The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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

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09/14/2026, 10:34 pm

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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 (the "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. The terms "Goodyear," "Company" and "we," "us" or "our" wherever used herein refer to the Company together with all of its consolidated U.S. and foreign subsidiary companies, unless the context indicates to the contrary. The Company is one of the world's leading manufacturers of tires, engaging in operations in most regions of the world. In 2025, its net sales were $18,280 million and Goodyear net loss was $1,721 million. The Company develops, manufactures, distributes and sells tires for most applications. It is one of the world's largest operators of commercial truck service and tire retreading centers. It also operates approximately 750 retail outlets where it offers its products for sale to consumer and commercial customers and provide repair and other services. The Company manufactures its products in 49 manufacturing facilities in 19 countries, including the United States, and it has marketing operations in almost every country around the world. It employs approximately 63,000 full-time and temporary associates worldwide.
[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

12/31/2025

(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?

18280000000

(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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine

☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Uruguay
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa

(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 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

52.345826

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.086663

(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 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

El Salto

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.4887

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.23363

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 47

(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 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kunshan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.3076

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.00729

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Qingdao Pigdu

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.69347

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.6504

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 50

(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 51

(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

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Santa Barbara

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.764549

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.378413

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Akron ICM

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.058478

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.475923

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dudelange

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.491040

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.114012

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Costa Rica

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

9.988276

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.161950

(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.

(1.22.12) 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.

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.19) 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. The raw material made from palm oil that Goodyear purchases is not in scope for EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

(1.22.20) Please explain

Palm oil represents a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information. The raw material made from palm oil that Goodyear purchases is not in scope for EUDR.

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.

(1.22.12) 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.

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:
☑ 41-50%

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

Select from:
☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply
☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.19) 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. The raw material made from cattle products that Goodyear purchases is not in scope for EUDR.

(1.22.20) Please explain

Cattle products represent a very small portion of Goodyear's raw material spend. At this time, Goodyear will not disclose this information. The raw material made from cattle products that Goodyear purchases is not in scope for EUDR.

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.

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean oil

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.19) 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. In 2021, Goodyear introduced its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, which helps guide processors, farmers and 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. supplier.goodyear.com/docs/resources/goodyear_sustainable_soybean_oil_policy.pdf

(1.22.20) Please explain

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. In 2021, Goodyear introduced its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, which helps guide processors, farmers and 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. 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:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

567519

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Natural rubber

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.20) 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, West Africa and Brazil. The tire industry uses approximately 70 percent of the world's natural rubber, and demand for natural rubber is growing. Social and agricultural practices in natural rubber production can vary greatly and can have significant impacts on the local people's livelihoods and rights, as well as local ecosystems through, among other things, potential habitat changes and deforestation. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser 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 the company is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain transparency, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing and more. 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 a third-party platform. In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. Seventy nine percent of Goodyear's natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024. Additionally, Goodyear is committed to working towards supply chain transparency and helping to advance sustainability. This includes working with organizations like the GPSNR to help drive effective solutions. Goodyear possesses a comprehensive understanding of its downstream value chain. It has detailed knowledge of its customers, distributors, retailers, and service centers, segmented by region. Vendor reporting gives Goodyear an understanding of its end-of-life tire (ELT) outcomes for tires handled by its owned retail operations. Goodyear understands ELT outcomes for tires removed at third party locations through its trade association and the Tire Industry Project (TIP) ELT data reporting initiatives.
[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:

☑ 26-50%

(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)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(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 one-year, short-term horizon. This aligns with Goodyear's Annual Operating Plan's financial planning cycle and the need to report financials quarterly. Climate planning and the associated financial impacts are modeled for this one-year timeframe and woven into Goodyear's short-term financial planning. For example, Goodyear sets annual operating targets for energy efficiency and renewable electricity for each manufacturing facility. These annual targets and five-year strategy roadmaps outline the investments required and cost savings to be expected, which are reviewed and approved by Goodyear's functional leaders and Senior Leadership Team and factored into annual operating plans.

Medium-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, medium-term horizon. This takes Goodyear to 2030, which is the deadline for its first set of science-based climate targets. 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, understanding the investments required and cost savings to be expected, which are reviewed and approved by Goodyear's functional leaders and Senior Leadership Team and factored into annual operating plans and long-range planning cycles.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(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 25-year, long-term horizon. This takes Goodyear to 2050, which is the deadline for its second set of science-based climate targets. This 25-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. Given the uncertainties inherent in long-range planning and modeling, climate planning and the associated financial impacts are estimated for this 25-year timeframe and considered in Goodyear's short- and medium-term financial planning. For example, Goodyear continues to explore technologies that will enable long-term decarbonization and business value. Given that climate-related issues often manifest over longer periods, Goodyear conducts medium- (1-5 years) and long-term (5-25 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?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ 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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Environmental Risks & Opportunities Assessment; Operational Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :Internal facility-level water survey

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Heat wave
☑ Landslide
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Subsidence
☑ Toxic spills
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

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

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) 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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. The Company operates in some water-stressed regions and works to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. In 2025, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in water-stressed regions. However, these facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-

year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. Goodyear maintains global policies to manage water responsibly and comply with applicable regulations. Its approach includes: Investing in water infrastructure and management systems through capital and operating expenditures Monitoring and managing water withdrawal to support conservation and operational efficiency Identifying, classifying and minimizing potential water pollutants to reduce environmental and health impacts Implementing controls for the treatment and discharge of stormwater, process water and wastewater, including proper operation of oil-water separators Assessing water-related risks such as scarcity, flooding, and contamination at facility and watershed levels and taking steps to mitigate them Ensuring compliance with all relevant permits and regulations and tracking enforcement actions Applying additional facility-level protocols to meet local requirements Reporting water-related risks, investments and performance to maintain transparency In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide 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

☑ ENCORE

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Environmental Risks & Opportunities Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Toxic spills

Chronic physical

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

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, excessive bycatch)

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) 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; human and labor 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 (for example, those related to collective bargaining, discrimination, child labor and forced labor); employee training; environmental, health and safety; chemical management; hazardous material controls; and waste management. These survey results help 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 2025, Goodyear completed assessments of suppliers covering 99.3 percent of its raw materials by volume, and also completed assessments of suppliers covering approximately 36 percent of its indirect materials and services spend. In 2026, 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. In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities (DIRO) assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded Goodyear's nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.

Row 3

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 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:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ ENCORE

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

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

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Heat wave
☑ Landslide
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Subsidence
☑ Toxic spills
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

1. IDENTIFY: Goodyear identifies potentially material environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIROs) through internal and external insights. This involves: 1.) Data review: industry/non-industry manufacturing DIROs, global public policies and regulations, global weather trends, impacts on key natural resources, mobility industry innovation, etc.; and 2.) Meetings with Goodyear's Better Future (BF) Climate Sub-Committee members — 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 environmental, physical and transition risks and opportunities. 3.) Discussion in a BF Climate Sub-Committee meeting to confirm the list of DIROs to assess, including alignment with the CSO. 2. ASSESS: Goodyear utilized four climate scenarios. Two evaluate physical risks: IPCC SSP2-4.6 (medium physical risk, 2°C by 2050) and IPCC SSP5-8.5 (high physical risk, 2.4°C by 2050). Two scenarios evaluate transition risks: IEA STEPS Stated Policies (medium risk

from enacted/committed policies) and IEA NZE Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (high transition risk from rapid low-carbon energy transition, 1.6°C by 2050). SMEs rate the DIROs for their likelihood (percentage) and impact to the organization (5-point scale with a 5 representing greater than $100M in positive or negative annual financial impact) in the short, medium and long terms and within the context of the relevant scenarios for physical or transition risk. A Better Future Climate Sub-Committee meeting is used to confirm DIROs ratings, including alignment with the Chief Sustainability Officer. DIROs rated a 3 or higher in the short- or medium-term advanced for detailed financial modeling by Goodyear's Finance team. High risk for financial impact in the long term is discussed internally, but long-term financial modeling is viewed to be highly uncertain and results are not disclosed externally. Results of financial impact modeling are presented separately for alignment to the CFO and General Counsel, Goodyear's BF Steering Committee and the Board Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC). 3. RESPOND: Goodyear evaluates resilience to these environmental risks and opportunities by embedding results in the Goodyear Operational Risk Management process, which identifies if additional mitigation and adaptation initiatives are needed across time frames. This informs Goodyear's ongoing climate strategy and transition plan. Goodyear also identifies where its climate ambitions need to be further woven into global strategy, processes and decision-making. Strategies are integrated into Goodyear's BF corporate responsibility framework and ambitions, annual operating plans, long range planning and product strategy review which help facilitate the integration of environmental-related risks and opportunities into all levels of the organization.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Goodyear is committed to responsibly managing the materials it uses in its operations and products, as well as understanding how activities and operations in its value chain may potentially affect nature — including forests, land, air and water. Guided by its double materiality assessment and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) assessments, Goodyear focuses on the areas with the most significant impacts, risks and opportunities — natural rubber in its supply chain, product stewardship, tire and road wear particles and water management. The Company also remains committed to strong environmental health and safety practices and complies with local air, water and land regulations. Evolving global standards recognize nature as a key sustainability focus area, and at Goodyear, nature ties directly to its work around climate – due to interdependencies such as land use and water availability and circularity – with respect to materials efficiency, use of bio-based and recycled materials, sustainable sourcing and waste reduction. Goodyear's operations and value chain influence natural systems and depend on them. Any nature-related risk has a direct impact on Goodyear's business – from supply chain vulnerability to regulatory effects. By having a strategy focused on managing these impacts, as well as responsible resource use and activity, Goodyear aims to strengthen long-term resiliency and support a sustainable value chain. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental DIROs assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This was led by Goodyear's internal Nature working group and sponsored by the Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer. This concluded our nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.
[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 uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. The Company operates in some water-stressed regions and works to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities and uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. Goodyear also looks at mid-term and long-term water scenarios, for 2030 and 2050, using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Together, the survey and scenario analyses helps Goodyear prioritize focus facilities, water initiatives and informs the Company's five-year water stewardship plans. In 2025, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in water-stressed regions. However, these facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary.

(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

Priority Locations from Water Stress Assessment.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:
☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(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 100 million (USD) annually, or 500 million (USD) between the fiscal years of 2026 and 2030 (medium-term, five-year time horizon). Goodyear assesses environmental risks and opportunities 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. Non-substantive risks/opportunities may be disclosed if there is strong stakeholder interest or the risk/opportunity is among the most significant evaluated.

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

100000000

(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 100 million (USD) annually, or 500 million (USD) between the fiscal years of 2026 and 2030 (medium-term, five-year time horizon). Goodyear assesses environmental risks and opportunities 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. Non-substantive risks/opportunities may be disclosed if there is strong stakeholder interest or the risk/opportunity is among the most significant evaluated.
[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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Goodyear minimizes potential impacts to water ecosystems and human health through a global pollution prevention framework that integrates environmental protection into operational standards, engineering design, maintenance activities, project planning, and regulatory permit compliance. Goodyear identifies activities that may affect water quality—including wastewater, stormwater, chemical handling, waste management, and facility modifications—and implements risk-based operational controls before work begins. Global environmental standards establish minimum performance expectations while requiring compliance with applicable local regulatory requirements and environmental permits. Key controls include source reduction, secondary containment, wastewater treatment, stormwater best management practices, preventive maintenance and inspections, proper waste management, and spill prevention and response. Performance is verified through permit-required monitoring, routine inspections, compliance assessments, internal and external audits. Results are evaluated against regulatory and internal requirements, with corrective actions, root cause analysis, and lessons learned driving continual improvement across its operations. Environmental training reinforces

employee responsibilities and ensures pollution prevention and regulatory compliance are embedded into day-to-day operations, helping protect water resources and supporting responsible water stewardship across its global operations.
[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:
☑ 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

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Goodyear minimizes potential impacts to water ecosystems and human health through a global pollution prevention framework that integrates environmental protection into operational standards, engineering design, maintenance activities, project planning, and regulatory permit compliance. Goodyear identifies activities that may affect water quality—including wastewater, stormwater, chemical handling, waste management, and facility modifications—and implements risk-based operational controls before work begins. Global environmental standards establish minimum performance expectations while requiring compliance with applicable local regulatory requirements and environmental permits. Key controls include source reduction, secondary containment, wastewater treatment, stormwater best management practices, preventive maintenance and inspections, proper waste management, and spill prevention and response. Performance is verified through permit-required monitoring, routine inspections, compliance assessments, internal and external audits. Results are evaluated against regulatory and internal requirements, with corrective actions, root cause analysis, and lessons learned driving continual improvement across its operations. Environmental training reinforces employee responsibilities and ensures pollution prevention and regulatory compliance are embedded into day-to-day operations, helping protect water resources and supporting responsible water stewardship across its global operations.
[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:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(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
[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:
☑ Risk5

(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
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Belgium
☑ Finland
☑ Germany

☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ United States of America
☑ Thailand
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate and circularity-related legislation and regulation have emerged, particularly in the European Union (EU), that carry a significant cost of compliance. Examples include EUDR, European Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), Euro 7, and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Goodyear views EUDR risk as climate-related given that land-use change/deforestation can be a significant driver of climate change. The regulation has increased demand for traceable deforestation-free supply, for which natural rubber suppliers are charging a price premium per metric ton for compliant quantities. ESPR will likely require recycled content minimums in tires, which often carry a price premium. Euro 7 addresses tire wear through abrasion rate limits and requires product testing to establish abrasion rates for products. CSRD will require Goodyear to acquire third-party assurance on material disclosures. Preparing for CSRD assurance supports other new assurance requirements, such as for California SB 253. In addition to actual costs, there may be added resources related to operational complexity to respond to and comply with the regulations.

(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
☑ Medium-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-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 incurred approximately 22 million (USD) in direct costs due to compliance with EUDR, ESPR, Euro 7, and CSRD regulations during the reporting year.

(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 2026–2030 time horizon, Goodyear anticipates 90 million (USD) to 110 million (USD) of increased costs to comply with EUDR, ESPR, Euro 7, and CSRD. This estimate includes a variety of potential costs related to product testing, expenses for capital equipment, increased use of recycled and deforestation-free materials, and third-party assurance of data. The cost figure may change as more information about future requirements and compliance pathways becomes better understood, such as finalized regulatory language, technology pathways to administer a digital product passport, and additional product testing requirements. This risk does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it was one of Goodyear's most significant environmental risks.

(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)

22000000

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

90000000

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

110000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Goodyear estimates a cost to comply with climate- and circularity-related emerging regulations to be 90 million (USD) – 110 million (USD) over the 2026-2030 short-to-medium-term time horizon. To reach this figure, Goodyear assessed the increased costs to comply with EUDR, ESPR, Euro 7, and CSRD. This estimate includes a variety of potential costs related to product testing, expenses for capital equipment, increased use of recycled and deforestation-free materials, EPR fees and third-party assurance of data. In the prior CDP reporting cycle, Goodyear excluded EUDR costs from its modeling since cost increases related to the price premiums of sourcing EUDR-compliant natural rubber were anticipated to decrease year over year and was therefore not an incremental financial risk above the base year. Refreshed modeling estimates several years in the 2026-2030 five-year range to have incremental costs compared to a 2025 base year. The cost figure may change as more information about future requirements and compliance pathways are better understood, such as finalized regulatory language, changing raw material prices, technology pathways to administer a digital product passport, and additional product testing requirements. 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

☑ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear estimates 90 million (USD) – 110 million (USD) for 2026-2030 compliance with emerging climate and circularity regulations (EUDR, ESPR, Euro 7, CSRD). Estimate covers product testing, capital equipment expenses, increased use of recycled and deforestation-free materials, ESPR fees and third-party assurance of data. In the prior CDP reporting cycle, Goodyear excluded EUDR costs from its modeling since cost increases related to the price premiums of sourcing EUDR-compliant natural rubber were anticipated to decrease year over year and was therefore not incremental financial risk above the base year. Refreshed modeling estimates several years in the 2026-2030 five-year range to have incremental costs compared to a 2025 base year. Figure may change due to evolving regulations, raw material prices, digital product passport technologies, and additional product testing requirements. Modeling leverages Goodyear's cost of capital, LMC CPI and industry growth rates.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The costs shown represent Goodyear's existing estimated costs to comply with EUDR, ESPR, Euro 7, and CSRD assurance. To comply with emerging regulations, Goodyear needs to develop new raw material sourcing arrangements, deploy new technology, and perform new product testing, among other activities. ESPR may require Goodyear to source different raw materials and develop relationships with new vendors. Goodyear is working to identify recycled raw materials with low or no price premiums and sourcing strategies to reduce the cost impact of recycled raw material premiums. ESPR also requires products to have a digital product passport. Goodyear is exploring different technologies that can convey the required information at the required points along a product's life cycle. Different solutions being explored will have different costs to implement, and Goodyear is identifying the solution that results in a compliant position and provides valuable information to stakeholders at a favorable cost. Euro 7 has set abrasion limits for C1 tires and will set abrasion limits for, C2 and C3 tire classes in the EU. To comply, Goodyear has devised a product testing approach for C1 tire classes that balances the cost of testing and meeting compliance requirements. In addition to internal activities, Goodyear is active in consultation processes with the EU Commission through Tyres Europe for ESPR. Goodyear has been an active participant in the European Tire & Rim Technical Organisation, or ETRTO, on the development of European tire abrasion standards and limits. That work is aligned with the actions of United Nation's Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE's) Task Force for Tire Abrasion to develop a standardized, global method of testing tire particle emissions to support regulatory actions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(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

☑ Mexico

☑ Germany

☑ China
☑ India
☑ France
☑ Luxembourg
☑ United States of America
☑ Türkiye
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rhine
☑ Godavari
☑ Santiago
☑ Elbe River
☑ Chao Phraya
☑ Mississippi River
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
☑ Other, please specify **:West Coast (France), Black Sea (Turkey), Dagu & Bo Hai Bay (China), Rio Lerma & Gulf of Mexico (Mexico & United States), Pacific Ocean (Peru)and Indian River (India)**

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. It operates in some water-stressed regions and work to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and it uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool and leveraging the high physical risk IPCC SSP5-8.5 climate scenario, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in areas exposed to water stress in 2025. The number of facilities in water-stressed basins is projected to grow to 20 in the medium-term five-year range, and to 22 facilities in the long-term 25-year range. Many of these facilities are Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location and assessing how these risks change over time, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. Goodyear maintains global policies to manage water responsibly and comply with applicable regulations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Due to the effective management of water, Goodyear does not anticipate substantive effects on its financial position. However, it is possible that local authorities may require companies like Goodyear to limit/halt their water use in times of severe drought, which could cause production delays for Goodyear, or that Goodyear may need to make additional capital or operational expenditures to access water. This risk does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it represents a risk that could grow in the future and could be significant if multiple facilities had issues related to water stress in a single year. Goodyear does not disclose long-term financial estimations, due to their inherent uncertainty.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20000000

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

30000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect estimate leverages several assumptions that are substantiated by Goodyear manufacturing facility survey data. It is assumed three of Goodyear's manufacturing facilities in a water-stressed region would be required to shut down for one day each year by local authorities due to low levels of local water supply. The rate of shutdown is assumed to increase by 100 percent from three facilities to six facilities in years 4-5 within the five-year range, consistent with the increase in facilities from 10 to 20 in water-stressed basins by 2030 under the SSP5-8.5 climate scenario modeling output from the WRI Aqueduct tool. Within one day, it is assumed a facility will begin to truck water for a cost. The financial effect estimate also assumes facilities in water-stressed basins will experience a four percent annual increase in water utility costs in addition to inflation. 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

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9000000

(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 and in five-year facility project plans. Capital expenses are allocated when large system upgrades are needed. Capital requests in current five-year project plans for projects that would directly lead to water withdrawal reductions and/or water continuity is approximately 9 million (USD) of incremental costs for the next five years. The potential investment is modeled using projected inflation and discounted based on Goodyear's presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Goodyear will be conducting an analysis of potential water-saving technologies in manufacturing facilities located in current and future-projected high or very high water-stressed regions. 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 manufacturing facilities. 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:

☑ 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
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Luxembourg

☑ Colombia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is growing concern that CO2 and other GHGs in the atmosphere may have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather. Such events may damage and/or disrupt the productivity of Goodyear's facilities and/or the ability to deliver finished goods. Increased frequency or severity of extreme weather could lead to greater losses, higher insurance costs, or reduced insurance availability. Goodyear has begun to evaluate site-level climate risks of its major manufacturing facilities using a climate risk monitoring software tool. This tool measures present and future environmental conditions from downscaled Global Climate Models and other global data. It identifies facilities with high or very high potential for climate-related damage, assessing changes over time and under different climate scenarios. The tool compares a 2025 baseline to 2035 (medium-term) and 2055 (long-term) timeframes, utilizing SSP2-4.6 (medium physical risk) and SSP5-8.5 (high physical risk) climate scenarios. Based on the SSP5-8.5 scenario, Goodyear anticipates manufacturing facilities with high or very high risk to weather-related perils will increase from eight in 2025 to 23 by 2055, indicating severe weather as a growing long-term risk. No significant changes are expected from 2025 to 2035 in either scenario. Heat stress is an increasing long-term peril, which Goodyear plans to explore in future reporting.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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

(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-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

Severe weather events can impact Goodyear's financial position, performance and cash flows in various ways — indirect costs to pay insurance deductibles, a potential increase in insurance premiums, potential lost revenue due to production downtime and potential increased costs to repair property damage and execute business continuity plans. This risk does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it was one of Goodyear's most significant climate risks.

(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)

15000000

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

20000000

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

60000000

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

80000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated financial range, 60 million (USD) to 80 million (USD), for the short- to medium-term, five-year period of 2026-2030, is based on assessing Goodyear's historical frequency and severity of weather-related events and extrapolating to the future. Goodyear experienced one major weather-related event in the last five years, giving Goodyear a 20 percent chance of occurrence in any given year. Goodyear also experienced 10 minor weather-related events, giving Goodyear a 200 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 2026-2030 period as the 2021-2025 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 costs through insurance coverage, 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). The number of facilities with a high or very high potential occurrence of a climate-related event that could cause damage remains eight facilities in the medium term, represented by a 2035 timeframe compared to a 2025 baseline timeframe regardless of climate scenario. Goodyear does not disclose long-term financial estimations, due to their inherent uncertainty.

(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

38000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear’s insurers provide suggestions to improve property protection and minimize weather-related risks. Goodyear has begun to evaluate site-level climate risks of its major manufacturing facilities using a climate risk monitoring tool provided by our insurance broker. Goodyear uses the tool to identify facilities with high or very high risk to weather-related hazards across timeframes and using SSP2-4.6 and SSP5-8.5 climate scenarios. The insights are used when developing five-year facility plans. Goodyear intends to invest approximately 38 million (USD) over the 2026-2030 period to address facility risks, not exclusive to, but including, climate-related physical risks. This does not consider other business continuity spending, which could address weather-related risks. The potential investment is discounted based on Goodyear’s presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In addition to CapEx for facility improvements, 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 manufacturing facility 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 onsite in Mississippi to help have the facility 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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(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

☑ Brazil

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Slovenia

☑ Luxembourg

☑ Poland

☑ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear's manufacturing facilities face growing exposure to carbon fee mechanisms, with systems like the EU ETS potentially expanding. While non-EU exposure is currently low, additional carbon fee mechanisms could impact financial performance via higher taxes, emission credit purchases, or operational changes; suppliers may also pass on similar costs. In EMEA, 13 Goodyear facilities are subject to carbon taxes (ETS and national schemes). The ETS will phase out 30% free emissions allowances post-2026, increasing purchase needs. The EU ETS 2 is expected to enter force beginning in 2028, potentially raising the carbon fee exposure of facilities currently subject to national schemes. Under the NZE scenario, representing high transition risk, the IEA projects carbon prices in advanced economies with net zero pledges to reach 180 USD per metric ton of CO2 by 2035. Assuming a straight line increase from Goodyear's 2025 average of 82 USD/MT, the company anticipates a rate of 130 USD/MT by 2030 for EU manufacturing facilities. Goodyear will continue to face rising carbon costs as long as it uses emissions-generating energy. The company has also included early assumptions for the impact of the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which may add carbon costs to certain raw materials and packaging. CBAM's inclusion in Omnibus simplification could affect compliance strategies and costs, as well as the potential expansion of the products included in scope for CBAM compliance.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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

(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-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's costs from the EU carbon tax schemes are a proxy for additional expenses Goodyear may assume. Not only will the price paid for emissions trading certificates likely increase, but EU carbon taxes will likely continue until Goodyear reaches 100 percent emissions-free, location-based energy. Several other countries worldwide either have, are considering or are 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 to invest capital and increase operating costs to improve energy efficiency and 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. This risk does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it is viewed to be one of Goodyear's most significant climate risks.

(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)

0

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

10000000

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

30000000

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

50000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

During 2025, Goodyear paid approximately 12 million (USD) for explicit EU carbon costs for its direct Scope 1 CO2 emissions. Goodyear estimates that it paid approximately 20 million (USD) for indirect carbon costs passed by its electric utility providers. These costs are included in the annual budget per affected facility and increase the facility's operating costs. From 2024 to 2025, Goodyear's EU carbon tax increased by approximately 5 million (USD), largely due to paying a higher average price per ETS certificate. The estimated financial impact range of 30 million (USD) to 50 million (USD) represents Goodyear's potential incremental costs, on top of the 32 million (USD) baseline in 2025 in the Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) operating region, over the period 2026-2030. It includes both direct carbon fees related to Goodyear's Scope 1 CO2 emissions as well as an estimate of indirect costs from Scope 2 CO2 emissions passed to Goodyear by electric utilities. It does not include an estimate of the added costs to Goodyear's EU suppliers if they were exposed to similarly fees, which 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 and 2 emissions in EMEA will remain constant throughout this timeframe, with minor incremental Scope 1 and 2 emissions growth being offset with incremental efficiencies and opportunities to switch to renewable and low-emissions fuel sources. Goodyear plans to significantly reduce Scope 1 GHG emissions post-2030 through renewable fuels, electrification and new technologies. The calculation considers Goodyear's current cost of CO2e emissions in this geography, as well as estimated carbon fee increases over the 2026-2030 period, based on projections from the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2025 report (Table B.6), using values for developed economies under the IEA NZE scenario for 2035. Forward-looking estimates account for carbon emissions changes from divestitures, closings, restructurings and significant energy-focused CapEx projects within manufacturing sites that are either pending or occurred during the reporting year. 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

75000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear estimates 75 million (USD) in costs from 2026-2030 to mitigate carbon fee risks through investments in energy efficiency, onsite renewable energy installations, and software across its manufacturing footprint. These efforts should decrease Goodyear's carbon fee exposure over time and result in additional operational cost savings. Goodyear's energy is split roughly 50/50 between electricity and fuels, including purchased steam. The cost to obtain 100 percent renewable energy, particularly related to fuels, is unknown. Scope 1 GHG emissions will be addressed mainly post-2030, anticipating more cost-effective solutions and new technologies at that time. The investments in the described solutions will also address other risks, such as meeting customer expectations for decarbonization. The potential investment is modeled using projected inflation and discounted based on the presumed cost of capital to arrive at an estimated potential cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As part of its Climate Transition Plan, 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 Sub-Committee, comprised of senior leaders from Procurement, Tire Technology, Operations, Supply Chain, Risk Management, Sales and Marketing and IT, that meets monthly to discuss detailed plans, with workstreams advancing between meetings. 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: In 2025, Goodyear installed 7 MWp of solar capacity on its Luxembourg facilities. It includes 5 MWp at the manufacturing facility and the Goodyear Innovation Center rooftop, as well as 2 MWp in carport structures covering the Goodyear Innovation Center parking lot. Combined, this installation is expected to generate around 6.5 GWh of electricity annually, which will be consumed directly onsite at Goodyear. Additionally, in 2025, Goodyear announced a biomass boiler project to begin commercial operation in mid-2028 that would cover up to 95 percent of the Goodyear Hanau plant's heat requirements for production. In addition, around 15 percent of the renewable heat generated, around 15,000 MWh, will be supplied to Stadtwerke Hanau to supply the city with heat. The plant is expected to have a capacity of 16 MWh and deliver up to 24 tons of process steam per hour. By switching from gas to biomass, the tire plant's CO2 emissions at the Hanau site are expected to be reduced by up to 95 percent per year.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(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
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines

☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Goodyear has Science Based Targets initiative (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 also have 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 OEM customers include 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 receives some, but has not yet received a substantial number, of climate-related inquiries from distributors or others in the replacement tire market. Certain 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
☑ 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. An inability to show progress on the Company's science-based targets (SBTs) 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 too slowly, or investing in unsuccessful technologies, could impact Goodyear in retaining and growing revenue, controlling costs, cost of capital, and investments. Given the sensitivity approach used to model the risk, it does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it is viewed to be one of Goodyear's most significant climate risks.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

70000000

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

90000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This risk was modeled using a sensitivity approach to illustrate the potential risk associated with one percent lost revenue from consumer and commercial original equipment sales, as well as a one percent borrowing premium. It was assumed that climate goals from major original equipment customers (OEMs) would necessitate showing meaningful progress by the 2026/2027 fitment bid timing. Over a five-year, medium-term outlook, Goodyear believes an inability to show sufficient 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's financial performance could lead to a 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 2025 global OEM sales for consumer and commercial products from OEM customers with decarbonization targets 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 one percent, Goodyear recognizes a possibility for this risk to occur at greater than one percent. Winning or losing business in the OE market could have a carry-on sales effect in the replacement tire market. The variables are closely correlated, but the relationship is not one-to-one.

(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

200000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Goodyear estimates approximately 200 million (USD) of investment will be required by 2030 to reach its 2030 science-based target. This estimate includes investments in energy efficiency, lower-carbon electricity and fuels, software and low-carbon raw materials based on existing projects and quotes, modeling and market trends. Additional investments may be required, though amounts are currently unknown. The total potential cost is modeled using inflation forecasts and discounted using Goodyear's assumed cost of capital.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

*Goodyear continues to build 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 greenhouse gas (GHG) modeling and life cycle assessments (LCA) to inform decision-making regarding low-carbon solutions. Goodyear has a Better Future Climate Sub-Committee that reports to the Better Future Steering Committee, which is composed of senior leaders from Procurement, Tire Technology, Operations, Supply Chain, Risk Management, Sales and Marketing and more. The committee meets monthly to discuss detailed plans with workstreams advancing the work between meetings. 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 2024, Goodyear's manufacturing facilities in EMEA are powered by 100 percent onsite or procured renewable electricity, and in 2025, Goodyear achieved 43 percent renewable electricity at manufacturing facilities globally, while working to secure Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)/Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) and various other instruments for reaching 100 percent renewable electricity globally by 2030. In addition to its manufacturing facilities in the EMEA region operating with 100 percent renewable electricity, Goodyear has several other manufacturing facilities around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity. *Electricity consumed at these facilities has been offset through renewable energy instruments (ex. EACs, green tariffs).*
[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)

55000000

(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)

600000

(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

In 2025, Goodyear spent an estimated 32 million (USD) OpEx on costs for carbon taxes in EMEA and approximately 0.8 million (USD) in OpEx for renewable energy in Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), Asia Pacific (AP) and the Americas. Goodyear spends approximately 22 million (USD) to comply with or prepare to comply with emerging environmental regulations with connection to climate. This totals approximately 55 million (USD) in transition-related OpEx. For physical-related OpEx, Goodyear incurred 0.6 million (USD) in 2025 as a result of minor weather-related events

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)

3000000

(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

This estimates a one-year potential impact on revenue due to manufacturing facility disruption and utility cost increases. Ten Goodyear facilities are currently in high or very high water-stressed basins under the SSP5-8.5 climate scenario modeling output from the WRI Aqueduct tool. Based on internal survey data of Goodyear's manufacturing facilities, it is assumed three of Goodyear's manufacturing facilities in water-stressed basins would be required to shut down for one day each year by local authorities due to low levels of local water supply. Within one day, it is assumed a facility will begin to truck water for a cost. The financial effect estimate also assumes facilities in water-stressed basins will experience a four percent annual increase in water utility costs in addition to inflation. The financial modeling completed leverages Goodyear's current cost of capital, LMC CPI and industry growth rates.
[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 Qingdao Pigdu 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:

☑ 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 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

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:

☑ 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 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 5

(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:

☑ 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 Kunshan 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

☑ 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 7

(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 8

(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 9

(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:

☑ 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 San Luis Potosi (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 10

(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.
[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

☑ Québec CaT - ETS

☑ Luxembourg carbon tax

☑ South Africa carbon tax

☑ Canada federal fuel charge

☑ Other carbon tax, please specify **:Canadian 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

7.1

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

6.9

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

21087

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

89393

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

61485

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

48995

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

n/a

Germany ETS

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

5.4

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

5.3

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

47108

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

47108

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

n/a

Québec CaT - ETS

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

0.9

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

0.8

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

7601

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

7601

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

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

Canada federal fuel charge

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2025

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

0.4

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

201495

(3.5.3.5) Comment

n/a

Luxembourg carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2025

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

0.4

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

165196

(3.5.3.5) Comment

n/a

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2025

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

1.7

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

57000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

n/a

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2025

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

0.7

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

412360

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Canadian Carbon Tax
[Fixed row]

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

Goodyear's manufacturing and distribution facilities are subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations designed to protect the environment, including increased government regulations to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions as a result of concern over climate change, and Goodyear expects that additional requirements with respect to environmental matters, including reporting requirements, will be imposed on us in the future. Goodyear's manufacturing facilities may become subject to further limitations on the emission of greenhouse gases due to public policy concerns regarding climate change issues or other environmental or health and safety concerns. While the form of any additional regulations cannot be predicted, a "cap-and-trade" system similar to the one adopted in the European Union could be adopted in the United States. Any such "cap-and-trade" system (including the system currently in place in the European Union) or other limitations imposed on the emission of greenhouse gases could require the company to increase its capital expenditures, use its cash to acquire emission credits or restructure its manufacturing operations, which could have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition and liquidity. Additionally, Goodyear has established a robust process that uses internal and external insights to identify, assess and report climate-related risks and opportunities. Such risks include an increase in severe weather events that could temporarily disrupt our operations, supply chain or the operations of its customers and the cost of compliance associated with increased climate-related regulations globally, including increased disclosure obligations or being subject to increased carbon taxes or similar mechanisms in the European Union or the emergence of such programs in other countries. Goodyear strives to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and sets company-wide and facility-specific goals to reduce its operational impacts. As part of this commitment, Goodyear continues to focus on reducing energy consumption and emissions in its manufacturing facilities and utilizing renewable energy sources. 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.

(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:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

n/a

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:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Annually, Goodyear uses WRI's Aqueduct tool to identify direct operations manufacturing facilities that operate in high or very high water stress basins under the SSP2-4.6 and SSP5-8.5 climate scenarios and along timeframes to 2050. Goodyear is committed to responsibly managing the materials it uses in its operations and

products, as well as understanding how activities and operations in its value chain may potentially affect nature — including forests, land, air and water. Guided by its double materiality assessment and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) assessments, Goodyear focuses on the areas with the most significant impacts, risks and opportunities — natural rubber in our supply chain, product stewardship, tire and road wear particles and water management. Goodyear also remains committed to strong environmental health and safety practices and comply with local air, water and land regulations. Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear operates in some water-stressed regions and works to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of our water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and it uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. In 2025, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in water-stressed regions. However, these facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services
☑ 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
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Netherlands
☑ 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 and/or tire abrasion. Both customer and Goodyear urgency is being driven by environmental trends, current and proposed public policy and regulations, voluntary and mandatory sustainability 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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

Goodyear estimates a range of incremental financial benefit of 70 million (USD) - 90 million (USD) in the short and medium-term, five-year 2026-2030 timeframe as a result of being a leader in commercializing tires with sustainable attributes, including low rolling resistance, low abrasion, and renewable and recycled materials. Being a leader in offering tires with sustainable attributes may lead to increased short- and medium-term revenue from incremental volume and have the potential to support Goodyear's climate goals. Given the sensitivity approach used to model the opportunity, it does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it is viewed to be one of Goodyear's most significant climate opportunities.

(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)

15000000

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

20000000

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

70000000

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

90000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Customers are requesting sustainable attributes in tires to support their own climate and circularity objectives as well as regulatory requirements. Goodyear estimates a range of incremental financial benefit of 70 million (USD) - 90 million (USD) in the short to medium-term, five-year 2026–2030 time frame. Goodyear estimates that leadership in tires with sustainable attributes could create an increase in tire volume for the 2026–2030 time range, Goodyear modeled the sensitivity of the business to this opportunity by selecting a one percent increase in 2025 global OEM sales for companies with rolling resistance, abrasion, and/or sustainable material requirements 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).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1515000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost estimate provided considers both the current estimated additional cost of renewable and recycled raw materials to meet projected demand from customer requirements and regulations and the global R&D budget over the 2026-2030 medium-term time horizon. The R&D spend represents an approximate projection of Goodyear's expected R&D spend over the period 2026-2030 based on its recent annual expenses of this type. The annual R&D budget may fluctuate over time, and may be greater than or less than this amount over five years. While Goodyear's R&D focuses on a variety of product and technology improvements that seek to address the multiple interconnected performance attributes of technical innovation, a portion of these expenditures is dedicated to projects related to tire technology, material science and engineering process innovations that will result in improved performance across multiple sustainability-related attributes. The potential investment is discounted based on Goodyear's presumed cost of capital to arrive at a present value of an estimated potential cost. Goodyear's low-greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, circular materials strategy will help the Company reach its 2030 science-based climate targets, meet climate- and circularity-related regulations, meet customer expectations. Goodyear is developing various strategies to offset the cost of sustainability-related attributes, in particular the cost of renewable, recycled, and low-carbon materials, including supplier partnerships, identifying these materials at a similar cost to the traditional materials and reducing total materials purchased by improving material efficiency and reducing operational waste.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Goodyear is continuing to advance its innovation of low-carbon, circular and other sustainability-related solutions. Through life-cycle-assessment-informed decision-making for material choices, product design and production process, Goodyear is increasing its use of renewable and recycled materials, striving to use those that have a lower carbon footprint than the current material to be substituted. For example, Goodyear has started using carbon black produced from captured methane and carbon dioxide, rice husk ash silica, recycled steel, recycled polyester fabric, plant-based oils and end-of-life tire pyrolysis oil feedstocks. Goodyear is also making progress on other sustainable attribute dimensions that meet customer requirements, such as reducing indirect product use phase emissions, with a goal to reduce rolling resistance by 40 percent and tire weight by nine 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 2025, Goodyear demonstrated its ability to produce a 95 percent sustainable-material demonstration tire, achieved 55 percent tire-to-tire circularity in its laboratories as Goodyear works to transform end-of-life tires into materials to make new ones, and achieved a 34 percent reduction in rolling resistance for the Company's global consumer tire portfolio compared to a 2005 baseline. A 2025 ADAC (Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club) tire wear study found Goodyear tires on average to be in the top-tier among competitors for tire abrasion rate.

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
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Portugal
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina

☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States Minor Outlying Islands
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom

(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 helping shape the evolution in mobility. 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-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

Goodyear is a market leader in intelligent tire strategy, product and service offerings. In the short to medium-term, five-year period of 2026-2030, Goodyear modeled sensitivity to this opportunity, indicating that a one percent price premium and a one percent volume increase for fleet segment replacement sales is worth 95 million (USD) – 125 million (USD) of incremental revenue. Tire intelligence offers a potential growth area to Goodyear's overall business with a potential to also support customer decarbonization goals. Given the sensitivity approach used to model the opportunity, it does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it is viewed to be one of Goodyear's most significant climate opportunities.

(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)

5000000

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

35000000

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

95000000

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

125000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(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. This was calculated using a sensitivity approach of one percent volume growth and a one percent price premium, using 2025 replacement sales within the fleet segment as the baseline, over the five-year period of 2026-2030. This one 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. 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).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1440000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This 1.44 billion (USD) represents an approximate projection of Goodyear's expected R&D spend over the period 2026-2030 based on its recent annual expenses of this type. The annual R&D budget may fluctuate over time, and may be greater than or less than this amount over five years. While Goodyear's R&D focuses on a variety of product and technology improvements that seek to address the multiple interconnected performance attributes of technical innovation, a portion of these expenditures is dedicated to projects related to tire intelligence and engineering process innovations.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2025, the Company refined its original goal of delivering data- and sensor-enabled intelligence in all its new products by 2027. The updated goal is to become the preferred supplier of tire intelligence technology and products for fleet solutions and advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS). This change reflects Goodyear's responsiveness to the ever-evolving needs of its customers. In 2024, Goodyear engaged in multiple proof-of-concept projects globally with OEMs and autonomous vehicle companies. Having progressed to the second phase of these projects in 2025, Goodyear is beginning to plan for vehicle platforms that will launch in 2027.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(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
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Colombia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Circularity is one of Goodyear's high-priority sustainability topics, and the Company increasingly recognizes opportunities 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, two specific opportunities Goodyear is working on and modeled here 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 and waste management. Both opportunities reduce the amount of material inflow into Goodyear's products, which impacts the flow of materials through the value chain. Circular innovation can also have climate co-benefits. Goodyear's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from purchased goods and services represent approximately 55 percent of Goodyear's total carbon footprint. Dematerializing the tire through design and reducing waste in operations 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

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(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

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Goodyear is working towards reducing operational material waste as a percent of finished stock value. In 2025, Goodyear realized approximately 51 million (USD) in reduced operating costs due to improving waste efficiency within its manufacturing footprint.

(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 to medium-term, five-year period of 2026-2030, Goodyear modeled cost savings worth 110 – 150 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. The opportunity does not cross Goodyear's threshold for substantive financial impact of 100 million (USD) in a single year over the modeled time range, but it is viewed to be one of Goodyear's most significant climate opportunities.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

51000000

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

10000000

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

3000000

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

110000000

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

150000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Goodyear anticipates a short-to-medium-term potential financial impact range of 110 - 150 million (USD) for the period of 2026-2030. Goodyear modeled cost savings associated with two initiatives, product dematerialization and a reduction in operational waste. Goodyear evaluated new material development and product lifecycle optimization R&D projects for potential tire weight reduction benefits over the course of the short-medium term modeling period of 2026-2030. 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

1440000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This 1.44 billion (USD) represents an approximate projection of Goodyear's expected R&D spend over the period 2026-2030 based on its recent annual expenses of this type. The annual R&D budget may fluctuate over time, and may be greater than or less than this amount over five years. While Goodyear's R&D focuses on a variety of product and technology improvements that seek to address the multiple interconnected performance attributes 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. Operational waste reduction is often realized through equipment repair and improvements in quality from modernizing equipment. As such, capital expenditures and Maintenance, Repair, and Operations (MRO) spending, while often budgeted for other purposes, may contribute to realizing improved material efficiency. The potential investment is discounted based on Goodyear’s presumed cost of capital to arrive at a present value of an estimated potential cost.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Goodyear has a Circularity Sub-Committee that reports to the 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 nine percent for its global consumer tire portfolio from a 2005 baseline by 2025. At the end of 2025, Goodyear had achieved a 9.8 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 rolling 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. Goodyear has a comprehensive manufacturing Global Production System (GPS). 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 facilities for the execution of waste reduction across all regions. Senior leaders review progress, ensuring Goodyear is 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

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

51000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(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 2025 from these types of products and/or services were not significant for purposes of this report. Goodyear realized approximately 51 million (USD) in waste-related cost avoidance or reduction in 2025.
[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

The Board of Directors of Goodyear 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 different 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)

Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance Charter 02-24-26.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief 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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC): Founded in 1976, the CRC monitors and provides recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner, including sustainability objectives, policies, strategies, programs and performance. This includes the responsibility to monitor the Company's climate strategy. The CRC also discusses the strategies and their integration into business processes. The governance structure for Goodyear's climate ambition and corresponding strategy is detailed in Goodyear's Climate Transition Plan, published December 2025. The CRC, currently composed of six Board members, meets at least four times a year. In addition, the CRC receives updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), throughout the year. Members of the CRC pursue continuing education opportunities relevant to their responsibilities, either through in-house presentations by recognized experts in their field or attendance at outside educational programs. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting and is aware and supportive of Goodyear's sustainability strategy.

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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC): Founded in 1976, the CRC monitors and provides recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner. The CRC, currently composed of six Board members, meets at least four times a year. In addition, the CRC receives updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), throughout the year. Members of the CRC pursue continuing education opportunities relevant to their responsibilities, either through in-house presentations by recognized experts in their field or attendance at outside educational programs. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting and is aware and supportive of Goodyear's sustainability strategy. Goodyear's Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) leads the Global Procurement teams that serve Goodyear and its affiliates managing sourcing for the materials and services they use around the world. Goodyear's CPO is part of Goodyear's Senior Leadership Team reporting to the CEO and is part of regular Board reviews involving the Senior Leadership Team.

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

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Goodyear's Board of Directors (Board) and its Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC): Founded in 1976, the CRC monitors and provides recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner. The CRC, currently composed of six Board members, meets at least four times a year. In addition, the CRC receives updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), throughout the year. Members of the CRC pursue continuing education opportunities relevant to their responsibilities, either through in-house presentations by recognized experts in their field or attendance at outside educational programs. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting and is aware and supportive of Goodyear's sustainability strategy.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief 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

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing the setting of 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, the CRC monitors and provides recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner. The CRC, currently composed of six Board members, meets at least four times a year. In addition, the CRC receives updates from management on sustainability-related topics, which includes reports and updates from Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), throughout the year. Members of the CRC pursue continuing education opportunities relevant to their responsibilities, either through in-house presentations by recognized experts in their field or attendance at outside educational programs. The full Board regularly receives a report following each committee meeting and is aware and supportive of Goodyear's sustainability strategy.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ 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:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ 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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ 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

[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)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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 ambition. This includes receiving updates and making final decisions related to Goodyear's climate 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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ 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:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Goodyear's Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) leads the Global Procurement teams that serve Goodyear and its affiliates managing sourcing for the materials and services they use around the world. Goodyear's CPO is part of Goodyear's Senior Leadership Team reporting to the CEO and is part of regular Board reviews involving the Senior Leadership Team. In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Initial scope included Goodyear's upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP

Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics. Goodyear's network of global, regional and facility experts in EHS, Sustainability, Engineering and Procurement are responsible for helping to manage its supply chain and operational environmental impacts. Goodyear's Responsible Operations Policy is the guiding principle for all levels of management, associates and contractors to continuously improve the safety and health of its workplaces and help protect the environment.

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

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :C-Suite, General Counsel

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess Goodyear's impact on nature, including water, using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded Goodyear's nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics. Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear operates in some water-stressed regions and works to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool and the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Water Risk Filter tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. Goodyear maintains global policies to manage water responsibly and comply with applicable regulations. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all our manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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:

☑ Other, please specify :C-Suite, General Counsel

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Initial scope included Goodyear's upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics. Goodyear's network of global, regional and facility experts in EHS, Sustainability, Engineering and Procurement are responsible for helping to manage its supply chain and operational environmental impacts. Goodyear's Responsible Operations Policy is the guiding principle for all levels of management, associates and contractors to continuously improve the safety and health of its workplaces and help protect the environment.

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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :C-Suite, General Counsel

(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: Leads the Company's Climate Transition Plan, climate ambition, goals, strategies, progress and data integrity. Reviews Goodyear's Climate Transition Plan, ambition, strategy, goals and performance with the Board and Company officers and builds the plan with cross-functional leaders. This role has compensation metrics and goals 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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

In response to feedback from shareholders, the Company reduced the weighting of strategic objectives from 30 percent to 20 percent in 2024. The strategic objectives consist of metrics on greenhouse gas emission reductions and people/environment/care (PEC) maturity, each weighted at 5 percent, and individual objectives weighted at 10 percent. The Compensation Committee evaluated achievement against the strategic objective goals described below to determine the payout with respect to each goal. For the 2025 fiscal year, the Compensation Committee evaluated achievement against these goals. The Company successfully attained its GHG emissions target, a 27 percent reduction in manufacturing Scope 1 and 2 emissions from its 2019 baseline. This achievement resulted in a 17 percent payout from a maximum of 20 percent for this component of the incentive plan, demonstrating the Company's commitment to financially rewarding leadership for driving progress on key environmental metrics.

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 requires its suppliers to comply with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct or have their own comparable code of conduct and/or 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 its requirements related to competition law compliance, conflicts of interest and privacy, among other topics. Additionally, Goodyear has implemented several policies that underscore its commitment to sustainable sourcing.

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 uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear has a water reduction goal, but it is not tied to monetary incentives. [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

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

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

Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer: Leads the Company's Climate Transition Plan, climate ambition, goals, strategies, progress and data integrity. Reviews Goodyear's Climate Transition Plan, ambition, strategy, goals and performance with the Board and Company officers and builds the plan with cross-functional leaders. This role has compensation metrics and goals linked to achieving certain climate targets. In response to feedback from shareholders, Goodyear reduced the weighting of strategic objectives from 30 percent to 20 percent in 2024. The strategic objectives consist of metrics on greenhouse gas emission reductions and people/environment/care (PEC) maturity, each weighted at 5 percent, and individual objectives weighted at 10 percent. The Compensation Committee evaluated achievement against the strategic objective goals to determine the payout with respect to each goal. For the 2025 fiscal year, the Compensation Committee evaluated achievement against these goals. The Company successfully attained its GHG emissions target, a 27 percent reduction in manufacturing Scope 1 and 2 emissions from its 2019 baseline. This achievement resulted in a 17 percent payout from a maximum of 20 percent for this component of the incentive plan, demonstrating the Company's commitment to financially rewarding leadership for driving progress on key environmental metrics.

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

Goodyear's climate ambitions are built into annual business operating plans, and leadership is held accountable and incentivized for reaching these annual performance objectives. The Board delegated the primary responsibility of establishing and administering Goodyear's compensation programs for officers and other key personnel to the Human Capital and Compensation Committee. The Human Capital and Compensation Committee oversees Goodyear's policies and compensation and benefit plans for directors, officers and other key personnel; administers the Company's incentive compensation plans (including reviewing and approving grants to officers and other key personnel); and reviews and approves annually all compensation decisions related to officers, including the Chief Executive Officer. The Human Capital and Compensation Committee also prepares a report on executive compensation for inclusion in the annual proxy statement and reviews and discusses the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management and recommends its inclusion in the annual proxy statement.

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

(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

Led by Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer and currently composed of global leaders representing each region and corporate function, this steering committee ensures functional goals are established for Goodyear's high-priority sustainability topics, including climate, and are aligned with corporate strategy. The committee monitors progress on maturity, integration and performance. The Better Future Steering Committee also advances the Company's communication to internal and external stakeholders. In response to feedback from shareholders, Goodyear reduced the weighting of strategic objectives from 30 percent to 20 percent in 2024. The strategic objectives consist of metrics on greenhouse gas emission reductions and people/environment/care (PEC) maturity, each weighted at 5 percent, and individual objectives weighted at 10 percent. The Compensation Committee evaluated achievement against the strategic objective goals described below to determine the payout with respect to each goal. For the 2025 fiscal year, the Compensation Committee evaluated achievement against these goals. The Company successfully attained its GHG emissions target, a 27 percent reduction in manufacturing Scope 1 and 2 emissions from its 2019 baseline. This achievement resulted in a 17 percent payout from a maximum of 20 percent for this component of the incentive plan, demonstrating the Company's commitment to financially rewarding leadership for driving progress on key environmental metrics. 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

Goodyear's climate ambitions are built into annual business operating plans, and leadership is held accountable and incentivized for reaching these annual performance objectives. The Board delegated the primary responsibility of establishing and administering Goodyear's compensation programs for officers and other key personnel to the Human Capital and Compensation Committee. The Human Capital and Compensation Committee oversees Goodyear's policies and compensation and benefit plans for directors, officers and other key personnel; administers the Company's incentive compensation plans (including reviewing and approving grants to officers and other key personnel); and reviews and approves annually all compensation decisions related to officers, including the Chief Executive Officer. The Human Capital and Compensation Committee also prepares a report on executive compensation for inclusion in the annual proxy statement and reviews and discusses the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management and recommends its inclusion in the annual proxy statement.
[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

Goodyear's Responsible Operations Policy underscores principles that guide the Company's work. Goodyear conducts its business in accordance with applicable legal and ethical standards. The Company is focused on a culture of safety and operates in a manner that protects its people, customers, planet, company and good

name. Goodyear uses proven best practices to ensure it maintains high-quality standards and improves efficiency while operating responsibly and mitigating impacts. Goodyear has a global strategy deployment process where objectives cascade from senior leadership to regional operations to the site level. The Company has set company-wide goals and objectives that seek to continuously improve its Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) systems and performance, reduce environmental impact, increase the use of recycled and renewable materials and deliver value to its various stakeholders.

(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

gy-responsible-operations-report.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/or 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 our 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

Supplier Code of Conduct.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 does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing its commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy applies to Goodyear and its affiliates. Key principles include: Supporting and protecting the rights of workers, including contract, temporary and migrant workers, landowners and local people; Promoting responsible land acquisition and management that is free from deforestation and land grabbing; Promoting practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain; Promoting the use of responsible and sustainable production techniques; Promoting the best available growing and harvesting techniques; Supporting the livelihoods of smallholders; and Regularly auditing and working with its supply chain to ensure policy compliance.

(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

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.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

Goodyear's Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy helps guide processors, farmers and other members of the supply chain to establish practices and make sound environmental and social decisions related to growing, harvesting and processing soybeans. As Goodyear continues to replace petroleum-based oils in its products, it expects to continue to develop and assess supporting policies and reporting mechanisms, as needed, to help ensure responsible supply chain management.

(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

Sustainable Soybean Oil Policy.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In 2024, Goodyear released a Climate Policy aligned with its climate commitments to limit global temperature rise to no more than 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This policy also promotes Goodyear's efforts to identify, assess and manage its material climate change mitigation and adaptation impacts, risks and opportunities. The policy applies to all Goodyear associates, contractors and third parties acting on behalf of Goodyear.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Climate Policy.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 :Tyres Europe, U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA), Drive Sustainability, and Tire Recycling Foundation

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

Goodyear demonstrates its commitment to sustainability through its collaboration with and membership in various associations and groups around the world. Goodyear's dedication to sustainability earned recognition from leading publications and organizations in 2025. Please see Page 5 of Goodyear's most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR) for some of the honors Goodyear received, as well as the groups in which it participates. In addition, Goodyear explores and works collectively to advance various tire-related sustainability topics through its membership in several regional tire trade associations, including the United States Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA) and Tyres Europe. Through Tyres Europe 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

Yes

☑ 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-2025-crr.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(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) is the Company's main reference guide to Goodyear's core policies. The BCM was updated in 2024 to reflect new and updated policies, provide additional guidance regarding the most common associate and manager questions and address evolving risks. Goodyear's key global policies are summarized in the BCM. To ensure its policies are comprehensive and current, Goodyear's Global Policy Committee — comprised of global leaders from Legal, C&E, Human Resources and Finance — oversees the policy development and management process, which includes managing policy owners' periodic review of company policies, reviewing and approving company policies, and facilitating the publication and centralization of policies to ensure access for Goodyear associates and others as appropriate. Goodyear policies reflect its commitment to ethical behavior and are rooted in its long-standing principles of Act with Integrity and Protect Our Good Name.
[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 its 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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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

Row 2

(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 :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 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 its 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 NA tire trade associations, NA 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 :Tyres Europe

(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’s members have been dedicated to meeting market demand by reducing their CO2 footprints throughout the tire lifecycle and investing in sustainable technologies, while improving road safety performance. Tyres Europe 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. Tyres Europe 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. Tyres Europe 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. Tyres Europewants the ETS to be effective and workable, but also fair to all sectors.

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

235534

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

The fees represent membership dues paid to trade associations, research and sustainability-related organizations Goodyear participates in. Goodyear actively contributes to these associations by engaging in collaborative research, advocating for responsible policies, and sharing best practices that advance a more sustainable economy. Membership allows the organization to participate in these efforts and to access resources and insights that strengthen its own sustainability strategy.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :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. ustires.org/climate-policy-positions.

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

1599220

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

The fees represent membership dues paid to trade associations, research and sustainability-related organizations Goodyear participates in. Goodyear actively contributes to these associations by engaging in collaborative research, advocating for responsible policies, and sharing best practices that advance a more sustainable economy. Membership allows the organization to participate in these efforts and to access resources and insights that strengthen its own sustainability strategy.

(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

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 demonstrates its commitment to sustainability through its collaboration with and membership in various associations and groups around the world including the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Tire Industry Project (TIP). TIP was 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. 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.

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

1595192

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

The fees represent membership dues paid to trade associations, research and sustainability-related organizations Goodyear participates in. Goodyear actively contributes to these associations by engaging in collaborative research, advocating for responsible policies, and sharing best practices that advance a more sustainable economy. Membership allows the organization to participate in these efforts and to access resources and insights that strengthen its own sustainability strategy.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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

Row 4

(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 :Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

(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

☑ Forests

(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 does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing its commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy applies to Goodyear and its affiliates. Additionally, through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project is now in its third phase, and this phase has already surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700.

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

24720

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

The fees represent membership dues paid to trade associations, research and sustainability-related organizations Goodyear participates in. Goodyear actively contributes to these associations by engaging in collaborative research, advocating for responsible policies, and sharing best practices that advance a more sustainable economy. Membership allows the organization to participate in these efforts and to access resources and insights that strengthen its own sustainability strategy.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD
☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Forest-related targets
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Annual Report: pages 7-8; Proxy Statement page 10

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2026 Proxy Statment.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water-related targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Forest-related targets

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

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

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

goodyear-2025-crr.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

n/a
[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:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

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

☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 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)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

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

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Goodyear utilized four climate scenarios. Two scenarios were used to evaluate physical risks, and two different scenarios were used to evaluate transition risks. The IEA NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050) scenario considers high transition risk associated with a rapid and persistent transition to a low-carbon energy sector, such that global temperature rise is limited to around 1.5C°C by 2050. 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; 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 associated with a rapid and persistent transition to a low-carbon economy, with global temperature rise limited to 1.5°C by 2050. It supports Goodyear's efforts to understand and prepare for risks and opportunities should the economy transition faster than its current trajectory.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ 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

Goodyear utilized two climate scenarios to evaluate physical risks. The SSP5-8.5 scenario considers high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.4°C by 2050 and 4.4°C by 2100. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 5-8.5 scenario in conjunction with the RCP 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 scenario, additional research and internal knowledge of the tire manufacturing industry and its supply chain to further describe how acute and chronic physical risks were likely to develop across the short-, medium- and long- term of this scenario (e.g., damage due to extreme weather events, supply uncertainty). This scenario assumes minimal transition to a low-carbon economy occurs, and represents a worst case for potential physical risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 scenario considers high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.4°C by 2050 and 4.4°C by 2100. It provides a high-risk scenario for potential costs to the business and a challenge to strategies for resilience to extreme weather damage and disruption to the business and securing supply of raw materials.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Goodyear conducted its 2030 and 2050 water scenario analysis using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. This analysis is based on several key assumptions, primarily the use of different Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to project future water demand and climate models to project changes in precipitation and

temperature. The Company acknowledges the inherent uncertainties in long-term climate and socioeconomic modeling and addressed this by considering multiple scenarios. WRI Aqueduct uses bias-corrected CMIP6 climate projections from multiple global climate models and translates them into watershed/sub-basin level water risk projections through hydrological modeling. This data may not effectively show water risk at a site-level. Specifically, it may not show the hydrological risk of the specific aquifer supplying a plant, local utility constraints, reservoir operations, water transfers between basins, site-specific permitting restrictions, local drought contingency plans, or competition with nearby industrial users.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The WRI Aqueduct tool is utilized because it provides a credible and standardized methodology for assessing water risks globally. As a publicly available and respected resource from the World Resources Institute, it ensures the analysis is data-driven and transparent. For its 2025, 2030, and 2050 analysis, Goodyear chose WRI's Business-as-usual scenario (SSP3-RCP7.0) and High emissions scenario (SSP5-RCP8.5). This strategic choice pairs a plausible "middle-of-the-road" future for social and economic development (SSP3) with a high-emissions climate scenario (RCP 7), based on current decarbonization commitments. This allows Goodyear to assess its water risks under a realistic yet challenging future where climate impacts may be significant. Goodyear also examines results under the high emissions scenario to understand a pessimistic scenario for water risk where climate impacts may be even more significant.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(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
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 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)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

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

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Goodyear utilized four climate scenarios. Two scenarios were used to evaluate physical risks, and two different scenarios were used to evaluate transition risks. The IEA STEPS (Stated Policies) scenario considers a medium level of risk associated with a future state likely to result from policies already enacted or committed to and formally put forward but not yet adopted by global governments, and estimates a mean global temperature rise of 1.9°C by 2050. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by the IEA's "Stated Policies" (STEPS) 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. In addition to the assumptions described by the IEA's STEPS transition 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; baseline and projected corporate carbon emissions; discount rate; etc.)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Stated Policies Scenario considers 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 mean global temperature rise of 1.9°C by 2050. Goodyear views this to be a status quo scenario. representative of the current pace of transition. It provides a more conservative counterpoint to the faster NZE transition scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ 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

Goodyear utilized four climate scenarios. Two scenarios were used to evaluate physical risks, and two different scenarios were used to evaluate transition risks. The SSP5-8,5 scenario considers high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.4°C by 2050 and 4.4°C by 2100. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 5-8.5 scenario in conjunction with the RCP 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 scenario, additional research and internal knowledge of the tire manufacturing industry was used to further describe how acute and chronic physical risks were likely to develop across the short-, medium- and long- term of this scenario (e.g., damage due to extreme weather events). This scenario assumes minimal transition to a low-carbon economy occurs, and represents a worst case for potential physical risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 scenario considers high physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.4°C by 2050 and 4.4°C by 2100. It provides a high-risk scenario for potential costs to the business and a challenge to strategies for resilience to extreme weather damage and disruption to the business.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ 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

Goodyear utilized two scenarios to evaluate physical risks. The SSP2-4.5 scenario considers medium physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.0°C by 2050 and 2.7°C by 2100. This scenario was based on the parameters, assumptions and analytical choices described by the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 2 scenario in conjunction with the RCP 4.5 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 SSP2-4.5 scenario, additional research and internal knowledge of the tire manufacturing industry was used to further describe how acute and chronic physical risks were likely to develop across the short-, medium- and long- term of this scenario (e.g., damage to facilities due to extreme weather events, supply uncertainty).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP2-4.5 scenario considers medium physical risk associated with global temperature rise reaching approximately 2.0°C by 2050 and 2.7°C by 2100. It provides a medium-risk scenario for potential costs to the business and a challenge to strategies for resilience to extreme weather damage and disruption to the business and securing supply of raw materials. It offers a more conservative counterpoint to the high physical risk SSP5-8.5 scenario.

[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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Goodyear identified acute physical, chronic physical, current and emerging regulation, technology, market, reputation and financial climate risks. Goodyear identified climate opportunities related to resource efficiencies, products and services and resilience. Cross-functional leaders discussed the likelihood and potential financial impact of these risks, under the relevant scenarios for the physical or transition risks, in the short-, medium- and long-term. Five risks and three opportunities were raised as potentially significant in terms of likelihood and financial impact in the short, medium 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. In 2025, Goodyear utilized 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 its senior leadership team and Finance team for alignment, planning and budgeting. The Finance team monitors Goodyear’s exposure to carbon tax schemes globally and utilizes this information as input into its energy efficiency and renewable energy investment 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 is applying lessons learned to prepare for, and working through industry associations like Tires Europe to contribute technical and market information in support of ESPR and Euro7 regulatory developments. Goodyear will also be further leveraging circular processes to reduce demand for raw materials, continuing to refine a dematerialization pathway to support 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 Goodyear and customer use phase emissions. Goodyear expects sustainable tire attributes to be required to win business with leading OEM customers. This is part of the industry transition from traditional tires to low-emissions products and services. This annual environmental 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 repeated aspects of its nature and biodiversity assessment in 2025 to further understand implications for other non-climate, environmental issues.

Water

(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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Goodyear conducted its 2030 and 2050 water scenario analysis using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Based on the Business-as-usual scenario (SSP3-RCP7.0) and High emissions scenario (SSP5-RCP8.5), the analysis projected that the number of facilities located in water-stressed areas will increase as early as 2030. Additionally, in 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance Goodyear's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information for 2024 data year. These insights are being integrated into broader strategic planning,

helping Goodyear advance its global water monitoring and strategy by better anticipating and managing water-related risks, enhancing the resilience of its business model, and building internal capacity to respond effectively.
[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 has multiple corporate goals that have the effect of reducing spending that contributes to fossil fuel expansion. First, Goodyear has a public target to win in responsible innovation by introducing the industry's first 100 percent sustainable-material tire. In 2025, Goodyear demonstrated ability to produce a 95 percent sustainable-material tire via laboratory demonstration. Many of the materials used in the demonstration tire are bio-based, recycled, and/or result on lower upstream carbon emissions to produce. This can reduce dependence on fossil-fuels. Second, Goodyear has a goal to fully replace petroleum-derived oils in its products by 2040. Third, Goodyear has goals to reach 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Goodyear is committed to this Climate Transition Plan as evidenced through the Company's governance structure, metrics and targets, evaluation processes, its actions and progress. This plan will continue to be evaluated annually and updated as it evolves. Goodyear frequently considers shareholder, associate and other stakeholder input on its climate strategy, goals, plans and governance. If you would like to share any input, please send to Sustainability@goodyear.com. Goodyear plans to consider relevant feedback to inform its future decision-making.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.13) 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-greenhouse gas (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.

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

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.

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

Climate Transition Plan 2025.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.2.17) 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 emergence of the climate-driven EU Deforestation Regulation is part of one of Goodyear's high-priority short-to-medium-term risks. A longer-term potential risk that Goodyear continues to monitor is the availability of natural rubber, due to climate impacts. Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. The Company operates in some water-stressed regions and works to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and it uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. In 2025, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in water-stressed regions. However, these facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. In addition, in 2025, Goodyear achieved its goal to reduce water withdrawal by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. For more information, please see our latest Corporate Responsibility Report. Although these water realities are present and Goodyear will continue to manage water-related impacts and risks, Goodyear did not identify a material water-specific risk, and therefore, it is not included in Goodyear's Climate Transition Plan at this time.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Weather-related disruption: Use Business Continuity program/budget to mitigate climate risk. Invest in facility upgrades for natural hazard risk. Map Tier 1 & 2 suppliers; model supply chain/operational physical risk. Analyze water-saving in water-stressed manufacturing regions. Integrate research/modeling into budget allocation. Carbon emission penalties: Set annual emissions-reduction target tied to executive compensation; implement energy efficiency. Monitor global carbon tax schemes for equipment/renewable energy decisions. Use internal carbon price for key decisions (e.g., CapEx). Execute renewable energy roadmap for 100 percent renewable energy in global manufacturing by 2040. Failure to achieve SBTs: Set annual emissions-reduction target tied to executive compensation. Advance 2030 decarbonization roadmaps, integrating into product, operating, and financial plans. Work with suppliers on emissions reduction via SBTs, renewable energy, and decarbonization roadmaps. Identify sustainable materials, supplier relationships, and sourcing to minimize price premiums. Implement material efficiency strategies (e.g., operational waste reduction). Execute cost-effective decarbonization and renewable energy (e.g., efficiency, solar, PPA/vPPA). Rapid climate-related regulations (e.g., EUDR, ESPR, CBAM): Build/execute transition plans for regulations, integrating into product, operating, and financial plans. Support natural rubber suppliers' EUDR compliance. Explore alternative/domestic natural rubber sources. Identify compliant solutions providing stakeholder value at favorable cost. Sustainable attribute products: Define/promote low-GHG-emissions products/services. Evaluate strategies (sustainable materials, rolling resistance, weight reduction, tread life, retreading) for opportunities. Deliver product data/certifications to customers for their SBTs. Tire intelligence and fleet management: Deliver data- and

sensor-enabled intelligence in all new products by 2027. Model tire intelligence/fleet management to connect to GHG emission reduction; build customer value. EV parc expansion: Transition Goodyear's portfolio to EV tires at market demand pace. Integrate sustainable attributes: sustainable materials, weight reduction, longer tread life. Circular innovation/processes for material/energy reduction: Advance dematerialization: reduce operational waste, tire weight, optimize tire portfolio. Enhance end-of-life tire (ELT) strategy. Expand retreading where viable.
[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
☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition 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

*Reducing GHG emissions across Goodyear's operations and value chain is essential to limiting its contribution to climate change and its impact on society, nature and economic stability. It can also contribute to the Scope 3 emissions reduction targets of Goodyear's customers. In addition, ever-changing energy markets and emerging policies create financial risks through higher raw material prices, operating expenses and energy spend. A continued focus on improving energy efficiency, increasing electrification and transitioning to low-emission energy sources is necessary to reduce GHG emissions, mitigate operational expenses and carbon taxes and help Goodyear and its customers progress toward its respective climate targets. Advanced forms of mobility — such as fleets, autonomous, connected, electric and sustainable vehicles — are transforming the transport industry. They have the potential to make driving safer and transition the industry to a low-GHG-emissions industry. Goodyear remains committed to advancing safe, energy-efficient and more sustainable products and services through tire design and digital-based solutions. Goodyear is working closely with customers and other innovators to shape this transformation. Goodyear is committed to advancing products to include sustainable attributes, for example, sourcing renewable, recycled, low-GHG-emissions materials, reducing rolling resistance, optimizing material use and increasing longevity. Goodyear's Technology team develops EV solutions that deliver on range and performance, while taking it further by developing EV tires with sustainable materials**, improved rolling resistance and long-lasting tread life. Goodyear is committed to advancing tire intelligence for many reasons, including providing insights and solutions for utilizing a tire for its full useful life and fuel efficiency (e.g., monitoring and maintaining tire inflation pressure to improve rolling resistance). These strategies leverage Goodyear's current supply base, workforce knowledge and skills, assets — including manufacturing, retail and service centers — and customer relationships. There may be new sustainable materials suppliers, skills, capabilities and capacity needed, but for the foreseeable future, there are no anticipated significant changes to Goodyear's business model and value chain. As the industry evolves mobility over the next two decades, these advanced mobility solutions remain accessible to all, providing a just transition to a low-carbon* economy. *Low-carbon includes all forms of GHG emissions ** Goodyear actively reviews definitions and standards that continue to mature. Sustainable material as a bio-based (originating from biological sources); renewable (composed of replenishable biomass); or recycled (reprocessed from reclaimed materials) material as defined in ISO 14021; or one produced using or contributing to other practices designed to promote resource conservation and/or emissions reductions.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 used its 2019 GHG emissions footprint, the baseline year for its science-based targets, to identify value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization — with one of its largest opportunity areas being purchased goods and services. Purchased goods and services account for more than half of Goodyear's Scope 3 emissions, excluding use phase emissions. These GHG emissions are associated with the purchase of raw materials and capital goods across its value chain. Goodyear's Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Procurement Officer and Director, Global Sourcing Sustainability, oversees this decarbonization workstream. Goodyear is committed to reducing GHG emissions from purchased goods and services through three key strategies: using sustainable feedstocks and low-GHG emissions materials, minimizing material consumption and engaging suppliers in climate commitments.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 is committed to advancing science and technology to develop new materials meeting its high quality and performance standards. Its team aims to deliver a 100% sustainable-material tire by 2030. Goodyear actively seeks sustainable materials that maintain product performance, quality, and safety. Its teams investigate alternative raw materials and innovative solutions. Where possible, it uses Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) to identify potential impacts (carbon emissions, biodiversity, resource depletion) and inform material selection. Goodyear aims to fully replace petroleum-based oils in its products with bio-based oils by 2040, implementing strategies and investigating materials like surplus commodity soybean oil for polymer and tire manufacturing. Tire longevity reduces end-of-life tires, benefiting fleet customers (saving time/labor) and electric vehicle (EV) customers (longer-lasting tires for increased torque/weight). Goodyear researches new

technologies to extend tire life. To support a low-carbon economy, Goodyear advances safer, more energy-efficient, and sustainable products/services via tire design and digital solutions, collaborating with customers and innovators. Goodyear collaborates with customers to understand evolving needs, including increased EV adoption in European and Asia Pacific markets. EVs can cause increased tire wear due to weight and torque. Goodyear's Technology team develops solutions for EVs that deliver on range without compromising tire performance. Goodyear remains committed to innovations supporting EV advancements to meet customer needs and transition to a low-carbon economy. The Company focuses on advancing tire intelligence to provide insights and solutions for improved fuel efficiency and full tire useful life. For example, tire intelligence can monitor and maintain inflation pressure to improve rolling resistance and fuel efficiency. Goodyear offers its commercial fleets digital connectedness through advanced telematics and predictive analytics. With proprietary algorithm technology, Goodyear helps fleets predict when tires need service or replacement, improving tire management and maximizing uptime. Learn more about Goodyear's focus on sustainable attributes and advanced technologies to drive a transition to a low-carbon economy in its Climate Transition Plan.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 has a multifaceted approach to driving climate resiliency, with the various components critical to curbing and limiting global temperature rise, helping avoid the impacts of climate change while empowering sustainable growth. In 2025, Goodyear conducted its annual environmental risks and opportunities assessment, a qualitative scenario analysis and financial impact assessment, to identify and prioritize climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to Goodyear's value chain. One of its most significant climate risks is weather-related events causing disruption to Goodyear. The largest historical impacts for Goodyear have been hurricanes, tornadoes and flooding. It has business continuity plans in place to help ensure all Goodyear locations are prepared for climate-related risk, among other risks. Additionally, it uses past climate-related events and weather predictions to model future risk and the potential financial impacts. This and the data its insurance carriers provide help to inform decisions on where to invest to mitigate potential climate-related risk. In 2025, it continued to implement its Property Risk Management Program, designed to reduce the likelihood and impact of a loss event at a Goodyear facility. This program sets a standard process for risk reduction recommendations globally. It includes ongoing facility risk assessments, aligning risk priorities and impacts and a globally reviewed risk reduction process. The goal of this program is to improve Goodyear's risk profile and work towards achieving Highly Protected Risk (HPR) status at all its Goodyear manufacturing facilities. In 2026, it plans to establish a five-year roadmap for addressing climate-related risks to high-risk manufacturing facilities. Goodyear's robust Business Continuity (BC)

strategy focuses on supporting the company's operational resilience. It uses its BC process to minimize impacts and resume operations as quickly as possible. By proactively identifying risks and critical processes, Goodyear can take steps to speed up response and recovery when incidents occur. In addition, Goodyear used its 2019 GHG emissions footprint, the baseline year for its science-based targets, to identify value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization — with one of the largest opportunity areas being energy. Goodyear's energy efficiency program focuses on reducing energy use through zero-loss thinking. As part of its broader manufacturing zero-loss assessment, Goodyear's energy loss assessment identifies sources of energy waste — such as steam, heating and cooling and electricity usage — across all areas of the facility. These insights help Goodyear pinpoint and prioritize energy efficiency projects. This program is overseen by the Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and driven by its Global Energy Lead, Regional Energy Managers, and facility Energy Coordinators.
[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
☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The adoption of low-greenhouse gas (GHG) materials impacts revenue generation, with some short-term advantages of being one of the first to market, but also could bring cost increases due to the limited availability of these types of materials, although Goodyear's focus on behalf of its customers is finding low-GHG materials at low or no incremental cost. Goodyear anticipates the costs of sustainable materials to come down over time as they scale. Goodyear increased its capital investments and operating costs related to adopting renewable energy; however, some investments in renewable energy such as solar and PPAs/VPPAs are bringing cost savings compared to traditional grid electricity. Goodyear plans to continue to find energy cost savings through energy efficiency and additional instruments such as solar and PPAs/VPPAs. 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. Goodyear continues to evaluate capital investments 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)

400

(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 plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		
Water	*Select from:*	*Select from:*	*Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Other factors are currently considered more significant.*

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
	☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years		

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis

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

Goodyear reviews the average fees from carbon schemes that Goodyear is subject to across its operating countries and regions. For example, it applies the average price of EU ETS certificates for use of a carbon price in the EU. The Company also reviews the carbon price projections for 2030 and beyond under different IEA climate transition scenarios and reflective of the economy in which the facility is in or where a decision is being made for how the price of allowances may change over the life of assets being evaluated.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

In the short term, Goodyear applies a carbon price that reflects the average fees from carbon schemes that Goodyear is subject to across its operating countries and regions. For example, it applies the average price of EU ETS certificates for use of a carbon price in the EU. The Company also reviews the carbon price projections for 2030 and beyond under different IEA climate transition scenarios and reflective of the economy in which the facility is in or where a decision is being made for how the price of allowances may change over the life of assets being evaluated.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Goodyear expects the price to increase over time, indexed to the EU ETS price for allowances.

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

31

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

82

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

4.3

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The internal carbon pricing core team works with business partners, such as procurement, facilities engineering, and finance, to assess whether the price of carbon is appropriate to influence the decision-making for high-cost capital projects with significant lifetime energy requirements. Goodyear evaluates net present value and return on investment metrics for projects over 2 million (USD), such as boiler replacements, electric curing or new manufacturing process technology comparisons

that have a large influence on energy consumption. Goodyear has begun to consider how an internal carbon price can be used in the evaluation of lower GHG materials.
[Add 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 2025, Goodyear completed assessments of suppliers covering 99.3 percent of its raw materials by volume. 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 a third-party platform. Suppliers with scores below the minimum scores are individually contacted by Goodyear to work on and develop improvement plans.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

23

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

☑ 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 2025, Goodyear completed assessments of suppliers covering 99.3 percent of its raw materials by volume. 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 a third-party platform. Suppliers with scores below the minimum scores are individually contacted by Goodyear to work on and develop improvement plans.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

23

Water

(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

☑ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ 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 2025, Goodyear completed assessments of suppliers covering 99.3 percent of its raw materials by volume. 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 a third-party platform. Suppliers with scores below the minimum scores are individually contacted by Goodyear to work on and develop improvement plans.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

23
[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
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Purchased goods and services account for more than half of Goodyear's Scope 3 emissions, excluding use phase emissions. These GHG emissions are associated with the purchase of raw materials and capital goods across its value chain. Goodyear's Chief Procurement Officer and Director, Global Sourcing Sustainability,

oversee this decarbonization workstream. Goodyear is committed to reducing GHG emissions from purchased goods and services through three key strategies: using sustainable feedstocks and low-GHG emissions materials, minimizing material consumption and engaging suppliers in climate commitments.

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

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders.

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 uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear operates in some water-stressed regions and work to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and Goodyear uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. In 2025, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in water-stressed regions. However, these facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. Goodyear maintains global policies to manage water responsibly and comply with applicable regulations. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.
[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 guidance 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 supplement 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 guidance 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 supplement 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 guidance 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 supplement 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:

☑ 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

☑ 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%

(5.11.6.5) % 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:

☑ 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:

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ 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

☑ 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.
[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

Purchased goods and services account for more than half of Goodyear's Scope 3 emissions, excluding use phase emissions. These GHG emissions are associated with the purchase of raw materials and capital goods across its value chain. Goodyear's Chief Procurement Officer and Director, Global Sourcing Sustainability, oversees this decarbonization workstream. Goodyear is committed to reducing GHG emissions from purchased goods and services through three key strategies: using sustainable feedstocks and low-GHG emissions materials, minimizing material consumption and engaging suppliers in climate commitments.

(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:

☑ Circular economy

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing its commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy applies to Goodyear and its affiliates. Key principles include: Supporting and protecting the rights of workers, including contract, temporary and migrant workers, landowners and local people; Promoting responsible land acquisition and management that is free from deforestation and land grabbing; Promoting practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain; Promoting the use of responsible and sustainable production techniques; Promoting the best available growing and harvesting techniques; Supporting the livelihoods of smallholders; and Regularly auditing and working with its supply chain to ensure policy compliance Additionally, through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase 3 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a Company's supply chain. 79 percent of its natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024.

(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

[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

2767

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders.

[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 strategic vision is to be #1 in tires and service. Goodyear is committed to designing leading technologies, products and services that anticipate and satisfy the mobility needs of consumers and fleets. 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 sustainability 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, production, transport and product use. These initiatives are intended to capture the value of its brands and grow Goodyear's market share, support its customers in winning in their markets, and ensures it is the preferred choice of consumers.

(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 strategic vision is to be #1 in tires and service. Goodyear is committed to designing leading technologies, products and services that anticipate and satisfy the mobility needs of consumers and fleets.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. Additionally, through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The project is now in its third phase, and this phase has already surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. These initiatives are intended to capture the value of its brands and grow its market share, support its customers in winning in their markets, and ensure Goodyear is the preferred choice of consumers. Goodyear continues to conduct audits under its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, each of which addresses deforestation, and Goodyear continues to prepare for implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Strengthening relationships and collaboration with customers remains the goal of Goodyear in achieving sustainability success. These efforts in decarbonization are enhancing Goodyear's understanding of available low-carbon solutions and innovation opportunities, while also informing customers of its progress – helping to build trust and potentially 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 strategic vision is to be #1 in tires and service. Goodyear is committed to designing leading technologies, products and services that anticipate and satisfy the mobility needs of consumers and fleets. 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 sustainability data points may be provided such as water-related metrics. These initiatives are intended to capture the value of its brands and grow its market share, support its customers in winning in their markets, and ensure Goodyear is the preferred choice of consumers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Strengthening relationships and collaboration with customers remains the goal of Goodyear in achieving sustainability success.
[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.

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.

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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a divestment

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

Off-the-road (“OTR”) tire business, the Dunlop brand and Goodyear's polymer chemicals business

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Goodyear’s strategic vision is to be #1 in tires and service. Goodyear is committed to designing leading technologies, products and services that anticipate and satisfy the mobility needs of consumers and fleets. These initiatives are intended to capture the value of its brands and grow its market share, support its customers in winning in their markets, and ensure Goodyear is the preferred choice of consumers. They also strengthen Goodyear's ability to improve its safety, quality and efficiency and to build an advantaged supply chain that delivers the right tire to the right place at the right time, at the right cost. Goodyear's multi-year transformation plan, called “Goodyear Forward,” that was intended to optimize our portfolio, deliver margin expansion and reduce leverage, was completed in 2025. In furtherance of the goals set out in the Goodyear Forward plan, key activities included: •Delivering gross proceeds of approximately $2.2 billion from portfolio optimization by completing the sales of Goodyear's off-the-road (“OTR”) tire business, the Dunlop brand and its polymer chemicals business during 2025; •Executing cost reduction actions driving an annual, run-rate benefit of approximately $1.5 billion, including actions related to Goodyear's manufacturing footprint, plant optimization, further improvement of its purchasing leverage, reduction of Selling, Administrative and General expenses (“SAG”) and improvements in its supply chain planning and logistics; •Engaging in brand optimization and tiering; and •Improving Goodyear's leverage, utilizing proceeds from divestitures to reduce its debt.
[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]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Franchises
☑ Investments
☑ Capital goods
☑ Business travel
☑ Employee commuting
☑ Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1or 2)
☑ Use of sold products
☑ Processing of sold products
☑ Purchased goods and services
☑ Waste generated in operations
☑ End of life treatment of sold products

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Goodyear restated its 2019 GHG data to reflect portfolio changes resulting from divestitures which resulted in more than five percent change from its original baseline. The updated data remains inclusive of Goodyear's manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Land Sector and Removals Standard and Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

(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

Emission factors - Location-based: U.S.: U.S. EPA, Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) with 2023 data, released March 2025. Canada: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990-2023: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (published 2025). All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2024. Emission factors - Market-based: Goodyear has two instruments for renewable electricity procurement which include: 1) EACs in the form of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), International RECs (iRECs), Guarantees of Origin (GOs), and Green Electricity Certificates (GECs) and 2) green tariffs RECs, iRECs, GOs, and GECs follow the application and retirement guidelines on geography, vintage, certification and retirement established by the GHG Protocol and RE100 guidelines. RECs, iRECs, GOs, and GECs applicable to the 2025 reporting period have been retired by or on behalf of Goodyear as of the date of this report, June 3, 2026. Renewable electricity purchased by Goodyear during the 2025 reporting period through its participation in green tariff programs with energy suppliers has been delivered to Goodyear as of December 31, 2025. Any remaining electricity not associated with an instrument was converted to emissions using the emission factor hierarchy described below. Residual mix emission factors: European countries (CO2 emissions only): Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), European Residual Mixes 2024, Version 1.0. Other grid-average: Same as location-based, with the exception of: Canada: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990-2023: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (published 2025).
[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Goodyear excluded the following sources, which are estimated to represent less than five percent of Goodyear's Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions: process emissions for tire manufacturing regenerative thermal oxidizers and acetylene usage for manufacturing process repairs in manufacturing facilities.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

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

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Goodyear has excluded Scope 1 process emissions for tire manufacturing regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTOs) and acetylene usage for manufacturing process repairs in manufacturing facilities. When estimated, the emissions were determined to be immaterial to the overall emissions footprint and determined to be difficult to ensure completeness.

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

Scope 1 emissions were estimated using purchased quantities, plant production, and stoichiometric ratios for facilities with RTOs. Any gas or electricity to operate RTO would be included in our footprint. Additionally, chemical operations RTO process emissions are included in the boundary. Similarly, acetylene emissions were estimated by looking at the total amount of acetylene purchased by Goodyear in 2025.
[Add row]

(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)

1057000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 1 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1633000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 2 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1745000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 2 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity

purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

7380000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control.. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

175000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

524000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 3 Category 3 is IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) for well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors an IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year) for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

1438000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

41000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions

include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

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)

212000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

5000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

148647000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control.Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

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)

259000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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]

(7.6) 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)

866000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear’s fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 1 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the “GHG Protocol”) to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company.

Past year 1

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

867000

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 1 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted, Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company. Goodyear restated its energy, emissions & performance against the Company's climate ambitions data for years 2022-2023, which is inclusive of its manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 2

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

874000

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft

bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 1 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company. Goodyear restated its energy, emissions & performance against the Company's climate ambitions data for years 2022-2023, which is inclusive of its 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)

1293000

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

897000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 2 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use.

Past year 1

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

1441000

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

1025000

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 2 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Goodyear restated its energy, emissions & performance against the Company's climate ambitions data for years 2023-2024, which is inclusive of its manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 2

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

1490000

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

1102000

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 2 is IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Goodyear restated its energy, emissions & performance against the Company's climate ambitions data for years 2023-2024, which is inclusive of its 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)

6463000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

143000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

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)

461000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 3 Category 3 is IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) for well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors an IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year) for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council

for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1206000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

26000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

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

22

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

67000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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)

229000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

142607000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Calculated per Tire PCR Industry Guidelines

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect

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)

215000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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)

48000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

137000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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

12/31/2024

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

6472000

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

219000

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

474000

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

1211000

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

34000

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

33000

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

73000

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

0

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

231000

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

5000

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

153218000

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

228000

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

0

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

45000

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

138000

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 3 Category 3 is IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) for well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors an IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year) for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope

2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 restated its energy, emissions & performance against the Company's climate ambitions data for years 2023-2024, which is inclusive of its manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

6592000

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

195000

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

483000

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

1525000

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

35000

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

37000

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

76000

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

0

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

227000

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

5000

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

172407000

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

241000

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

0

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

44000

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

153000

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Goodyear uses the operational control approach to account for and report its global GHG emissions metrics. This includes manufacturing facilities (tire, chemical, tire manufacturing equipment, tire retread, aviation retread, and mix plant), non-manufacturing facilities (offices, warehouses, vehicle service/repair, retread, aircraft bases, laboratories, proving grounds, and remediation sites) where Goodyear has operational control, and Goodyear's fleet of vehicles (cars, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles, electric vehicles, forklifts, Blimps, and corporate jets) used at facilities where Goodyear has operational control. GWP reference for Scope 3 Category 3 is IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) for well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors an IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year) for transmission and distribution (T&D) losses Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 3 emissions include 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 restated its energy, emissions & performance against the Company's climate ambitions data for years 2023-2024, which is inclusive of its manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities.
[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:*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Goodyear FY25 GHG Emissions Limited Assurance PwC Report_Signed 1.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

GHG emissions listed on page 3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Goodyear FY25 GHG Emissions Limited Assurance PwC Report_Signed 1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG emissions listed on page 3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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 FY25 GHG Emissions Limited Assurance PwC Report_Signed 1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG emissions listed on page 3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Goodyear FY25 GHG Emissions Limited Assurance PwC Report_Signed 1.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

GHG emissions listed on page 3. Proportion of total reporting Scope 3 emissions verified is 0.3% (CDP system would not allow 0.3 to be typed in).

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

1

[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)

31000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, Goodyear continued to work on 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 has several other plants around the world procuring and generating renewable electricity.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Goodyear's energy efficiency programs enable it to better identify and implement energy projects across its manufacturing facilities. Goodyear works to reduce energy use through zero-loss thinking and equipment efficiency. Its energy loss assessment, within its 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. In 2024, Goodyear began implementing its real-time energy management system. At the end of 2025, 15 facilities were live on the system, encompassing five of its top 10 GHG emissions-emitting facilities.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Goodyear's divestiture of portions of its chemical and OTR businesses resulted in a significant reduction of its GHG emissions. To reflect these portfolio changes, the divestitures were removed from Goodyear's baseline as appropriate, and certain facilities were reclassified. This restatement aligns with Goodyear's Form 10-K reporting and ensures consistency across disclosures. The updated data remains inclusive of Goodyear's manufacturing facilities.

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)

103000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

2025 marked a year of challenging industry dynamics that were reflected in the organization's top line results. However, through commitment to and strong execution of the Goodyear Forward transformation plan, Goodyear strengthened its foundation and delivered significant improvements in segment operating income. The replacement industry saw significant growth in the import of low-cost tires into the U.S. and European marketplace at unprecedented levels. These imported tires drove the overall replacement industry up 3 percent globally, resulting in Goodyear's volume performance being lower than the industry, although it continues to be more in line with other tier 1 tire manufacturers. As Goodyear navigated through lower volume, it reduced production at its tire manufacturing facilities to prevent the build-up of excess inventory.

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 from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in our direct operations	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities related to agricultural lands identified

[Fixed row]

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	53000	*Not reported in Scope 1 total. Reported separately.*

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:
☑ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

837000

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

837000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.6

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

1000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

37

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

1000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

7000

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

11000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.5

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

16000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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)

100

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

20

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

20

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

610

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

2380

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

2380

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170

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

80

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

10

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

330

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

110

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

140

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51190

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

14070

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

630

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36880

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

8800

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

8820

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15540

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

24540

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4110

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

240580

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

157960

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4010

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

2290

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

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

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

0

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

280

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

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

210

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

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

10

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

60

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13320

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

14250

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

10490

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54930

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

92940

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

18250

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

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

0

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

10

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(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)

170

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

130

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

230

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21380

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

83510

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

83510

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10850

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

33730

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

33730

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

590

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

630

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

900

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110

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

500

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

500

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

0

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

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(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)

20

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

0

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

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13970

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

47440

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

39310

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

40

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

40

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30600

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

49430

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

49430

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1520

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

330

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

10

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

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

0

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

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4670

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

3980

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

90

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

550

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

550

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36710

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

100270

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

3900

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

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

0

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

10

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140

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

160

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

140

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12330

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

35770

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

750

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

60

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

60

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

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

0

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

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26540

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

17610

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

820

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

470

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

49330

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

22180

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400

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

210

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

370

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90

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

0

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

10

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

220

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

20

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

10

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

60

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

60

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9110

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

17020

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

17020

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62130

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

8220

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

450

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(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)

30

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

120

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

120

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1580

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

740

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

1620

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

451210

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

442790

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

441730

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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)

0

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

20

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

20
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Americas Tire*	*594000*
Row 2	*Europe, Middle East and Africa*	*226000*
Row 4	*Asia Pacific Tire*	*46000*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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*	*546000*	*501000*
Row 2	*Europe, Middle East and Africa Tire*	*369000*	*100000*
Row 4	*Asia Pacific Tire*	*378000*	*296000*

[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*	*1116000*	*720000*
Row 2	*Purchased Steam*	*177000*	*177000*

[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)

866000

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

1293000

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

897000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2025 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

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2025 data year. 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?

Select from:
☑ 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)

1000

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

34000

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

34000

(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)

9000

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

17000

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

17000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Country-level reporting breakdowns used because these breakdowns were not disclosed in this subsidiary's report.

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)

11000

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

34000

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

34000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Country-level reporting breakdowns used because these breakdowns were not disclosed in this subsidiary's report.

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)

30

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

10

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

10

(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 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)

62000

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

8000

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

8000

(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 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Goodyear Australia Pty 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

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Australian Business Numbers (ABN)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

ABN 75 000 017 489

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

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

2000

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

2000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Country-level reporting breakdowns used because these breakdowns were not disclosed in this subsidiary's report.
[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. 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 suppliers and 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?

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

72000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4463000

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4535000

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3406000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4960000

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8366000

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

54000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

616000

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

670000

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

45000

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

45000

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3577000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10039000

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

13616000
[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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

72000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4405000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

333000

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4536000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

333000

(7.30.7.7) Comment

n/a
[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)

3628000

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

3628000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

108000

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

108000

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)

3500000

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

3500000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

72000

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

72000

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

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

70.00

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3900

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3900.00

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

600

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

600.00

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

650

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

650.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

188920

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

188920.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128110

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

128110.00

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75850

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

75850.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

248450

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

33120

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

240340

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

0

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

521910.00

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15430

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15430.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

200

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

200.00

Croatia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

470

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

470.00

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Finland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

140.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68680

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

0

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

36930

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

0

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

105610.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

233260

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

380

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

40100

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

0

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

273740.00

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.00

Guatemala

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

710

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

710.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

113050

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

1640

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

52160

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

0

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

166850.00

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42590

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

60

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

0

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

0

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

42650.00

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2020

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2020.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1070

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1070.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

80.00

Latvia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156550

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

2410

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

157010

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

0

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

315970.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

70.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134210

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

800

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

0

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

0

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

135010.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1170

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1170.00

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

350

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

350.00

Peru

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18760

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

18760.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

780

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

780.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

158360

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

158360.00

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.00

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

560

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

560.00

Serbia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46590

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

46590.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

150

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

150.00

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.00

Slovenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83510

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

670

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

0

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

0

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

84180.00

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31380

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

0

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

34070

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

0

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

65450.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1160

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1160.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

90.00

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

850

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

850.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

110

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

110.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34990

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

4760

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

0

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

0

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

39750.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19470

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

1290

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

0

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

0

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

20760.00

Ukraine

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

280

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

280.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3420

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3420.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1210020

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

0

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

53040

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

0

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

1263060.00

Uruguay

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

376000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GEC [China]

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

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

33000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Onsite solar

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Onsite solar PPA, metered onsite

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

365000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

7800

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

134000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

81000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

450000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

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

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Owned onsite solar, metered onsite

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

639000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

3000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

53000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

222000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

700

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Onsite solar PPA, metered onsite

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Onsite solar PPA, metered onsite

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

45000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 23

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Onsite solar PPA, metered onsite

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Onsite solar PPA, metered onsite

Row 24

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

529000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 25

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

54000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 26

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

238000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a

Row 28

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Solar wind and hydro

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

170000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

54262

(7.30.17.6) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Onsite production

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

29245

(7.30.17.6) Comment

Onsite production

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Onsite production

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

43039

(7.30.17.6) Comment

Onsite production
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0001

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

1763000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

18280000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

28

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Divestment

(7.45.9) Please explain

Net sales were 18,280 million (USD) in 2025, compared to 18,878 million (USD) in 2024. Divestitures of Goodyear's Chemical and OTR business were considered in the restatement of its Scope 1 and 2 emissions but net sales were not restated, leading to a large year over year decrease in intensity. Net sales also decreased in 2025 due to lower tire volume. However, through commitment to and strong execution of the Goodyear Forward transformation plan, the Company strengthened its foundation and delivered significant improvements in segment operating income. The replacement industry saw significant growth in the import of low-cost tires into the U.S. and European marketplaces at unprecedented levels. Additionally, Goodyear's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions are trending downward. Goodyear has a pathway to its 2030 Scope 1 and 2 targets. In terms of its Scope 3 emissions, Goodyear is researching, evaluating and implementing various decarbonization strategies. This includes materials, waste and transport strategies and supplier engagement.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Goodyear SBTi Validation Certificate 2023.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)

1057000

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

1745000

(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)

2802000.000

(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)

1513080.000

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

866000

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

897000

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

1763000

(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

80.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company. The sources include electricity and steam generated offsite, fuels including natural gas, fuel oil, propane, diesel, gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), waste fuel, agricultural byproducts, coal, jet fuel, ethanol, process emissions (chemical waste), and fugitive emissions (SF6 and refrigerants). Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted. Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

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

Goodyear used its 2019 GHG emissions footprint, the baseline year for its science-based targets, to identify value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization — with its largest opportunity areas being purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect emissions category for Goodyear. Although use phase is not included in Goodyear's science-based targets, Goodyear continues to evaluate how we can reduce use-phase emissions through tire design. Goodyear identified owners and developed strategies for each key area requiring decarbonization. These strategies are detailed in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and Climate Transition Plan. These strategies are outlined in Goodyear's most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR) starting on page 16. Overall, Goodyear's Scope 1, 2 and target Scope 3 target categories (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) GHG emissions continue to trend downward, and Goodyear has a

clear pathway to reach its 2030 Scope 1 and 2 targets. For its Scope 3 emissions, Goodyear is researching, evaluating and implementing various decarbonization strategies, though these efforts must be significantly scaled to reach its 2030 target. Goodyear's approach includes continued supplier engagement on setting and achieving climate targets, sourcing low-GHG materials and feedstocks, reducing material waste and implementing efficient low-GHG transport strategies. Progress against these strategies depends on supplier commitments and actions; the performance, cost and scalability of low-GHG materials; and the availability and affordability of low-carbon transport solutions. Goodyear remains focused on pursuing solutions with either no or minimal cost increases while working closely with suppliers, customers and industry groups to develop long-term, scalable solutions.

(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 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

Goodyear SBTi Validation Certificate 2023.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)

1057000

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

1745000

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

7380000

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

175000

(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)

524000

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

1438000

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

9517000.000

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

12319000.000

(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)

866000

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

897000

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

6463000

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

143000

(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)

461000

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

1206000

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

8273000.000

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

10036000.000

(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

18.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company. The sources include electricity and steam generated offsite, fuels including natural gas, fuel oil, propane, diesel, gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), waste fuel, agricultural byproducts, coal, jet fuel, ethanol, process emissions (chemical waste), and fugitive emissions (SF6 and refrigerants). Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted. Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

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

Goodyear used its 2019 GHG emissions footprint, the baseline year for its science-based targets, to identify value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization — with its largest opportunity areas being purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect emissions category for Goodyear. Although use phase is not included in Goodyear's science-based targets, Goodyear continues to evaluate how we can reduce use-phase emissions through tire design. Goodyear identified owners and developed strategies for each key area requiring decarbonization. These strategies are detailed in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and Climate Transition Plan. These strategies are outlined in Goodyear's most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR) starting on page 16. Overall, Goodyear's Scope 1, 2 and target Scope 3 target categories (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) GHG emissions continue to trend downward, and Goodyear has a clear pathway to reach its 2030 Scope 1 and 2 targets. For its Scope 3 emissions, Goodyear is researching, evaluating and implementing various decarbonization strategies, though these efforts must be significantly scaled to reach its 2030 target. Goodyear's approach includes continued supplier engagement on setting and achieving climate targets, sourcing low-GHG materials and feedstocks, reducing material waste and implementing efficient low-GHG transport strategies. Progress against these strategies depends on supplier commitments and actions; the performance, cost and scalability of low-GHG materials; and the availability and affordability of low-carbon transport solutions. Goodyear remains focused on pursuing solutions with either no or minimal cost increases while working closely with suppliers, customers and industry groups to develop long-term, scalable solutions.

(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 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

Goodyear SBTi Validation Certificate 2023.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)

7380000

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

175000

(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)

524000

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

1438000

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

9517000.000

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

9517000.000

(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)

6852240.000

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

6463000

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

143000

(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)

461000

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

1206000

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

8273000.000

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

8273000.000

(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

46.68

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, calculate, and report GHG emissions. According to the WBCSD and WRI, Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 emissions account for indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity purchased by Goodyear for its own use. Scope 3 emissions include other indirect GHG emissions that occur in connection with the activities of the Company, but from sources not owned or controlled by the Company. The sources include electricity and steam generated offsite, fuels including natural gas, fuel oil, propane, diesel, gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), waste fuel, agricultural byproducts, coal, jet fuel, ethanol, process emissions (chemical

waste), and fugitive emissions (SF6 and refrigerants). Goodyear's 2019 emissions baseline includes Goodyear and Cooper manufacturing facilities, non-manufacturing facilities, and vehicles, unless otherwise noted. Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 (categories 1, 2, 3, 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

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

Goodyear used its 2019 GHG emissions footprint, the baseline year for its science-based targets, to identify value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization — with its largest opportunity areas being purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect emissions category for Goodyear. Although use phase is not included in Goodyear's science-based targets, Goodyear continues to evaluate how we can reduce use-phase emissions through tire design. Goodyear identified owners and developed strategies for each key area requiring decarbonization. These strategies are detailed in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and Climate Transition Plan. These strategies are outlined in Goodyear's most recent Corporate Responsibility Report (CRR) starting on page 16. Overall, Goodyear's Scope 1, 2 and target Scope 3 target categories (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) GHG emissions continue to trend downward, and Goodyear has a clear pathway to reach its 2030 Scope 1 and 2 targets. For its Scope 3 emissions, Goodyear is researching, evaluating and implementing various decarbonization strategies, though these efforts must be significantly scaled to reach its 2030 target. Goodyear's approach includes continued supplier engagement on setting and achieving climate targets, sourcing low-GHG materials and feedstocks, reducing material waste and implementing efficient low-GHG transport strategies. Progress against these strategies depends on supplier commitments and actions; the performance, cost and scalability of low-GHG materials; and the availability and affordability of low-carbon transport solutions. Goodyear remains focused on pursuing solutions with either no or minimal cost increases while working closely with suppliers, customers and industry groups to develop long-term, scalable solutions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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)

254000

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

1.5

(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

43

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.13

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions. 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

Goodyear is committed to reaching 100 percent renewable electricity by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040 in all manufacturing facilities. Goodyear has a facility-level roadmap to achieve this 2030 target and is developing a regional- and facility-level renewable energy roadmap to the 2040 target.

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

Goodyear has a facility-level roadmap to achieve this 2030 target and is developing a regional- and facility-level renewable energy roadmap to the 2040 target. For 2025 progress, please see pages 19 and 22 in Goodyear's most recent Corporate Responsibility Report. From 2026 to 2030, we plan to continue to implement energy management programs and energy efficiency projects; advance to 100 percent renewable electricity; invest in onsite solar, PPAs/vPPAs, biomass projects; and explore electrification and new technologies as we work toward reaching our near- and long-term energy and climate goals. We will also implement the Department of Energy (DOE) 50001 Ready program to drive increased energy management practices.
[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

6873

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

5498

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.2

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

499.7672727273

(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 optimization program focuses on five key areas — energy management, energy efficiency, renewable energy, fuel switching and technology development. Each of these areas has strategic action items associated with it to improve energy efficiency, increase the use of renewable energy and reduce emissions. Its Energy Management System provides the foundation for strengthening energy programs at each manufacturing facility by integrating energy practices into the Goodyear Production System (GPS). This work is led collaboratively by global, regional and plant Engineering teams. Building capabilities across its Energy team is essential to delivering its energy optimization strategy. Goodyear's energy efficiency program focuses on reducing energy use through zero-loss thinking. As part of its broader manufacturing zero-loss assessment, its energy loss assessment identifies sources of energy waste — such as steam, heating and cooling and electricity usage — across all areas of the facility. These insights help the Company pinpoint and prioritize energy efficiency projects. This program is driven by its Global Energy Lead, Regional Energy Managers, and facility Energy Coordinators. More information about its energy optimization can be found in its Climate Transition Plan.

(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

Goodyear SBTi Validation Certificate 2023.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

Goodyear is committed to achieving net-zero GHG emissions by no later than 2050. Decarbonization targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in September 2023 and align with the recommendation to limit global temperature rise to no more than 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Goodyear used its 2019 GHG emissions footprint, the baseline year for its science-based targets, to identify value chain hot spots requiring decarbonization — with its largest opportunity areas being purchased goods and services; energy; transport; and use phase. Use phase is an indirect emissions category for Goodyear. Although use phase is not included in Goodyear's science-based targets, Goodyear continues to evaluate how it can reduce use-phase emissions through tire design. Goodyear identified owners and developed strategies for each key area requiring decarbonization. These strategies are detailed in Goodyear's Decarbonization Roadmap and Climate Transition Plan.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Goodyear has a goal to reach net-zero Scope 1, 2, as well as certain Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. The Company has also committed to achieving near-term science-based targets by 2030, aiming to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 46 percent and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions by 28 percent, compared to a 2019 baseline. Both the near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023. Goodyear continues to make strides towards the goal of net-zero Scope 1, 2, and certain Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(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, but we plan to within the next two years

(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

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(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 of Directors (Board) oversees the Company's sustainability impacts, risks, opportunities and strategies. The Committee on Corporate Responsibility and Compliance (CRC) reviews climate-related risks and opportunities, targets, strategies, metrics and progress annually. The CRC is responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations on how Goodyear manages its business in a responsible manner, including sustainability objectives, policies, strategies, programs and performance. This includes the responsibility to monitor the Company's climate strategy. The CRC also discusses the strategies and their integration into business processes. The governance structure for Goodyear's climate ambition and corresponding strategy is detailed in Goodyear's Climate Transition Plan, published December 2024. Goodyear drives climate resiliency through decarbonization, adaptation and transition. This approach is essential to curbing and limiting global temperature rise, helping avoid climate change impacts, and promoting sustainable growth.
[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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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
Under investigation	*180*	
To be implemented	*136*	*104000*
Implementation commenced	*821*	*626000*
Implemented	*176*	*134000*
Not to be implemented	*5*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other energy efficiency in buildings initiative, please specify :General energy efficiency projects

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

61000

(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 1.2)

38452000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9320000

(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

In 2025, Goodyear continued to work on 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. In 2026, Goodyear will continue to implement projects in its global manufacturing operations that drive energy efficiency as it works toward reaching its near- and long-term goals.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

68000

(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 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

810000

(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 2025, Goodyear continued to work on 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. In 2026, Goodyear will continue to implement projects in its global manufacturing operations that drive energy efficiency as it works toward reaching its near- and long-term goals.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6000

(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 1.2)

148000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(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 2025, Goodyear continued to work on 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. In 2026, Goodyear will continue to implement projects in its global manufacturing operations that drive energy efficiency as it works toward reaching its near- and long-term goals.
[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 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?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Rubber	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Rubber	*567519*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*567519*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

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, South

(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

Hainan, 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

Meta

(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, Suchitepequez

(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, 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:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bangka Belitung Islands, Banten, Bengkulu, Central Kalimantan, East Java, Jambi, Lampung, North Sumatra, Riau, South Kalimantan, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and West Sumatra

(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, Bas-Sassandra, Comoe, Lagunes and Montagnes

(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

Vera Cruz

(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, Chonburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phitsanulok, Songkhla and 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)
[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?

	Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target	Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target
Rubber	Yes ☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Rubber

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

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, free from deforestation and land grabbing, helping to minimize significant impacts on biodiversity and local communities and economically viable. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy is aligned with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) Policy Framework.

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2019

(8.7.1.5) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.6) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ >2030

[Add 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:

☑ Forests target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7.1

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(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

12/31/2025

(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

Global environmental treaty/ initiative/ framework

☑ Other, please specify :Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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, West Africa and Brazil. The tire industry uses approximately 70 percent of the world’s natural rubber, and demand for natural rubber is growing. Social and agricultural practices in natural rubber production can vary greatly and can have significant impacts on the local people’s livelihoods and rights, as well as local ecosystems through, among other things, potential habitat changes and deforestation. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it haa taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber‘s (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing its commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy applies to Goodyear and its affiliates. Key principles include: Supporting and protecting the rights of workers, including contract, temporary and migrant workers, landowners and local people; Promoting responsible land

acquisition and management that is free from deforestation and land grabbing; Promoting practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain; Promoting the use of responsible and sustainable production techniques; Promoting the best available growing and harvesting techniques; Supporting the livelihoods of smallholders; and Regularly auditing and working with its supply chain to ensure policy compliance In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. 79 percent of its natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

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, West Africa and Brazil. The tire industry uses approximately 70 percent of the world’s natural rubber, and demand for natural rubber is growing. Social and agricultural practices in natural rubber production can vary greatly and can have significant impacts on the local people’s livelihoods and rights, as well as local ecosystems through, among other things, potential habitat changes and deforestation. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber‘s (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing its commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy applies to Goodyear and its affiliates. Key principles include: Supporting and protecting the rights of workers, including contract, temporary and migrant workers, landowners and local people; Promoting responsible land acquisition and management that is free from deforestation and land grabbing; Promoting practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain; Promoting the use of responsible and sustainable production techniques; Promoting the best available growing and harvesting techniques; Supporting the livelihoods of smallholders; and Regularly auditing and working with its supply chain to ensure policy compliance In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. 79 percent of its natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

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, West Africa and Brazil. The tire industry uses approximately 70 percent of the world’s natural rubber, and demand for natural rubber is growing. Social and agricultural practices in natural rubber production can vary greatly and can have significant impacts on the local people’s livelihoods and rights, as well as local ecosystems through, among other things, potential habitat changes and deforestation. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it haa taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber‘s (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing its commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy applies to Goodyear and its affiliates. Key principles include: Supporting and protecting the rights of workers, including contract, temporary and migrant workers, landowners and local people; Promoting responsible land acquisition and management that is free from deforestation and land grabbing; Promoting practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain; Promoting the use of responsible and sustainable production techniques; Promoting the best available growing and harvesting techniques; Supporting the livelihoods of smallholders; and Regularly auditing and working with its supply chain to ensure policy compliance In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. 79 percent of its natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024.
[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 the Company is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain transparency, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing, and more. In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. 79 percent of its natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024. Goodyear is committed to working towards supply chain transparency and helping to advance sustainability. This includes working with organizations like the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) to help drive effective solutions. As a GPSNR member, Goodyear plans a proactive, voluntary assessment in 2026 to identify and address gaps before the GPSNR's Assurance System assessment is implemented in 2027, reinforcing the Company's dedication to a responsible and transparent supply chain. Goodyear continues to conduct audits under its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, each of which addresses deforestation, and Goodyear continues to prepare for implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation.
[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 the Company is exploring processes and technologies to enhance supply chain transparency, tracking materials along development paths from agricultural production to storage, distribution, processing, manufacturing, and more. In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. 79 percent of its natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024. Goodyear is committed to working towards supply chain transparency and helping to advance sustainability. This includes working with organizations like the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) to help drive effective solutions. As a GPSNR member, Goodyear plans a proactive, voluntary assessment in 2026 to identify and address gaps before the GPSNR's Assurance System assessment is implemented in 2027, reinforcing its dedication to a responsible and transparent supply chain. Goodyear continues to conduct audits under its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, each of which addresses deforestation, and Goodyear continues to prepare for implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation.
[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

79

(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)

455779

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Based on an estimated yield of 1 metric ton of natural rubber per hectare, then Goodyear's 2025 sourced volume of 567,519 metric tons corresponds to 455,779 hectares assessed. In 2025, Goodyear continued to onboard natural rubber factories into a third-party platform that offers mapping solutions to identify and assess risks within a company's supply chain. 79 percent of Goodyear's natural rubber volume was part of that system in 2025; up from 61 percent in 2024.
[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:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Rubber

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:
☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

36

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Goodyear is committed to managing sourcing in a manner that helps reduce environmental and social impacts and improves our global risk management. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing the Company's commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. One of the aims of this policy is to promote practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain. Goodyear's current policy for natural rubber procurement is a commitment across all aspects of sustainability, including support and protection of rights of workers and supporting the livelihoods of smallholders. Goodyear supports the objectives of EUDR and counts on its effective implementation, including market surveillance by the competent national authorities, for the achievement of the regulations' objectives in a manner that also sustains the competitiveness of the EU tire industry. To maintain transparency and compliance, Goodyear requires its natural rubber suppliers to meet strict sourcing and documentation requirements, including: •Farm Mapping & Land Traceability: Suppliers must map the specific plots of land where natural rubber is sourced, in line with EUDR regulations and Goodyear's specifications. •Deforestation Risk Assessment: The collected geocoordinates are analyzed against satellite imagery to verify that the farms are deforestation-free, with compliance assessed against the EUDR cut-off date of December 31, 2020. •Legality Risk Assessment: Suppliers conduct a legality risk questionnaire to ensure the legal sourcing of natural rubber. Farms that fail to meet deforestation-free criteria are automatically excluded from Goodyear's EUDR-compliant supply chain. •Shipment Documentation & Reporting: For every shipment of EUDR-compliant natural rubber, suppliers must provide documentation confirming traceability and risk assessment data to ensure compliance verification.

Rubber

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing supplier control systems

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

36

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Goodyear is committed to managing sourcing in a manner that helps reduce environmental and social impacts and improves our global risk management. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber‘s (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing the Company's commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. One of the aims of this policy is to promote practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain. Goodyear's current policy for natural rubber procurement is a commitment across all aspects of sustainability, including support and protection of rights of workers and supporting the livelihoods of smallholders. Goodyear supports the objectives of EUDR and counts on its effective implementation, including market surveillance by the competent national authorities, for the achievement of the regulations’ objectives in a manner that also sustains the competitiveness of the EU tire industry. To maintain transparency and compliance, Goodyear requires its natural rubber suppliers to meet strict sourcing and documentation requirements, including: •Farm Mapping & Land Traceability: Suppliers must map the specific plots of land where natural rubber is sourced, in line with EUDR regulations and Goodyear’s specifications. •Deforestation Risk Assessment: The collected geocoordinates are analyzed against satellite imagery to verify that the farms are deforestation-free, with compliance assessed against the EUDR cut-off date of December 31, 2020. •Legality Risk Assessment: Suppliers conduct a legality risk questionnaire to ensure the legal sourcing of natural rubber. Farms that fail to meet deforestation-free criteria are automatically excluded from Goodyear’s EUDR-compliant supply chain. •Shipment Documentation & Reporting: For every shipment of EUDR-compliant natural rubber, suppliers must provide documentation confirming traceability and risk assessment data to ensure compliance verification.

Rubber

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

36

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Goodyear is committed to managing sourcing in a manner that helps reduce environmental and social impacts and improves our global risk management. Goodyear does not own any rubber tree plantations, but it has taken actions as a purchaser of natural rubber. Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear's Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligns with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber's (GPSNR) Policy Framework, showing the Company's commitment to sustainability in its supply chain. One of the aims of this policy is to promote practices that lead to the ability to trace natural rubber through the entire supply chain. Goodyear's current policy for natural rubber procurement is a commitment across all aspects of sustainability, including support and protection of rights of workers and supporting the livelihoods of smallholders. Goodyear supports the objectives of EUDR and counts on its effective implementation, including market surveillance by the competent national authorities, for the achievement of the regulations' objectives in a manner that also sustains the competitiveness of the EU tire industry. To maintain transparency and compliance, Goodyear requires its natural rubber suppliers to meet strict sourcing and documentation requirements, including: •Farm Mapping & Land Traceability: Suppliers must map the specific plots of land where natural rubber is sourced, in line with EUDR regulations and Goodyear's specifications. •Deforestation Risk Assessment: The collected geocoordinates are analyzed against satellite imagery to verify that the farms are deforestation-free, with compliance assessed against the EUDR cut-off date of December 31, 2020. •Legality Risk Assessment: Suppliers conduct a legality risk questionnaire to ensure the legal sourcing of natural rubber. Farms that fail to meet deforestation-free criteria are automatically excluded from Goodyear's EUDR-compliant supply chain. •Shipment Documentation & Reporting: For every shipment of EUDR-compliant natural rubber, suppliers must provide documentation confirming traceability and risk assessment data to ensure compliance verification.
[Add 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 targets. 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's 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

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

Goodyear's Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) leads the Global Procurement teams that serve Goodyear and its affiliates managing sourcing for the materials and services they use around the world. Goodyear's CPO is part of Goodyear's Senior Leadership Team reporting to the CEO and is part of regular Board reviews involving the Senior Leadership Team. Together with other Goodyear teams, the Procurement team oversees and implements policies, programs and supplier assessments and audits. For example, in 2018, Goodyear established its Natural Rubber Steering Committee, which meets quarterly to track progress against annual goals - supplier audits conducted, third-party audit system onboarding and supplier assessment programs - and review natural rubber suppliers' environmental and social audits, and resolution of issues. Goodyear requires its suppliers to comply with Goodyear's Supplier Code of Conduct or have their own comparable code of conduct and/or commitments, and Goodyear may deny or terminate a business relationship should a supplier not do so. Additionally, Goodyear maintains a Natural Rubber Procurement Policy aligned with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) Policy Framework. This policy outlines Goodyear's commitment to completing projects that improve livelihoods or yields, and to encourage broader efforts aimed at improving living conditions in the communities that support its supply chain. In addition, our work aligns with our Global Policy on Human Rights, which is a key part of our commitment to ethical and socially responsible business practices. Goodyear follows a risk-based approach and works with third parties to help identify risks and opportunities in its supply base. Taking this approach, which includes conducting a country-, sector- and commodity-specific risk analysis, allows Goodyear to understand, identify and evaluate the risks within its supply chain and to prioritize these risks for further processing. The results of this analysis aid in Goodyear's decision-making processes regarding its supply base. Goodyear may also receive alerts through Goodyear's Integrity Hotline and other channels. Goodyear audits its natural rubber suppliers every two years to ensure its operations are not supporting child or forced labor. In 2025, Goodyear conducted either onsite or virtual audits at those suppliers who were to be audited during this two-year cycle. Goodyear continues to conduct audits under its Natural Rubber Procurement Policy and its Sustainable Soybean Oil Procurement Policy, each of which addresses deforestation, and Goodyear continues to prepare for implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Risk of water stress

☑ Risk of human rights issues

☑ Commodity sourcing footprint

☑ Current and future sourcing risk

☑ Supply of commodities strategically important

☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. We prioritize our capacity-building initiatives based on the results of the RubberWay Risk Assessment across different sourcing regions and jurisdictions. Indonesia is a country where Goodyear sourced significant volume of natural rubber hence jurisdictions from Indonesia with higher risk scores and sufficient survey coverage were selected to implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training programs. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders. Goodyear also provide direct financial contributions to the GPSNR Shared Investment Mechanism (SIM) in 2025 and these 2 projects will be implemented in 2026.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to increase sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Indonesia GAP project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Latitude

-3.123215

(8.15.2.5) Longitude

102.88286

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Musi Rawas

(8.15.2.7) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

goodyear-2025-crr.pdf

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

5385

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

180900

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Indonesia GAP project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Latitude

-2.805733

(8.15.2.5) Longitude

103.840846

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Musi Banyu Asin

(8.15.2.7) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

goodyear-2025-crr.pdf

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

3693

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

180900

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

Row 3

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ3

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Indonesia GAP project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Latitude

-3.03717

(8.15.2.5) Longitude

102.885748

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Lubuk Linggau

(8.15.2.7) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

goodyear-2025-crr.pdf

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

156

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

180900

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, but we plan to in the next two years

Row 4

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ4

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Indonesia GAP project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Latitude

-2.102042

(8.15.2.5) Longitude

103.334432

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Batang Hari

(8.15.2.7) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

goodyear-2025-crr.pdf

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

100

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

180900

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, but we plan to in the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ3

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Rubber

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

0.3

Row 3

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ4

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Rubber

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

0.2

Row 4

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Rubber

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

4
[Add 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?

Select from:
☑ 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

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agriculture

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Expected benefits of project

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:
☑ 2026

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

9334

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

403

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-3.101976

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

102.759629

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:
☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

180900

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Through the Tire Industry Project (TIP), Goodyear has worked with others, including automakers, rubber producers, small holders and civil society organizations, to move the natural rubber supply chain toward being more sustainable. TIP members and others launched GPSNR in 2018. Goodyear has supported the GPSNR Smallholder GAP Coaching Project since its launch in 2022. The Project completed the third phase in 2025 and surpassed its goal, reaching 2,767 smallholders in South Sumatra, exceeding the target of 2,700. Fourth phase of the project kick off in 2026 and targets to train another 1,000 smallholders.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ 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, remediation sites, retail stores and Goodyear Commercial Tire and Service Network retread operations. At this time, data are not readily available from non-manufacturing sources, such as warehouses and retail operations.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Data not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☑ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Country/area and river basin of exclusion

Argentina
☑ Unknown

Australia
☑ Unknown

Austria
☑ Unknown

Belgium
☑ Unknown

Brazil
☑ Unknown

Bulgaria
☑ Unknown

Canada
☑ Unknown

China
☑ Unknown

Colombia
☑ Unknown

Costa Rica
☑ Unknown

Croatia
☑ Unknown

Czechia
☑ Unknown

Denmark
☑ Unknown

Finland
☑ Unknown

France
☑ Unknown

Germany
☑ Unknown

Greece
☑ Unknown

Guatemala
☑ Unknown

Hungary
☑ Unknown

India
☑ Unknown

Ireland
☑ Unknown

Italy
☑ Unknown

Japan
☑ Unknown

Korea (The Republic of)
☑ Unknown

Latvia
☑ Unknown

Lithuania
☑ Unknown

Luxembourg
☑ Unknown

Malaysia
☑ Unknown

Mexico
☑ Unknown

Netherlands
☑ Unknown

Norway
☑ Unknown

Peru
☑ Unknown

Philippines
☑ Unknown

Poland
☑ Unknown

Portugal
☑ Unknown

Romania
☑ Unknown

Serbia
☑ Unknown

Singapore
☑ Unknown

Slovakia
☑ Unknown

Slovenia
☑ Unknown

South Africa
☑ Unknown

Spain
☑ Unknown

Sweden
☑ Unknown

Switzerland
☑ Unknown

Taiwan, China
☑ Unknown

Thailand
☑ Unknown

Türkiye
☑ Unknown

Ukraine
☑ Unknown

United Arab Emirates
☑ Unknown

United Kingdom
☑ Unknown

United States of America
☑ Unknown

Uruguay
☑ Unknown

Viet Nam
☑ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Estimated volume of water the exclusion represents (megaliters)

`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 999999999999]

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

5

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

Non-manufacturing water volumes are estimated to account for less than five 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:

☑ At least once a month

(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 monthly at each manufacturing facility, as well as water withdrawals by source. The data is collected by the global Sustainability team and used to influence the water stewardship plan. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(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 monthly at each manufacturing facility, as well as water withdrawals by source. The data is collected by the global Sustainability team and used to influence the water stewardship plan.In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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 facility 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 2025 water withdraw data was consolidated at the global level using metered and estimated 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:

☑ At least once a year

(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 2025 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(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 2025 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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:

☑ At least once a year

(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 2025 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using estimated and metered data from the manufacturing facilities. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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:

☑ At least once a year

(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 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:

☑ At least once a year

(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 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:

☑ At least once a year

(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 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:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water is not used in the final product, and any consumption would be related to evaporation from processes and use in cafeterias, etc. Consumption is calculated based on 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 2025 water discharge data was consolidated at the global level using metered and estimated data from the manufacturing facilities.In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(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. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all

manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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:

☑ At least once a year

(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)

15960

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). 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. Additionally, Goodyear manufacturing facilities continue to identify and complete water projects aimed at improving water efficiency.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

11397

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). 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. Additionally, Goodyear manufacturing facilities continue to identify and complete water projects aimed at improving water efficiency. Improvements in data collection methodology, due to an internal global water survey, impacted the comparison to the previous year value, strengthening discharge and consumption data.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

4563

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). 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. Improvements in data collection methodology, due to an internal global water survey, impacted the comparison to the previous year value, strengthening discharge and consumption data. [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)

2113

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(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

13.24

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling, and sanitary purposes. Goodyear operates in areas where water stress can be high, so it strives to continuously reduce water use. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear tracks water withdrawal, water discharged and water consumption data at 51 facilities and uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess water stress annually, down to the basin level at every location. In 2025, Goodyear revised its internal water stress threshold to align with the WRI standard scores of 3–5 (Medium-High to Extremely High), enhancing the clarity and comparability of its water risk management strategy. Goodyear company includes the WRI assessment results, where relevant, in new project scopes to understand potential project impacts on local water supplies. Goodyear has 10 facilities in areas exposed to water risks, and those facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of total water use. Goodyear aims to maintain strong performance at its most efficient facilities while improving water efficiency at its highest-intensity and water-stressed locations. Facilities in high-stress locations and the largest water users in each region evaluate their reduction opportunities and implement best practices for continued water savings. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the Company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020 driven by improved operational performance and the impact of divesting two chemical facilities with significant water usage. To reflect these portfolio changes, the divestitures were removed from Goodyear's baseline as appropriate, and certain facilities were reclassified. This restatement aligns with Goodyear's Form 10-K reporting and ensures consistency across disclosures. The updated data remains inclusive of Goodyear's manufacturing facilities. Goodyear previously framed this goal as a focus on water consumption. In 2025, Goodyear re-examined how it approaches this topic in connection with its nature impact assessment and evolving guidance from standards like SBTN. While water consumption remains an important area of focus, Goodyear determined that absolute water withdrawals are a more decision-useful indicator for assessing potential impacts on local water systems. Goodyear is evaluating its current water footprint, impacts, risks and opportunities, and will be developing new water ambitions representative of the current and future impacts and risks associated with its ongoing operations.
[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)

6329

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear reports on fresh surface water and groundwater at the global level. The total has been divided between the two entries. Individual facilities can separate between fresh surface water and groundwater. Water withdrawals were about the same in 2024. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the Company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020.

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)

1631

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear reports on fresh surface water and groundwater at the global level. The total has been divided between the two entries. Individual facilities can separate between fresh surface water and groundwater. Water withdrawals were about the same in 2024. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the Company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1257

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear reports on fresh surface water and groundwater at the global level. The total has been divided between the two entries. Individual facilities can separate between fresh surface water and groundwater. Water withdrawals were about the same in 2024. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the Company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020.

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)

6744

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Water withdrawals were lower in 2024. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the Company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020 driven by improved operational performance and the impact of divesting two chemical facilities with significant water usage.
[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)

7186

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear discharges water to fresh surface water where it is permitted to do so. Water discharges to fresh surface water were much lower in 2025. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020 driven by improved operational performance and the impact of divesting two chemical facilities with significant water usage.

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)

641

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Business divestment

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear discharges water to third-party sources where it is permitted to do so. Water discharges to groundwater were much lower in 2025. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2024, the company had consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

3570

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear discharges water to third-party sources where it is permitted to do so. Water discharges to third party destinations were about the same in 2025. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear's goal is to reduce water consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2024, the company had consumption by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. By the end of 2025, the company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

686

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate. Each facility 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. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1006

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate. Each facility 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. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

5361

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate. Each facility 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. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1582

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate. Each facility has its own requirements for discharge treatment. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

2762

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). Goodyear treats water discharges at its facilities according to permits to operate. Each facility has its own requirements for discharge treatment. Depending on location-specific requirements, additional treatment may be conducted. Wastewater treated by third parties is outside of our direct oversight, and therefore, we cannot confirm the specific treatment methodologies employed. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the Company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance our global water monitoring, strategy and goals.
[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 is committed to responsibly managing the materials we use in our operations and products, as well as understanding how activities and operations in our value chain may potentially affect nature — including forests, land, air and water. Guided by our double materiality assessment and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) assessments, we focus on the areas with the most significant impacts, risks and opportunities — natural rubber in our supply chain, product stewardship, tire and road wear particles and water management. We also remain committed to strong environmental health and safety practices and comply with local air, water and land regulations. 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. In 2025, there were no compliance issues related to this regulation. Goodyear does not currently aggregate the global data collection of this information.
[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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

10

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Goodyear uses water primarily for steam generation, cooling and sanitary purposes. Goodyear operates in some water-stressed regions and works to manage its water withdrawal and consumption. To understand the full breadth of its water footprint, Goodyear collects water withdrawal and water discharge data from its manufacturing facilities, and it uses the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess which facilities reside in water-stressed regions. In 2025, Goodyear identified 10 facilities in water-stressed regions. However, these facilities are some of Goodyear's most efficient in terms of water use. These facilities will be asked to build water stewardship plans to 2030. By assessing water stress per location, Goodyear can prioritize water-saving initiatives. Water conservation projects are included in Goodyear's five-year plan. Goodyear has continued to invest capital and operating expenses in water projects, where necessary. Goodyear maintains global policies to manage water responsibly and comply with applicable regulations. In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals.

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 substantive 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 responsibly managing the materials it uses in its operations and products, as well as understanding how activities and operations in its value chain may potentially affect nature — including forests, land, air and water. Guided by its double materiality assessment and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) assessments, it focuses on the areas with the most significant impacts, risks and opportunities — natural rubber in its supply chain, product stewardship, tire and road wear particles and water management. It also remains committed to strong environmental health and safety practices and complies with local air, water and land regulations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. It evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, it followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic.

[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)

Qingdao Pigdu

(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
☑ Dependencies
☑ 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)

46

(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

33

(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

14

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7

(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

7

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

39

(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 Qingdao Pigdu 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

127

(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

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

127

(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)

41

(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

41

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

86

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

358

(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

358

(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:
☑ 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

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

358

(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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

37

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

37

(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)

7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

7

(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)

31

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kunshan

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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

31.3076

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.00729

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

236

(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

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

236

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

46

(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

46

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

190

(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 Kunshan 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

289

(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

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

289

(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)

289

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

242

(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

232

(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

10

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

242

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

232

(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

10

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

219

(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

198

(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

21

(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:
☑ 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

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

219

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%). In 2025, the results for Goodyear's Ballabgarh facility was much higher due to improved data availability vs using estimated data in 2024.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

95

(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

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

95

(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)

28

(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

28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

68

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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)

464

(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

436

(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

28

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

416

(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

124

(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

292

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

48

(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 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 and cooling. To compare with the previous reporting year, results are categorized as much higher or lower (±16% or more), higher or lower (±6–15%), and about the same (within ±5%).
[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

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water

monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all its manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ We do not have this data and have no intentions to collect it

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

18280000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1145363.41

(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 those demands. Goodyear strives to be #1 in Tires and Services and 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) and SVHCs 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

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.14.7) Please explain

In 2025, Goodyear conducted an internal global water survey at all manufacturing facilities. This survey aimed to enhance the company's existing global water monitoring practices by consolidating various water-related information. Moving forward, Goodyear will leverage insights from this survey to advance its global water monitoring, strategy and goals. Goodyear also intends to assess whether any of its current products and/or services could be classified as low water impact. While this is an area of growing interest, Goodyear recognizes the importance of thoroughly evaluating what such a classification entails. Before making any external disclosures, the company plans to analyze the results of its internal assessments, understand the implications across its value chain, and align with emerging industry standards and best practices. This careful approach will help ensure that any future claims are credible, consistent, and reflective of Goodyear's broader water stewardship strategy.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Goodyear is evaluating its current water footprint, impacts, risks and opportunities, and will be developing new water ambitions representative of the current and future impacts and risks associated with its ongoing operations.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Goodyear is evaluating its current water footprint, impacts, risks and opportunities, and will be developing new water ambitions representative of the current and future impacts and risks associated with its ongoing operations.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

7819771

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

5473840

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

4216547

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

154

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear's goal is to reduce water withdrawal by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. Exclusions include non-manufacturing, retail stores and Goodyear Commercial Tire and Service Network retread operations. At this time, data are not readily available from non-manufacturing sources, such as warehouses and retail operations.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

By the end of 2025, the company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020 driven by improved operational performance and the impact of divesting two chemical facilities with significant water usage. Goodyear previously framed this goal as a focus on water consumption. In 2025, Goodyear re-examined how it approaches this topic in connection with its nature impact assessment and evolving guidance from standards like SBTN. While water consumption remains an important area of focus, Goodyear determined that absolute water withdrawals are a more decision-useful indicator for assessing potential impacts on local water systems. Goodyear is evaluating its current water footprint, impacts, risks and opportunities, and will be developing new water ambitions representative of the current and future impacts and risks associated with its ongoing operations.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

By the end of 2025, the company achieved this target with a 32 percent reduction since 2020 driven by improved operational performance and the impact of divesting two chemical facilities with significant water usage. Goodyear previously framed this goal as a focus on water consumption. In 2025, Goodyear re-examined how it approaches this topic in connection with its nature impact assessment and evolving guidance from standards like SBTN. While water consumption remains an important area of focus, Goodyear determined that absolute water withdrawals are a more decision-useful indicator for assessing potential impacts on local water systems. Goodyear is evaluating its current water footprint, impacts, risks and opportunities, and will be developing new water ambitions representative of the current and future impacts and risks associated with its ongoing operations.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Number of environmental compliance violations (notices of violation and reportable releases)

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2018

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

9

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2028

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

4

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

56

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Goodyear is committed to reducing the environmental impacts of its manufacturing operations. Its goal is to achieve zero environmental compliance violations, and that includes its reportable releases and notices of violation. Details of its performance in this area are outlined in its data table found on its website. Additionally, Goodyear has established processes and systems to reduce operational impacts, such as its Zero Waste to Landfill program and programs to reduce solvent usage. Goodyear had planned to add additional subcommittees focused on the rapid identification and mitigation of risk in this space. In 2025, Goodyear established two EHS peer review groups to develop and validate corporate standards aimed at improving the identification and mitigation of environmental risk.

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

Goodyear is committed to reducing the environmental impacts of its manufacturing operations. Its goal is to achieve zero environmental compliance violations, and that includes its reportable releases and notices of violation. Details of its performance in this area are outlined in its data table found on its website. Additionally, Goodyear has established processes and systems to reduce operational impacts, such as its Zero Waste to Landfill program and programs to reduce solvent usage. Goodyear had planned to add additional subcommittees focused on the rapid identification and mitigation of risk in this space. In 2025, Goodyear established two EHS peer review groups to develop and validate corporate standards aimed at improving the identification and mitigation of environmental risk.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Goodyear is committed to reducing the environmental impacts of its manufacturing operations. Its goal is to achieve zero environmental compliance violations, and that includes its reportable releases and notices of violation. Details of its performance in this area are outlined in its data table found on its website. Additionally, Goodyear has established processes and systems to reduce operational impacts, such as its Zero Waste to Landfill program and programs to reduce solvent usage. Goodyear had planned to add additional subcommittees focused on the rapid identification and mitigation of risk in this space. In 2025, Goodyear established two EHS peer review groups to develop and validate corporate standards aimed at improving the identification and mitigation of environmental risk.
[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 a nature & biodiversity impact assessment following TNFD's LEAP guidance

[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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.

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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like

proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.

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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.

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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.

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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.

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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2024, Goodyear formed an internal Nature working group, sponsored by its Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, to assess its impact on nature using the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' (TNFD) LEAP approach. Goodyear determined that its initial scope would include its upstream natural rubber processors and direct operations. By the end of 2024, Goodyear completed the first two phases of LEAP (Locate & Evaluate), identifying priority locations in its upstream and direct operations based on any location sensitivity and environmental performance. Goodyear evaluated location sensitivity using indicators like proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, species sensitivity, ecosystem integrity and WRI water risk scores. To determine a location's environmental performance, Goodyear followed TNFD's guidance and developed a tool to aggregate external data from sources like ENCORE, the Science Based Targets for Nature's (SBTN) materiality assessment, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool and facility-level Goodyear data, for example, production, waste, emissions and water withdrawal. By the end of 2025, Goodyear completed the LEAP Assess and Prepare phases by integrating the facility-level LEAP results into its broader Environmental Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities assessment and its global Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This concluded its nature impact assessment, identifying nature as a high-priority topic. The assessment also helped Goodyear recognize the connections nature has to its existing Better Future high-priority topics.
[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?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not 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	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Phased approach	*Goodyear will perform third-party assurance for additional environmental metrics to align with upcoming reporting requirements such as CSRD.*

[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]