

Center Eco<sup>2</sup>

**SLCA** perspectives

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**Introduction Evonik - Creavis** 

Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup>

Life Cycle Management @ Eco<sup>2</sup>

**Social Indicators in CR** 

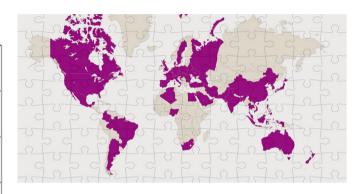
SLCA from company's perspective

### Evonik is one of the world's leading specialty chemicals companies



### **Evonik figures 2010**

Sales 2010	€ 13.3 billion
thereof Chemicals	€ 12.9 billion
thereof Real Estate	€ 0.4 billion
EBITDA	€ 2.365 billion
Profitability (EBITDA Margin)	17.8 %
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	15.0 %
Employees in 2010	34,407





**Advanced Intermediates** 

**Coatings & Additives** 

**Inorganic Materials** 

**Health & Nutrition** 

**Performance Polymers** 

**Consumer Specialities** 

Source: Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> (June 2011)

### Who we are: Evonik Chemicals Business Area R&D



Research, development and innovation are key elements in the strategy for sustainable growth

	€ 338	million	R&D	expenses
$\rightarrow$				in 2010

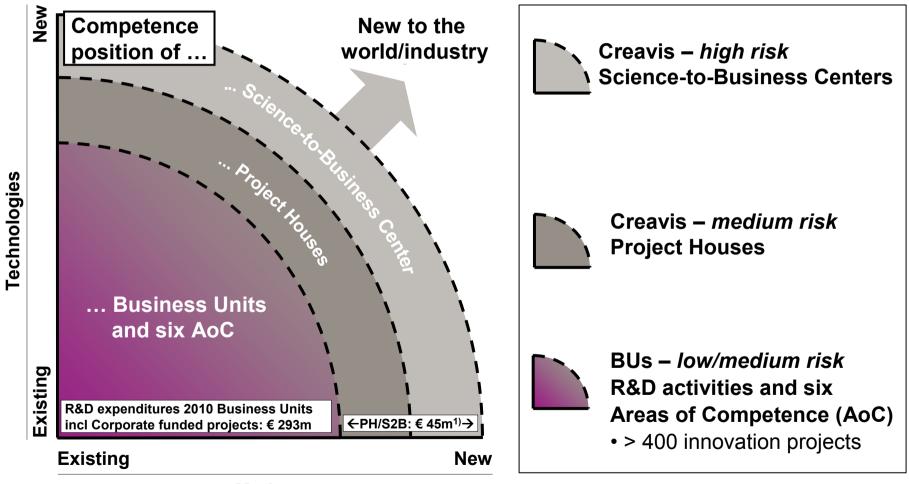
- +13% higher R&D expenses versus 2009
- → More than 2,300 employees in R&D
- More than 35 R&D sites worldwide
- More than 300 cooperations and collaborations worldwide



### Evonik R&D Structures – a risk adapted accelerator to stimulate innovation into profit



#### Position of innovation driving competences within Evonik



Source: Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> (June 2011)





### **Our Mission** $\circ$



Create profitable and sustainable new business for Evonik via strategic R&D activities

#### **Our Vision**

#### Outside of the operative business areas ...

- we address strategic megatrends and future topics
- create viable bases for the realisation of the visions of Evonik
- use Evonik's core competences for the development of new business areas



### Our Science-to-Business concept vertically integrates R&D activities along the value chain



#### **Our Science-to-Business concept**



**Material** 

Component

**Device** 

System

New Business

- → Vertical integration of R&D activities along the entire value chain with academic, research and industrial partners
- → Joint development co-operations with customers on an international basis
- → All activities from fundamental R&D to system development located under one roof
- → Leads to accelerated development of new competencies, business and new areas

### The positioning of the Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> is aligned with future needs





#### **Global Business Environment**



# Accelerating natural resource demand versus increasing supply scarcity





Natural Resources & Environment Macro Trends













### **SUSTAINABILITY TOPICS**

## Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> is driven by the megatrends sustainability, climate change and demographics



June 2011

#### Strategic Approach of Eco<sup>2</sup>

Background	Approach	Targets
<ul> <li>Megatrends</li> <li>Sustainability and responsibility</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Demographics</li> </ul>	Competence     development via     multi-disciplinary     skilled and diversity     driven people     Open innovation in     an extensive external     network     Cutting-edge     innovation     management	<ul> <li>Significant and sustainable         CO₂ reduction at customer and in         Evonik group</li> <li>Midterm realization of high share of         EBITDA potential</li> <li>Attractive internal and external         communication</li> <li>Duration: 2009-2013         Budget: € 50 Mil.         (Evonik share)</li> </ul>

Offering customers value-added sustainability solutions is a good way to differentiate from competitors.

### The S2B Eco<sup>2</sup> pools the group's energy efficiency and climate protection expertise





### **Energy Efficiency and Climate Protection**

### Line of Development



CO<sub>2</sub> Separation and Use



Energy Generation



**Energy** Storage



**Energy Efficiency Customer Solution** 



**Energy Efficiency Evonik Processes** 

### Life Cycle Management

Corporate

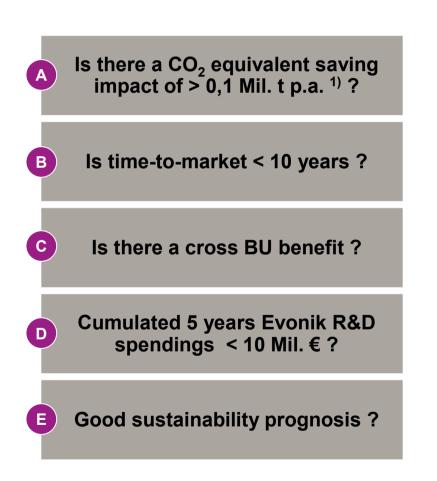
BU's

Services

### "Must-meet" criteria help to reduce the work load in future idea/project assessments



"Must-meet" criteria at Eco<sup>2</sup>



Yes <sup>2)</sup>	No	
		SLCA <
		1

1) in year 5 after launch 2) if "yes", idea / project is "go"; if <u>one</u> answer is "no", idea / project is "No-go" Source: Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> (June 2011)

### Eco<sup>2</sup> projects will be evaluated for their sustainability by Life Cycle Assessments



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#### **S2B** Eco<sup>2</sup> – Life Cycle Management

Background	Approach
<ul> <li>Climate protection is a public focus</li> <li>Need for standardized climate and sustainability data</li> <li>Innovative ideas for increased energy efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>LCM as an internal corporate service platform</li> <li>Corporate wide LCA standard</li> <li>Sustainability evaluation from product idea to marketing</li> </ul>

#### **Targets**

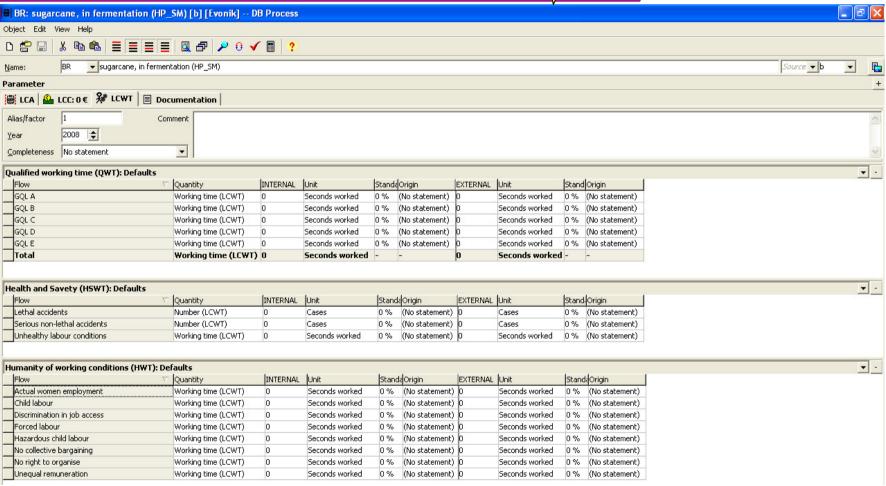
- Transparent data basis for internal assessments
- Evaluation of Evonik products and processes concerning sustainability and climate relevance
- Evaluation of an all encompassing "Evonik Carbon Footprint"
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings in the process and usage phase

"Carbon Footprint" is a leading parameter for the evaluation of products and processes at Evonik but "sustainability assessment" under development.

### Social LCA in GaBi: Life Cycle Working Time Approach







→ current LCA software offers unsatisfactory data to work with

















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Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup>

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**Social Indicators in CR** 

SLCA from company's perspective

### Companies have their data on corporate or site level but not on product level



### Evonik's CR report uses Global Compact Guidelines

	Policies, regulations,	
Principle	management systems	Examples of activities in 2010
Human rights		
Principle 1: Support for human rights	Global Social Policy (page 25)	CRtopic human rights (page 19)
Principle 2: Exclusion of human rights abuses	Global Social Policy (page 25), ESHQ policy (pages 25, 28)	New Procurement Policy (page 19), CRtopic human rights (page 19)
Labor		
Principle 3: Freedom of association	Global Social Policy (page 25)	
Principle 4: Abolition of forced and compulsory labor	Global Social Policy (page 25)	
Principle 5: Abolition of child labor	Global Social Policy (page 25)	
Principle 6: Elimination of discrimination	Global Social Policy (page 25), Code of Conduct (page 24)	
Environment		
Principle 7: Precautionary environmental protection	ESHQ rules (pages 25, 28), Chemicals: Environmental management systems based on ISO 14001 (page 31)	Audits to check compliance with ESHQ rules (page 31)
Principle 8: Initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility	ESHQ rules (page 25), ICCA Global Product Strategy (page 44), Responsible Care Global Charter (pages 42–43)	Electromobility (page 40), EffiCO <sub>2</sub> (page 39)
Principle 9: Encouraging the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies	ESHQ values (page 25), ESHQ rules (page 28)	Work at the Science-to-Business Center (page 37)
Anti-corruption		
Principle 10: Anti-corruption measures	Code of Conduct (page 24), continued development of the compilance organization (pages 26–29), policy on handling gifts, invitations and other benefits (page 27)	Training/e-learning programs on the Code of Conduct and anti-corruption measures (page 32), compliance audits (page 31), examination of the Real Estate Business Area for possible irregularities in the area of corruption (page 31), continuation of "Compliance Report", introduction of "Tone from the Top" (page 32)











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### **Global Compact**

	Social Performance Indicators				
	Labor Practices and Decent Work				
	Management approach	45-54	Fully		
	Aspect: Employment				
LA1	Total workforce	46-48, 51	Fully		
LA2	Employee turnover	46	Fully		
	Aspect: Labor/Management Relations				
LA4	Collective bargaining agreements	49	Fully		
LA5	Operational changes	24–25, 49	Fully		
	Aspect: Occupational Health and Safety				
LA7	Injuries, lost days, fatalities	53-54	Fully		
LA8	Preventive health care	53-54	Fully		
	Aspect: Training and Education				
LA10	Further training	48-49	Partially <sup>4)</sup>		
	Aspect: Diversity and Equal Opportunity				
LA13	Employee structure	47-48, 50-51	Partially <sup>5)</sup>		
LA14	Ratio of basic salary men/women	50	Fully		
	Human Rights Performance Indicators				
	Management Approach	20, 24-25, 29, 49-50			
	Aspect: Investment and Procurement Practices				
HR1	Investment agreements with human rights clauses		Not reported <sup>6</sup>		
HR2	Screening of suppliers/contractors	12, 20, 35–36	Fully		
	Aspect: Non-discrimination				
HR4	Discrimination		Not reported <sup>7</sup>		
	Aspect: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining				
HR5	Risk to freedom of association	49	Fully		
	Aspect: Child Labor				
HR6	Risks and countermeasures		Not reported <sup>7</sup>		







Indicator		Page	Fulfillment		
	Aspect: Forced and Compulsory Labor				
HR7	Risk and countermeasures		Not reported <sup>7</sup>		
	Society Performance Indicators				
	Management Approach	24–25, 70–73	Fully		
	Aspect: Community				
SO1	Impact on communities	70	Fully		
	Aspect: Corruption				
SO2	Business units analyzed	31	Fully		
SO3	Employees trained	32	Partially 8)		
SO4	Action taken	31	Fully		
	Aspect: Public Policy				
SO5	Public policy positions, lobbying	73, 84	Fully		
	Aspect: Compliance				
SO8	Fines/sanctions		Not reported <sup>3</sup>		
	Product Responsibility Performance Indicators				
	Management approach	24-25, 42-44, 71-73	Fully		
	Aspect: Customer Health & Safety				
PR1	Product stewardship	24-25, 42-44	Fully		
PR3	Product Information	24-25, 42-44, 71-73	Fully		
	Aspect: Marketing Communications				
PR6	Advertising and promotion	24-25, 42-44, 71-73	Fully		
	Aspect: Compliance				
PR9	Fines for non-compliance		Not reported		

Source: Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> (June 2011)

Source: Evonik CR report 2010

### Companies need pragmatic and workable approach to SLCA



#### **SLCA** from company's perspective



- Companies increasingly have to cooperate along the value chain to increase resource efficiency and to improve sustainability
- SLCA could be an important methodology to measure CR performance along the value chain or at least offer a structured approach how to deal with those risks (→ "hot spot identification")
- SLCA can only be successfully implemented in large organizations with existing CR management if it builds on data that are currently gathered
- Contradictory demand of "easy to perform" and "inappropriate use of country specific data" difficult to solve
- Evonik is interested in implementing SLCA components in sustainability assessment in early stage innovation process





















Source: Science-to-Business Center Eco<sup>2</sup> (June 2011)