wide and facility-specific goals to reduce its operational impacts and continues to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. All Goodyear facilities in its Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region are required to conduct regular water analysis (e.g., zinc, lead etc.). The frequency of the measurements and which parameters must be sampled depends on the authorization and specifications of the authority and in reference to the EU Regulation. Goodyear does not currently aggregate the global data collection of this information. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

15

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has fifteen facilities in areas exposed to water risks, but those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though its usage is not substantial in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

GRT

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dagu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.69347

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

119.6504

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

16

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

16

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

24

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's GRT facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

El Salto

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Lerma

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.4887

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-103.233628

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

152

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

76

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

76

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

152

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's El Salto facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aurangabad

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.876165

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.343314

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

418

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

418

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

418

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Aurangabad facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Serbia

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Serbia

☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.599946

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

21.356556

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

821

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

369

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

369

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

821

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Serbia facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Peru

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Peru

☑ Other, please specify **:**Pacific Ocean

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-12.04637

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.04279

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

17

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

17

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

17

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

17

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

17

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Peru facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CKT

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.130306

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.345866

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

233

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

233

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

115

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

115

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

118

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's CKT facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Izmit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.770276

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.987535

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

112

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

52

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

52

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

79

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

35

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

33

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

33

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Izmit facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pulandian

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**Bo Hai Bay

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.394349

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.963259

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

256

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

256

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

256

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Pulandian facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Thailand

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Cambodia

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.756331

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.501765

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

61

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Thailand facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Indonesia

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Indian River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.597147

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.806039

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

278

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

134

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

134

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

10

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

270

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Indonesia facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Americana

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

☑ Parana

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-22.737846

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-47.333569

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

549

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

272

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

272

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

281

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

281

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

268

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Americana facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and steam generation.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ballabgarh

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.34216

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.325596

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

316

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

144

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

144

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

316

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Ballabgarh facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gulf of Mexico

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.843

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.87794

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

122

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

61

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

61

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

122

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's SLP facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chile

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**North Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.53126

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.75833

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

379

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

176

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

176

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

378

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

376

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's Chile facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

South Africa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Other, please specify :South Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.78222

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

25.41302

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

175

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

175

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

11

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

164

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

To understand the full breadth of Goodyear's water footprint, Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. As a result of this assessment, Goodyear's South Africa facility is located near a water basin that was rated "high" or "extremely high". Goodyear includes these WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. While water is not consumed in Goodyear's products, water shortages in the communities where Goodyear operates could lead to operational issues if enough water is not available for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and our natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the

Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks

and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and our natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and it uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

20066000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

783583.26

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Goodyear is working to optimize its manufacturing footprint and anticipates the sale or closure of one or more manufacturing facilities over the next five years This will consolidate Goodyear's manufacturing footprint into a smaller global footprint which will lower Goodyear's total water consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Products contain hazardous substances
Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Regulations in the NA, EMEA & AP regions

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Product quality and safety is the foundation of the Goodyear brand. Goodyear's customers and consumers demand high-quality tires, and Goodyear continuously works with them to meet their needs and ensure they are satisfied. Goodyear aspires to maintain the global tire supplier of choice by providing industry-leading quality, performance and service. Prior to sourcing materials, Goodyear's Product Stewardship team, which is part of Goodyear's Global Sustainability organization, completes supplier reviews that include gathering safety data sheets (SDS) and ensuring the materials comply with all applicable global chemical inventory regulatory standards. Goodyear tires meet the requirements set forth by applicable regulatory bodies in the regions of manufacture and use, including but not limited to:

Regional governmental inventories, such as Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in the USA; Domestic Substances List (DSL) and Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) in Canada, Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) in Europe; Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) and Industrial Safety and Health Law (ISHL) in Japan; and Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance (IECSC) in China. Goodyear's Global Material Science team approves material specifications. In addition, through its management of change processes, Goodyear's manufacturing facilities conduct environmental, health and safety (EHS) checks to help ensure safe use and compliance.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. However, Goodyear does operate in areas where water stress can be high. Therefore, Goodyear strives to continuously reduce its water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water use and water withdrawal data at 51 of its facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to annually assess water stress, down to the basin level at every location. Goodyear has fifteen facilities in areas exposed to water risks, and those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. Additionally, even though Goodyear's usage is typically lower in water-scarce locations, Goodyear includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to ensure projects will not have negative impacts on local water supplies.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Goodyear monitors water quality to meet local permitting regulations. Overall, since most of its water is only used for processes like steam generation, cooling, and sanitation, water pollution is not considered a large impact from Goodyear's operations. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and our natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Goodyear provides water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at all manufacturing facilities worldwide. The monitoring of WASH services is included in the total water withdrawal volumes at each facility. Targets for WASH services are not being set since this is standard in all Goodyear facilities. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Goodyear's production of tires is not a water-intensive process when compared to other industries, and Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1859

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1301

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1637

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

40

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear's goal for water use is to maintain its strong performance at its most efficient facilities while improving water efficiency at its highest-intensity and water-stressed locations. Goodyear's facilities in high-stressed locations and the largest water users in each region evaluate their reduction opportunities and implement best practices for continued water savings. Now that Goodyear has incorporated the Cooper facilities into its manufacturing footprint, Goodyear has set a goal to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. In 2023, Goodyear has continued to make progress in reducing water and has already achieved a 12 percent reduction since 2020. Manufacturing facilities account for 95 percent of the company's water use. At this time, data are not readily available from non-manufacturing sources, such as warehouses and retail operations.

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

To reach its goal, Goodyear performed a study at its plants with the highest water use, assessing them for potential water reduction projects and rating priorities. Goodyear plans to continue to leverage closed-loop cooling systems, onsite treatment plants and evaporative cooling to capture process water and steam condensate to reuse and reduce the use of water. Goodyear will continue to report on its progress in future reports.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Goodyear's goal for water use is to maintain its strong performance at its most efficient facilities while improving water efficiency at its highest-intensity and water-stressed locations. Goodyear's facilities in high-stressed locations and the largest water users in each region evaluate their reduction opportunities and implement best practices for continued water savings. Now that Goody ear has incorporated the Cooper facilities into its manufacturing footprint, Goodyear has set a goal to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. In 2023, Goodyear has continued to make progress in reducing water and has already achieved a 12 percent reduction since 2020. Goodyear is committed to understanding the potential impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities its value chain may have on nature and its natural resources, including forests, land, air and water. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts, dependencies

and areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify :Conducting nature impact assessment

[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: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Goodyear is an active member of the WBCSD and TIP. As a WBCSD member, Goodyear closely monitors the development of WBCSD's guidance and the related global frameworks. In 2023, Goodyear participated in the WBCSD's Nature Positive Roadmap workstream to learn and inform its strategies. Goodyear conducted sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Goodyear is an active member of the WBCSD and TIP. As a WBCSD member, Goodyear closely monitors the development of WBCSD's guidance and the related global frameworks. In 2023, Goodyear participated in the WBCSD's Nature Positive Roadmap workstream to learn and inform its strategies. Goodyear conducted sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This

impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Goodyear is an active member of the WBCSD and TIP. As a WBCSD member, Goodyear closely monitors the development of WBCSD's guidance and the related global frameworks. In 2023, Goodyear participated in the WBCSD's Nature Positive Roadmap workstream to learn and inform its strategies. Goodyear conducted sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Goodyear is an active member of the WBCSD and TIP. As a WBCSD member, Goodyear closely monitors the development of WBCSD's guidance and the related global frameworks. In 2023, Goodyear participated in the WBCSD's Nature Positive Roadmap workstream to learn and inform its strategies. Goodyear conducted

sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Goodyear is an active member of the WBCSD and TIP. As a WBCSD member, Goodyear closely monitors the development of WBCSD's guidance and the related global frameworks. In 2023, Goodyear participated in the WBCSD's Nature Positive Roadmap workstream to learn and inform its strategies. Goodyear conducted sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Goodyear is an active member of the WBCSD and TIP. As a WBCSD member, Goodyear closely monitors the development of WBCSD's guidance and the related global frameworks. In 2023, Goodyear participated in the WBCSD's Nature Positive Roadmap workstream to learn and inform its strategies. Goodyear conducted sector-based research to inform its future nature impact assessment using various tools, including ENCORE, Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, which determined upstream and operations to have potential nature-related impacts. Goodyear's Global Sustainability team created a Nature and Biodiversity working group, reporting through the Better Future Steering Committee, that will leverage this information to inform the company's full nature impact assessment that uses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. This impact assessment will identify Goodyear's nature-related impacts and dependencies as well as areas of risks and opportunities within its operations and supply chain. Goodyear plans to use the assessment results to set goals and ensure it has the proper ongoing management structure for these topics. This working group plans to work cross functionally with teams such as Procurement, Operations, Engineering and EHS.
[Fixed 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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Phased approach

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Goodyear's 2023 Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions data has been third-party verified by LRQA. Goodyear is committed to strengthening its ESG data management and will continue pursuing external assurance on its ESG data over the next couple of years.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President & Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]